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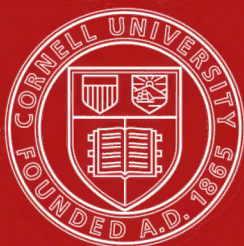


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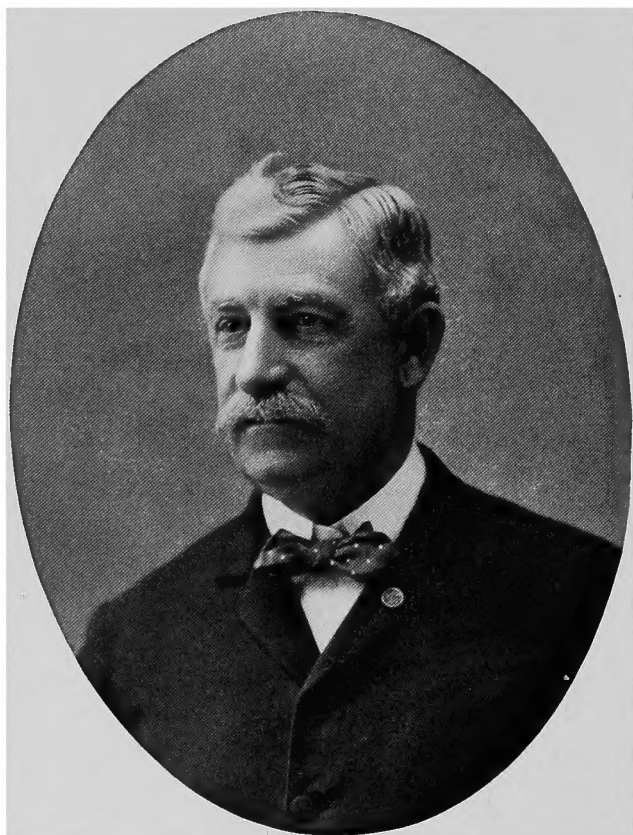


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D. Arthur Brown

THE
HISTORY
OF
PENACOOK, N. H.,

FROM
ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1734
UP TO 1900.

COMPILED BY
DAVID ARTHUR BROWN.

CONCORD, N. H.
THE RUMFORD PRESS.
1902.



Copyright, 1902,
By D. ARTHUR BROWN.

TO
JOHN SULLIVAN BROWN

(BORN 1809),

SURVIVING MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF H. H. & J. S. BROWN, WHO, WITH HIS
BROTHERS, VENTURED TO BEGIN THE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN
1841, WHICH GAVE TO THE VILLAGE ITS FIRST GREAT
IMPETUS TO GROWTH AND PROSPERITY, THIS BOOK
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

PREFACE.

The history of the village of Penacook having never been fully recorded, the writer has undertaken to bring together such items of history as could be gleaned from earlier publications and from interviews with the older citizens. It is not expected that this shall be a complete narrative of the early and later days, events and people of the village, as the time that can be given to the work and the sources of information are both limited; but it is hoped that this effort may preserve some facts not before published.

In addition to the articles prepared by the writer there are embodied in this work several articles written by Hon. John C. Linehan and published in the "History and Souvenir" of Penacook, 1899. Also a number of articles in the biographical section have been furnished by Colonel Linehan, and it may be said here that his writings on local history were the incentive to the present effort, and to whom the writer here records his grateful acknowledgment for his assistance. The writer also acknowledges his obligations to John S. Brown, Capt. Nath. Rolfe,* Asa M. Gage, Hon. John Kimball, Col. Abial Rolfe, Charles Abbott,* Geo. Frank Sanborn, Mrs. I. K. Gage,* Miss Harriet Chandler,* Miss Lucy K. Gage, and to all others who have furnished information for this book.

D. ARTHUR BROWN.

PENACOOK, N. H., May 14, 1902.

* Deceased.

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PENACOOK, N. H.

CHAPTER I.

ITS LOCATION, EXTENT, AND GENERAL FEATURES.

The village of Penacook, formerly Fisherville, owes its existence largely to the abundant water power of the Contoocook river, on which the fall is about one hundred feet within the village limits, producing ample power for a large manufacturing community,—the fall from the upper dam at the Borough to the Penacook dam being thirty-five feet; from the Penacook to the Contoocook dam, sixteen feet; from the Contoocook to the lower dam, twenty-seven feet; and from the lower dam to the Merrimack, twenty-two feet.

The village is located partly in the city of Concord and partly in the town of Boscawen, in the county of Merrimack and state of New Hampshire. With the Contoocook river as a central line, the village limits extend about one mile along the west bank of the Merrimack river, and about one and one half miles westward from the Merrimack to the upper falls of the Contoocook river at the Borough; making about one and one half square miles of territory. This location is about equi-distant from the older villages of West Concord on the south and Boscawen Plain on the north. The village is divided by the boundary line of Concord and Boscawen, which runs from the Merrimack river in the same general direction as the Contoocook river, and quite near it, but it does not follow the curves of the river. Quite a controversy over the location of this boundary line arose in 1836 when the Contoocook mill was built, both towns desiring to have the new mill in their own territory. Concord based a claim for ownership or jurisdiction of the mill site on the southern boundary line of Boscawen as fixed by the general court of Massachusetts Bay, May 20, 1733, which was thus described: "Beginning at the middle of the mouth of

"the Contoocook river where it empties itself into the Merrimack, "where it joins the Penny cook Plantation thence running west "15° south adjoining on the Penny cook line four miles to a "white pine tree marked Penny cook corner bounds." This line would run north of the Contoocook mill and so locate that building in Concord.

The Boscawen people based their claim to the mill on a record of the town line, as described June 2, 1797, in a record signed by the selectmen of both towns, as follows: "Begin at a stake and "stones on the southerly side of the Contoocook river nearly "opposite the middle of the main branch where the same empties "into the Merrimack being where a forked white pine formerly "stood, which is the southeasterly corner of Boscawen, running "west 17° and 31' south by needle four miles &c."

This line would run a little to the south of the mill and so leave the building in Boscawen. The controversy was continued about four years before a settlement of the matter was made. In September, 1837, the selectmen of Concord petitioned the court of common pleas to appoint a committee to examine and establish the line. The court ordered that John Porter, Thomas D. Merrill, and Henry B. Chase be a committee to establish a line between Boscawen and Concord. It appears to have been a slow movement, for it was not until October 9, 1840, that they had a public hearing on the case. The hearing was at the old hotel on the Boscawen side, then kept by Reuben Johnson. Concord was represented by Samuel Fletcher, Esq., and Boscawen by Judge George W. Nesmith and Ichabod Bartlett, Esq. After a full and careful examination of the evidence presented, the committee affirmed the line of 1797, and so ended the controversy with the new Contoocook mill in the town of Boscawen.

Penacook is on the line of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Concord division, it being the first station north of Concord, and about seven miles from the capitol. The population in 1900 is estimated at three thousand. The village contains four church buildings and two chapels; three schoolhouses; three hotels; twelve manufactories, producing goods in the lines of cotton, wool, iron, steel, wood, and stone; also the largest flour and corn mills in the state; some forty stores and shops of various kinds; five

clergymen; five physicians; two lawyers; and one dentist. The village also has one weekly newspaper and several fraternal societies and clubs. The village is connected with the capital city by a street railway (a trolley line), making half-hourly trips during the forenoon and quarter-hour trips in the afternoon, the line being extended up to Contoocook River park at the upper falls, to which point the cars are run during the summer season. The water power, the main spring of commercial activity, has never been fully utilized, and there is still room and power for more manufacturing establishments.

The village is amply supplied with pure water by the Penacook & Boscawen Water Precinct on the north side of the river, and by the Concord Water-Works on the south side. The Penacook Electric Light Co. furnishes street lights on both sides of the river, as well as for factories and dwelling-houses. The village has a good system of sewers and is kept clean and healthy.

The fire departments have apparatus consisting of one steam fire-engine, two chemical engines, two hose wagons, ladders, etc., which, together with the fire pumps at the factories and the hydrants of the water-works, furnish ample protection against destruction of property by fire. There is one hospital located in the village. The streets are particularly well shaded by elm and maple trees, and the buildings, with few exceptions, are neat and attractive. Woodlawn cemetery, on the southern border of the village, is a pleasant, well-kept spot.

FIRST HISTORIC EVENT.

The first historic event which transpired within the village limits was the killing of her Indian captors by Hannah Dustin, on the island, at the mouth of the Contoocook river, which now bears her name, and on which is a granite monument surmounted with a statue of Mrs. Dustin.

The tragic story of Mrs. Dustin and the Indians has been widely known, but it deserves a place in all New Hampshire histories, and as it seems particularly appropriate for this work, it is here given in the words of an earlier historian:

"On March 15; 1697, a party of twenty Indians made a descent on Haverhill, Mass. The first house attacked was that

of Thomas Dustin, who was at work in his field. Hearing the war-whoop of the Indians, he ran into the house, and ordered his children, seven in number, to fly. Mrs. Dustin was sick, having given birth to a child the week previous. Finding it impossible to remove his wife and infant, he left them with the nurse, Mrs. Mary Neff, mounted his horse, and overtook his children. His first thought was to take two or three of them on his horse, and leave the others to their fate. But he could make no choice, all were equally dear, so he resolved to do what he could to save them all. Dismounting from his horse, standing behind the animal, or sheltering himself behind a tree, firing with deliberate aim, he kept the pursuers at bay while the children ran; then springing on his horse, he hastened to overtake his family of little ones. Upon reaching them he again dismounted, loaded his gun, and when the Indians approached fired on them and then galloped away—thus defending his children until they reached a place of safety. While some of the Indians pursued Mr. Dustin and the children, others entered the house, took Mrs. Dustin and Mrs. Neff prisoners, dashed out the brains of the infant against a tree, and fired the house. Nine other houses were set on fire, twenty-seven persons were killed, and eleven besides Mrs. Dustin and Mrs. Neff were captured. In the woods there was still much snow; and yet, with but one shoe, Mrs. Dustin was driven at a quick pace by the savages. Her feet were torn, her footsteps marked with blood. Soon her fellow captives began to tire; but as soon as they lagged behind, a tomahawk was buried in their skulls, the scalping-knife encircled their heads, and their bodies were left by the way. The route taken by the Indians was up the valley of the Merrimack, to their canoes. It is not known where the Indians had deposited them; but the hardships of the march were so great, that, before reaching them, all the Haverhill captives except Mrs. Dustin and Mrs. Neff had perished. They found a boy, Samuel Lannardson of Worcester, who had been more than a year in their hands, still a captive. He had acquired the Indian language. It is probable that on the third day the Indians reached their general rendezvous—the island at the junction of the Merrimack and Contoocook rivers. It appears that after leaving their captives on the island, the Indians, with the

exception of twelve, departed on a second marauding expedition. The thought of being carried captive to Canada, of enduring the hardships of the march, and of the almost certain fate that would await her, aroused all the heroic nature of the woman who had seen her child's brains dashed out against a tree. Death would be preferable to life. She would strike boldly for life and liberty. She laid her plans with deliberation. 'Ask them where they strike when they want to kill a person instantly,' said Mrs. Dustin to the boy Lannardson. 'Strike 'em here,' said one of the savages, placing his finger on his temple. Little did he think that his own hatchet would be buried in his own skull by the keen-eyed woman who was watching his every movement. Then the savage showed the boy how to run a knife around a person's head, and how to strip off the scalp; all of which the resolute woman noticed. She informs Mrs. Neff and the boy of her plot, and stimulates them by her heroic courage. Night comes. There are two men, three women, and seven children, all asleep. No one keeps watch of the captives. There is no danger of their attempting to escape. The birch canoes are drawn up under the alders. The three captives rise softly. Each seizes a tomahawk. Mrs. Dustin and Mrs. Neff stand over the prostrate forms of the men. A signal, and the hatchets descend with almost superhuman strength, crushing through the skulls; then the women and children are dispatched, all except two, who escape in the darkness. The prisoners—prisoners no longer—gather up the provisions, take the guns of the Indians, scuttle all but one canoe, and take their departure down the Merrimack. A thought comes to the heroic woman. Will their friends believe them when they inform them that they have killed the Indians? She will have indisputable evidence. A few strokes of the paddles bring them back to the island. She runs the scalping-knife around the brows of the Indians, takes their scalps, and then starting once more, guides the canoe over the rippling waters at Sewall's Falls, then floating on calmer waters to Garvin's, steering the bark canoe in safety down the rapids, landing and carrying it when they dare not trust themselves amid the whirlpools and sunken rocks, reaching at last her home at Haverhill with her bloody trophies, to the astonishment of her friends."

The general court of Massachusetts voted her a present of fifty pounds, and many private citizens also presented her with testimonials of their appreciation of her heroic conduct.

WHEN SETTLED, AND BY WHOM.

Concord was first settled in 1726, being at first called Penny Cook; one of the original proprietors of the town, Henry Rolfe, acquired land on the south side of the Contoocook extending from the Merrimack river to the Borough, but when the first of the Rolfe family settled on this land can not be determined. Probably some of the sons of the first Henry were the first settlers of this land, as it is recorded in the history of Concord that Benjamin Rolfe came to live on the Rolfe farm in 1758; being then but sixteen years of age, it seems probable that he came to live with some of the older generation who had settled there before that date.

The first settlers of Boscawen (first called Contoocook) came up from Newbury, Mass., in the spring of 1734. One of the first party was Stephen Gerrish, who secured land on the intervalle on the east side of the Merrimack river and settled there, as in 1737 the proprietors voted "that Stephen Gerrish shall have six pounds paid him by the proprietors for his building a ferry boat and keeping said boat in good repair, and giving due and constant attendance to ye proprietors to ferry themselves and their creatures over Merrimack, &c." The ferry was located at the bend of the Merrimack, just above the mouth of the Contoocook river, that being the same location as the present bridge.

Another of the first party of Boscawen settlers was William Dagodan, and tradition affirms that he built a cabin at the foot of what is now called Dagody or Dickeatty hill. John Chandler was one of the proprietors of Boscawen, though not one of the first party of settlers. He was grandfather of the John Chandler who built the old tavern, and secured the land on the Boscawen side of the river from the Merrimack back to the vicinity of Hardy's brook. His son John was probably a settler on this land soon after 1734.

At the Borough end of the village the first white settler was Joseph Walker, who built a log hut near the present residence of

George E. Flanders about 1750. He remained but a short time, as the Indians were not desirable neighbors. The next settler in that part of the village was Richard Elliott, who arrived about 1760, and came to stay. Two of his brothers, Jonathan and Benjamin, came in 1768, and Joseph Elliott came in 1778. These families all came from Newton, and their descendants were the principal families at the Borough for three generations.

Mrs. Lydia Elliott, wife of Joseph Elliott who came to settle at the Borough in 1778, had the distinction of being the oldest person that ever lived in this vicinity. She was born January 30, 1753, and died June 24, 1856. For many years the family lived in a log house. On the hundredth anniversary of her birth a religious service was held at the house of her son, David Elliott, with whom she resided. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Asa Tenney of West Concord, and Rev. Dr. Bouton of Concord; many of the prominent citizens of Concord were present, as well as many neighbors. Mrs. Elliott was in good health at the date of this meeting. On the morning of that day she rose in season to breakfast with the family, dressed herself without assistance, and made the bed in which she slept. She was at that time quite deaf, yet possessed her bodily and mental faculties in a remarkable degree. In earlier years she often walked to church at Concord, many times carrying an infant in her arms. She said that she never had a physician in her life except at confinement with her children; never took physic, or an emetic, or had a tooth drawn, or was bled. Mrs. Elliott had eleven children, all of whom reached mature years, and ten were married. Her grandchildren, at the hundredth anniversary, numbered seventy; her great-grandchildren one hundred, and of the fifth generation there were at least eight at that date. She was truly a very remarkable woman.

WHEN THE FIRST MILLS WERE BUILT, AND BY WHOM.

The first mill built within the village limits was a sawmill built by Richard Elliott about 1760, and was located on the south side of the outlet at the Borough, near the present residence of Frank Davis. Elliott was, previous to this, one of Major Rogers's Rangers, in the French and Indian war, and while on a scouting expedition in this vicinity discovered the "outlet," a small stream

branching off from the Contoocook river at the head of the falls, and uniting again about a mile below, this stream being evidently valuable for mill privileges. He came here to utilize the water power soon after the close of the war. He built a dam a few rods below the present bridge, but not quite so far down stream as the Holden dam. The amount of water running in the outlet was then much less than at present, as there was no dam on the main river to turn the water down the outlet. In the dry season of one summer, one of the Walker family of Concord wanted a barn frame sawed at this mill, but as there was not enough water running to saw the frame, a party of men collected a quantity of stones from the adjoining land and placed them in the main Contoocook river, just below the head of the outlet, which raised the water, and gave them power to saw the frame. This, undoubtedly, was the very first attempt to build a dam on the Contoocook river. This first mill site always had the *first right* to the *water* of the outlet, which right has continued to the present day, and is now owned by the Concord Manufacturing Company, whose mills are on the opposite side of the outlet. This first mill was owned in a later generation by the Morrill Brothers, and in the last years of its existence by Jere Fowler.

In 1829 Benjamin Morrill, father of Mrs. George W. Abbott and of Mrs. John B. Dodge, owned this old sawmill, or a part of it, and the farm on which it was located, as an old deed now in the possession of Mrs. Dodge shows that he sold a one-third interest in the mill and farm of one hundred and thirty acres to Hiram Simpson for the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The first grist-mill in the village limits was built in 1789 by Abel Baker, on the outlet at the Borough, probably a little above the site of the present sawmill. To this first grist-mill people came from all directions, bringing their corn on their shoulders or on horseback, as there were then no roads between the settlements and wagons were unknown.

Abel Baker, otherwise known as Judge Baker, also built a saw-mill near his grist-mill, soon afterwards, and did a considerable amount of business in that line when the water was high in the Contoocook river. At the lower falls of the Contoocook river, Jeremiah Chandler built the first grist-mill about the year 1790.

It was located on the land between the Harris woolen mill and the river dam. The mill was operated by an overshot wheel, built outside of the mill, the water being carried to the wheel in a flume or penstock from the river above the falls. Chandler also built the first sawmill at the lower falls, near his grist-mill, and there begun a lumber business which in later years, in the hands of the Gage family, grew to large proportions.

Another of the first mills which marked the beginning of the woolen manufacturing industry in the village was the carding and cloth finishing mill, built by Richard Kimball and Jeremiah Abbott somewhere about the year 1800. To this mill the farmers brought their wool, which was carded into rolls; the rolls were returned to the farmhouses, where the women of the families spun the rolls into yarn, and wove the yarn into cloth on hand looms; the cloth was then taken to the mill again, and was there put through the process of fulling and finishing, making it ready for use in clothing for the families. This mill was located on the site of the present Harris mill, so that the woolen business has been conducted on the same spot for just about one hundred years. The proprietors of this mill, Kimball & Abbott, together with Reuben Johnson, landlord of the old tavern, proposed to run the rapids of the Contoocook river in a small boat from the Borough to the Merrimack river, but, at the appointed time for the trip, Johnson declined to go. Kimball and Abbott persisted in the attempt, and were both drowned. This occurred on April 23, 1812. Their bodies were recovered at the old bridge, just north of the axle works, and the funeral was held at the house of Nathan Chandler, next east of the old tavern, where Abbott had been boarding, but the bodies were not taken into the house.

The potash works was another of the early mills of the village. This was located near the foot of the hill, just east of the old tavern, and was built by John Chandler. This gave the name "Potash Eddy" to the eddy in the river in front of the residence of George Neller, and this eddy was a favorite place "to go in swimming" by the boys as late as 1850.

In 1825 the first sawmill on the south side of the river at the lower falls was built for Henry Rolfe, the location being where the table factory now stands. This mill was built by a noted mill-

wright, Benjamin Kimball, father of John and Benjamin A. Kimball of Concord, and was for two generations quite an important factor in the business life of the village.

The first attempt to use the water power of the falls, where the Penacook dam is now located, was made in 1824, by George D. Varney of Dover, who bought up a large section of land on both sides of the river, built a dam, and prepared a frame for a sawmill, but proceeded no further with the enterprise, as he became financially embarrassed. The frame of the sawmill was moved up to the Borough and set up in 1831, on the north side of the outlet, by a Captain Stevens of Manchester, at about the location now occupied by the west end of the Holden woolen mill.

The old Borough road crossed the outlet just above this mill and the older mill, on the opposite side of the stream. In 1838 Capt. Jere Fowler built a match factory just across the road from the oldest sawmill, and close beside the bridge over the outlet, and close to the end of the old dam, which furnished water, also, for the two sawmills. The dam was washed away by the freshet of 1852, and the match factory was soon after moved over to the village by Francis Hoit, and used for a stable; it now stands, end to the road, on Main street, next south of the Central house. The Stevens' sawmill on the north side of the outlet was run some years by George F. Sanborn, later was used by a Mr. Cilley as an excelsior factory, and was destroyed by fire in 1865.

In 1831 Benjamin Kimball purchased the land and water power in the centre of the village, formerly owned by George D. Varney, and built the dam and the brick grist-mill that stands beside the old stone mill, and just south of the town line. For this mill Mr. Kimball obtained the stones previously used in the old Chandler grist-mill at the lower falls, the Chandler mill having fallen into disuse before that date. This brick grist-mill has been in continuous service to the present date, a term of sixty-nine years.

FIRST FERRY AND PUBLIC LANDING.

When this village was first settled there were, of course, no bridges over the Merrimack or Contoocook rivers, and it was soon found necessary to establish ferries. The first was established in

1737 by the town of Boscawen, on the Merrimack river near the site of the present iron bridge, and Stephen Gerrish, the first settler on the intervale on the east side of the river, was the first ferryman. Later, towards the close of that century, the ferry at this village was owned by a private corporation known as Blanchard's Ferry, and was doing a large and profitable business as late as 1800. The landing on the west side of the river was just above the freight station, and near the lower railroad bridge. All travel from the south was here carried across to Boscawen and to Canterbury for many years. This ferry continued in business until the first bridge was built across the Merrimack, at which time the stockholders of the bridge bought a controlling interest in the ferry, and the bridge corporation made a suitable contract with the remaining shareholders of Blanchard's Ferry to compensate them for loss of business by reason of opening the bridge for public travel.

PUBLIC LANDING.

In the early days of the present century the land now occupied by the railroad station buildings, and extending from the Merrimack river west to the street running parallel to the tracks, was a public landing, and was used by the lumbermen for depositing logs and sawed lumber before putting it into the river to be floated down to market. Lumber was here made up into rafts of suitable size to be passed through the locks of the Middlesex canal, and so delivered to the Boston market. This lumber business was quite extensive about 1825, and was the leading industry of the village, the business being carried on by the Rolfe and Gage families at the lower falls, and by the Elliott and Morrill families at the Borough. Lumber was also brought to this landing from Hopkinton and Warner, being run down the Contoocook river as far as the upper falls at the Borough, and then taken out of the river and hauled overland down to the public landing, the Merrimack river at that time being the only available way for transporting lumber to the markets in Boston and the other cities of the coast.

BRIDGES OVER THE MERRIMACK RIVER.

The first bridge over the Merrimack river, at the location of the present steel bridge, was built in 1802-'03, and was named "Boscawen Bridge." It was built and owned by a corporation, chartered by act of legislature June 10, 1802. The organization of the company was effected in 1801, and about the first business was the appointment of a committee to purchase a controlling interest in the Blanchard Ferry, which was then doing a lucrative business on that location; this purchase was intended to clear away all opposition to the building of the bridge. Blanchard's Ferry property was held in eighteen shares, and the Bridge Company purchased ten shares; the deed conveyed the property to Isaac Chandler, Timothy Dix, Jr., Stephen Ambrose, and their associates, under date of December 25, 1801. The act of incorporation gave the proprietors of Boscawen bridge the right to erect and maintain a bridge and toll house, and to collect tolls according to a schedule of prices named in the charter.

The capital of the Bridge Company was made up of one hundred shares, and the number of shareholders at the date of organization was seventy-eight, so that very few of the members owned more than one share.

Maj. Enoch Gerrish, Capt. Isaac Chandler, and Mr. Chandler Lovejoy were appointed as a committee to prepare the plans and specifications for the bridge and toll house. The contract for building the bridge was awarded to Capt. Nathaniel Eastman, as he was the lowest bidder, at \$2,750. The plan provided for a bridge twenty feet wide, built on five post piers, and abutments at each end; the bridge to be four feet above high water mark of the great freshet of 1785.

The location of the toll house was a matter of controversy, and was decided by the gift of sufficient land and five dollars in money by Capt. Isaac Chandler, which fixed the location on the west side of the river near the end of the bridge. The original purchase of ten shares of the Blanchard Ferry did not appear to close out all opposition from that quarter. The ferry shareholders probably convinced the Bridge Company that the ferry property could not be ruined by the erection of a bridge without creating a valid claim for damages in favor of the ferry share-

holders, for the Bridge Company in May, 1802, appointed a committee consisting of Samuel Gerrish, Maj. Jonathan Hale, and Gen. Michael McClary to fix a just compensation for the use of the ferry for three years from January 1, 1803; also a compensation for the holders of the remaining eight shares of the ferry stock, from January 1, 1806, yearly, so long as the bridge shall be maintained across the ferry.

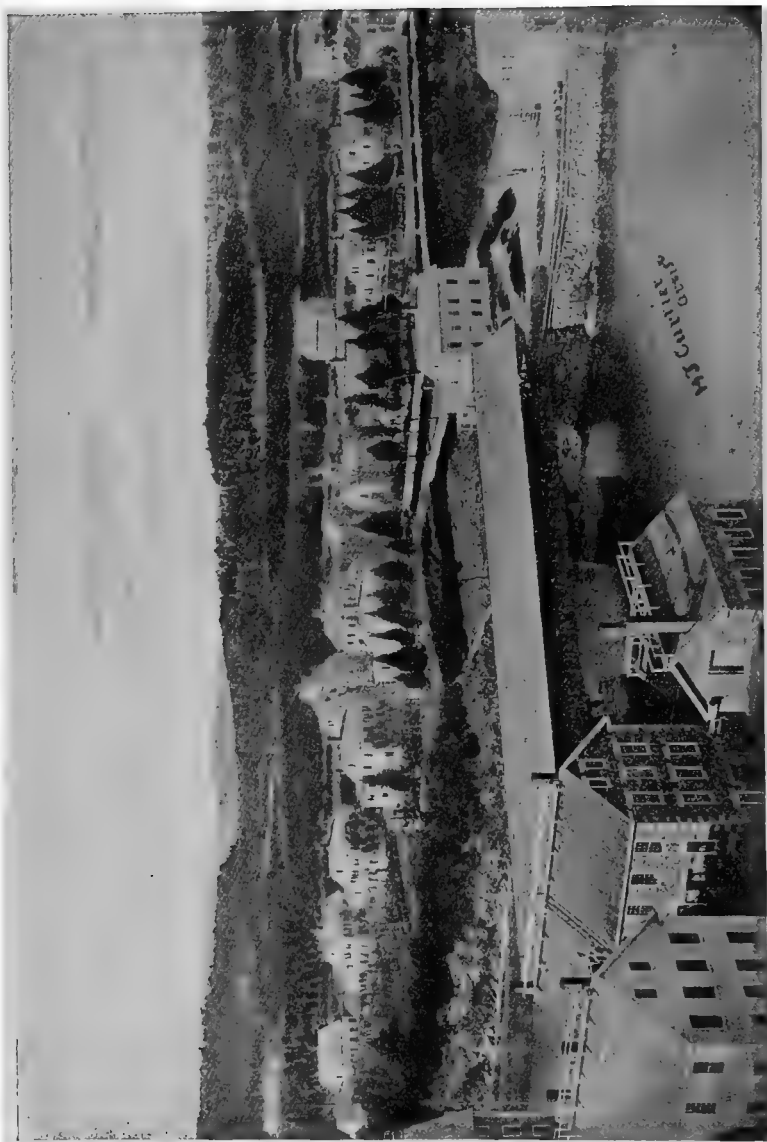
This Boscawen bridge was opened for travel early in 1803, and remained in use over thirty years. Coffin's history of Boscawen states that it was carried away by high water in the winter of 1835, but the clerk of the Bridge Company, Hon. William H. Gage, recorded the date as January, 1839; the latter date being confirmed by George Frank Sanborn and Hon. John Kimball, both of whom saw the bridge when it was carried away. Mr. Kimball states that a citizen of Canterbury came over the bridge in the morning, and when ready to return the bridge was gone; he then drove down to Sewall's Falls, and had but just crossed that bridge when it was also carried away.

After the destruction of the Boscawen bridge in 1839, a ferry was again established. This was called a chain ferry; a chain being stretched across the river and fastened at each shore, the chain being passed over rolls on one side of the boat, and the ferryman by vigorous pulling on the chain moved the boat from shore to shore. This ferry remained in use until 1857 when a new covered wooden bridge was built on stone piers and abutments at the old location, and was known as the Canterbury bridge.

This bridge withstood the attacks of storm and floods for forty years; and was finally swept away by high water and floating ice in the spring of 1896 (March 2). When the flood of water abated, the old style chain ferry once more appeared and conveyed passengers safely across the historic stream until the present steel bridge was built in 1898. This last bridge being built considerably higher above the river than either of its predecessors, it is confidently expected that floods will never carry it away.

BRIDGES OVER THE CONTOOCCOOK RIVER.

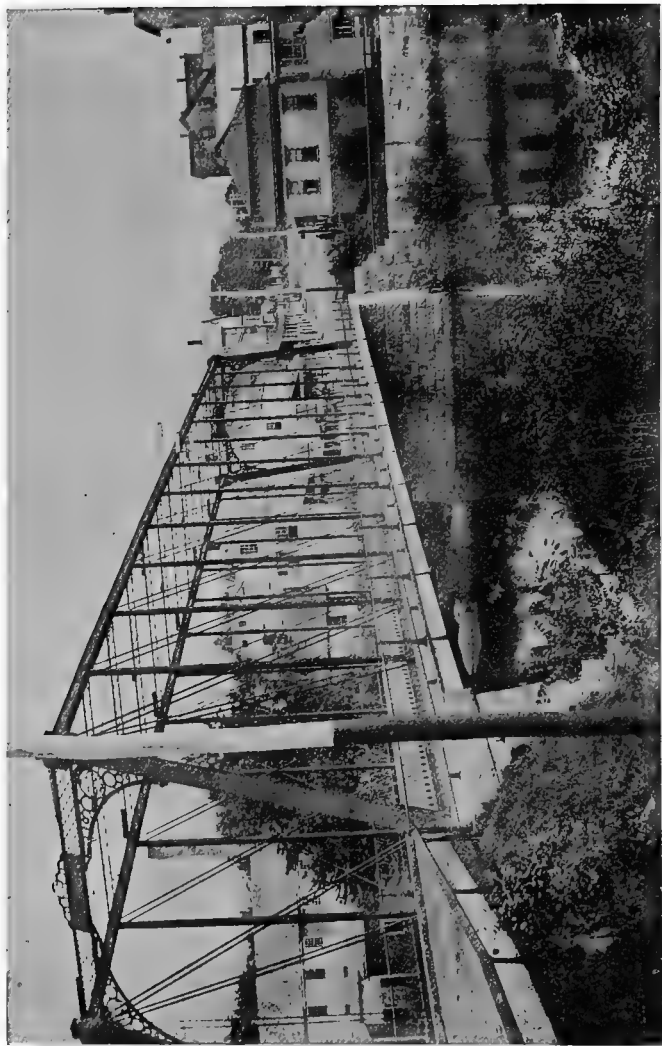
In 1765 the Province road was laid out by royal authority (John Wentworth, governor), through the province of New



THE COVERED WOODEN BRIDGE, 1849.

Hampshire, from Portsmouth to No. 4 or Charlestown, on the Connecticut river; and on this road, which passed through Penacook, a bridge was built over the Contoocook river, by the town of Boscawen, at a point near the works of the Concord Axle company. The foundation for the abutment on the south side can still be seen at times of low water. The northern end of this bridge landed on the high ledge which rises almost vertically from the water some twenty-five or thirty feet in height; which seem to indicate that the north end was considerably higher than the south end. This bridge was built by John Flanders and Capt. Henry Lovejoy. The writer can find no record of the destruction of this bridge, and it may have stood until 1805, when a new bridge was built on the same location by the towns of Boscawen and Concord, both sharing the expense although the location was entirely in the town of Boscawen. This union bridge remained in use for about twenty years, and was swept away by high water in 1824.

The next bridge to replace that was built at the location of the present steel bridge in the center of the village; this location being all in the town of Concord the Boscawen people declined to share the expense. This location of the bridge called for changing the roadway which formerly passed through the yards of the Concord Axle works, and making the new road from the Washington House to the Penacook House nearly a straight line. This bridge, built in 1825, was erected on two granite piers, and granite abutments at each end; this was an open bridge built without any overhead frame or covering. This old red bridge did good service for an increasing amount of travel until 1848 or 1849, when it was replaced by the covered bridge, built on the same piers, by a Mr. Paddleford, a noted bridge builder. The covered bridge was never particularly ornamental, and always dark and unpleasant at night; it was found useful as a horse shed in stormy weather, but was never much liked by the citizens. It remained in service, however, until 1874, when it was replaced by the first iron bridge, built under the direction of Hon. John Kimball, mayor of Concord. This marked a long step in advance, and at the opening of the bridge there was a large and enthusiastic gathering of citizens and visitors from neighboring towns,



THE IRON BRIDGE OVER THE CONTOOCCOOK RIVER, ERECTED 1874.

the occasion being observed as a holiday by the entire community. There was a public meeting in Exchange hall, with speeches by the mayor and other distinguished persons present. The iron bridge having become somewhat worn by twenty-five years' hard service, it was replaced by the new steel bridge which was finished in November, 1898, but no public ceremonies marked its opening for public travel.

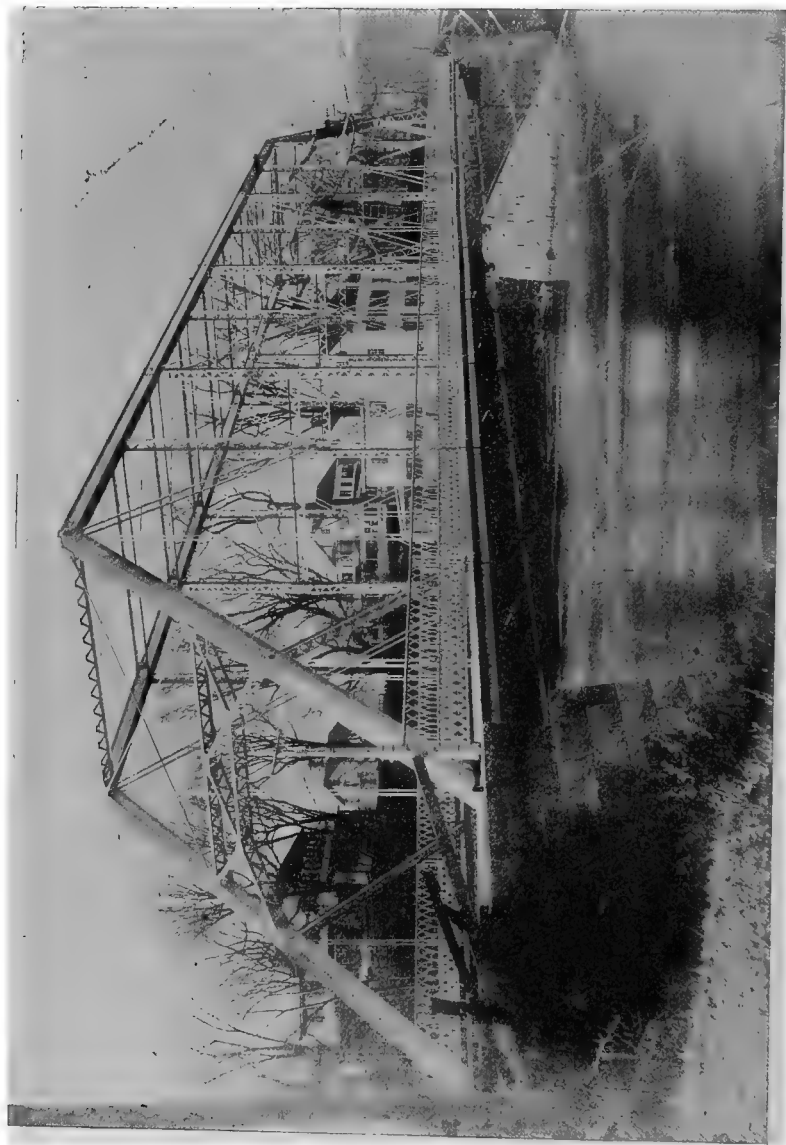
About one quarter of a mile below the steel bridge at Main street there were built, about the year 1850, two wooden covered bridges over the Contoocook river; two, because of an island in the river which divided the river into two branches. These bridges were commonly called "twin bridges," being much the same size and built in the same style, but the one connected with the south bank of the river belonged to Concord, while the other belonged to the town of Boscawen; the town line running across the island between the bridges.

The bridge on the Boscawen side proved to be the more durable, as it is still standing. The one on the Concord side was taken down in 1899, and replaced by a portion of the iron bridge which formerly was at Main street. The first bridges over the outlet at the Borough, at the present locations, were built in 1846, at the time when Washington street was laid out. Those bridges were carried away by the flood in 1852, and the present covered bridge, near the residence of George Frank Sanborn, was built in the following season by Dutton Woods. The lower bridge, near the residence of Henry Morrill, was rebuilt in 1897, about the time when the street railway was extended to the Contoocook River park.

Previous to 1846 there was a bridge over the outlet at a point opposite the road leading south past the Fowler homestead. The date of the building of that old bridge is not known, but it was probably there before 1800, it being near the first sawmill built in 1760.

ANCIENT HOUSES.

There are three houses now standing, and occupied as dwellings, each of which is called by some the oldest house in the village.



THE STEEL BRIDGE OVER THE CONTOOCCOOK RIVER (MAIN ST.), ERECTED 1898.

First, the Old Tavern, now called the Penacock House, which is known to have been built in 1787 by John Chandler, and which is mentioned more at length elsewhere in this history.

Second, the one-story cottage standing a few rods east of the Washington House stable, now owned by John Chadwick, Esq., and rented as a tenement. This was an old house in 1830, but no definite information as to the date of building is now obtainable. Probably it dates back to the later years of the eighteenth century. It was occupied as early as 1830 by Winthrop Elliott, who did the shoemaking for the neighborhood for a whole generation.



THE OLD ROLFE HOUSE, 1774.

Third, the one-story cottage occupied for many years by Col. Abial Rolfe, and now standing near the Nathaniel Rolfe barn and occupied as a tenement. This house was built by the grandfather of Nathaniel and Col. Abial Rolfe about the year 1774, and has been in the possession of the Rolfe family ever since—about one hundred and twenty-five years. Three generations of the Rolfes were born in this house, which is still in a fair state of preservation and liable to last for two or three gen-

erations more. This house holds the record as the "oldest house" in the village.

Another of the old houses is the one standing next west of the Episcopal church, and owned by the Chadwick sisters. The frame of that house formerly stood on the corner now occupied by the Washington House. When the old house was torn down a certain Mr. Gilchrist purchased the frame and old material and carted it down to the lot now occupied, in November, 1846. He put in the cellar that same fall, and in the spring of 1847 put up the house. How long that house stood on the corner of Main street and Washington square cannot now be ascertained, but the frame is probably one hundred years old. Other authorities claim that this building was moved into the village from Boscawen or Salisbury.

The old Chandler house, now occupied by E. L. Davis, was built by a Mr. Eaton about 1800. The Timothy Rolfe house, now occupied by John R. Hill, was built in 1815, and the Nathaniel Rolfe house, now occupied by Abial W. Rolfe, was built in 1836.

On the Boscawen side of the river the house now owned by Asa M. Gage, was built by Isaac Chandler, a brother of John Chandler, the landlord, but whether it was built before or after the Tavern cannot now be ascertained. The present owner is confident that it has been built over one hundred years, and the probabilities are that it was erected at about the same date as the old Tavern. It was, when occupied by Isaac Chandler, almost a public house, as the proprietor was a prominent man in business affairs, and many public and corporation meetings were held there. Mr. Chandler had no children, and the old homestead passed into the hands of William H. Gage, father of Asa M., about 1825, who added the ell part, and built the barns now standing. The frame of the front part of this house is of oak timber, still sound and strong, apparently good for another hundred years' service. Another of the Chandler brothers, Jeremiah, had a house where the present Chandler Gage house stands, which was also built in the last century. It was taken down about 1845 to make room for the present dwelling. It was occupied for a generation by Richard Gage, father of Chandler

Gage, who came to the village about 1803. He married a daughter of John Chandler in 1805, and his nine children were born there.

The Plummer house next east of the old Tavern was built by Nathan Chandler, son of John Chandler, landlord, in 1806, and was owned by him until 1829, when he moved down to the house now owned by E. L. Davis, having sold the Plummer house to George D. Varney, who at that time bought up the land and water power in the center part of the village. Varney owned it



THE OLD PLUMMER OR CHANDLER HOUSE.

but a short time, and it then passed into the possession of the United States bank at Portsmouth, by which corporation it was sold to Benjamin Kimball in 1830 or 1831. Hon. Benjamin A. Kimball of Concord was born in this house in 1833.

John Chandler, the landlord, moved into this old house in 1818, after giving up the Tavern business to his son-in-law, Reuben Johnson. Some other families who have occupied this house are those of Luther Gage, Joseph Gerrish, Jeremiah Kimball, Moody Kimball, John Ellsworth, A. W. Quimby, Abner B. Winn, Isaac K. Gage, Nehemiah Butler, Almon A. Harris, and

the Plummer family. The Luther Gage house, opposite the Plummer house, was built by Abial Chandler in 1849, to replace the old Elliott house which stood on the same location. The Elliott house was built in the last years of the last century by Miss Louis Elliott, seamstress, who made clothes for both men and women, going from house to house to do the work. She sold the place to Leonard Morrison, who was living there in 1840. Morrison sold it to Abial Chandler, who occupied it for a few years and then moved to Lawrence, Mass.

There was also an old house owned by Benjamin Elliott, father of the late Alfred Elliott, in the early years of the present century, which stood on the site of the present Charles M. Rolfe house. That house was built before 1800, and torn down to make room for the present dwelling which was built by Calvin Gage in 1848.

Still another of the old houses in that section of the village was a one-story cottage located just opposite the saw shop. This was occupied for several years by William H. Gage, and his son Asa M. was born there. That house was also torn down to make room for a larger dwelling before 1850.

The one-story cottage of two tenements still standing on Commercial street just at the top of the hill above the Harris mill, was built about 1820 by Timothy Abbott, father of Charles Abbott, the celebrated drummer, and was occupied by father and son about fifty years.

North of the hotel on the Boscawen side the oldest house is probably the John Johnson house on Queen street, occupied in later years by William Duckworth. This house was built before 1800. At about the same date Obediah Johnson, brother of John, built a cottage on Main street a little north of Queen street. Both of these Johnson houses are still standing.

The Samuel Ellsworth house, now owned by William C. Towne, was moved from Canterbury early one spring about 1830, and was an old house then. It was drawn across the Merrimack river on the ice by ox teams, driven by Asa M. Gage, and landed none too soon, as the ice broke up and went out that same night. The house was drawn to its present location, which was then the southwest corner of William H. Gage's farm.

In those days buildings were moved by the neighbors, who furnished the ox teams and did the work without pay, but refreshments were furnished by the house owners.

The house next south was built by John Ellsworth, a brother of Samuel, about 1840.

The Samuel R. Mann house was built in 1830, and first occupied by Calvin Gage. In 1842 H. H. and J. S. Brown moved in, and remained until the houses were built on "Brown's hill" in 1844. The two-tenement house next north was built by Samuel Martin in 1836.

The original mill house at the foot of Brown's hill was built by Benjamin Kimball in 1831, as a residence for the grist miller.

The earliest houses in the Borough district are nearly all gone. One of the oldest now standing is the Marshall Baker house, now occupied by Cyrus Savory, a son-in-law of Mr. Baker. There was a very old Elliott house standing on the George E. Flanders place until 1886, which was built before 1800, and occupied by three brothers for more than half a century. Several of the older houses of the Elliott family were located at or near the Hollow, south of the Jere Fowler place, but only one or two of them are now standing.

There was a two-story house standing on the corner now occupied by the Washington House, which was last occupied by one of the Elliott families, and in earlier years by John Sawyer, William H. Gage, and others. It was used for meetings and religious services considerably before it was torn down to make room for the Washington House, which was built by John Sawyer and Joseph Eastman of West Concord in 1847.

The Lyman K. Hall house is an old house rebuilt. It was formerly a hotel in the town of Warner, and while standing there had General Lafayette as a guest, while on his journey from Concord to Windsor, Vt., in June, 1825. The building was taken down and carted to Penacook where it was rebuilt by James Connor, the first occupant at the new location being John C. Morrison.

CHAPTER II.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, STORES, SHOPS, ETC.

After the *first* mills mentioned in Chapter I, the next increase in manufacturing was on the lower water privilege, on Eel street, now Commercial street. A second sawmill was built about 1820, on the site of the present corn mill of Stratton & Co. This mill was owned by three parties: William and Richard Gage owned one half, Job and Timothy Abbott owned one quarter, and John Eastman of East Concord owned the fourth quarter. It was operated in turn by the owners as follows: The Gages run the mill two weeks, then the Abbotts had it one week, followed by Eastman, who had it for one week.

It would seem possible that the logs, or the lumber, or the profits of this three-jointed concern might have become mixed, but probably Wm. H. Gage, or "Squire Bill Gage" as he was called, kept everything in proper order.

Wm. H. and Richard Gage did a large business in ship timber,—oak frames, oak planking, and pine masts, which they marketed at Boston and Newburyport—rafting the lumber down the Merrimack river and through the Middlesex canal.

After they retired from business at the mill the firm of Gerrish, Gage & Co. was formed, composed of Joseph Gerrish and two sons of Richard Gage, about 1849, and carried on the business for a few years. Gerrish retired soon after 1850, and C. and J. C. Gage remained and conducted the business for about thirty years, doing quite an extensive business here, and for a few years they also operated a sawmill at Ottawa, Canada. The last firm who operated this sawmill was C. M. & A. W. Rolfe, who used it for some few years to get out lumber for their sash and door shop. In 1883 the mill was taken by the flour-mill people, and remodeled for a corn-grinding mill, putting in the latest improved machinery and fitting it up complete for doing an extensive business in that line.

In 1831 Wm. H. Gage built a new carding and clothing mill on the site of the first Kimball & Abbott mill, and did a considerable business for some ten to fifteen years. This mill had a few looms in addition to the carding machines, and manufactured some cloth of "all wool and a yard wide." That mill building is still standing, being now the office and storehouse of the Dustin Island Woolen Mills.

A brick blacksmith shop was built by Warren Johnson in 1825, which remained in use for seventy-three years, until 1898, when it was taken down and the present stone-polishing shop of Anderson & Fox was built on the same location. The old brick shop was notable as being the place where the first wagon axles were made in the village, the beginning of a business which has since grown to large proportions, and which has, more than any other business, made this village known throughout the country. The first trip hammer for forging axles was built in the brick shop by Warren Johnson in 1835, and soon after he purchased a lathe for turning and finishing the axles. He was succeeded in the axle business by Hiram Gage, Gage & Lang, and by B. F. Gage, who was the last axle maker in that locality, his business and machinery being sold to D. Arthur Brown & Co. in 1865, which firm was in the same business at the site of the present Concord Axle Works. In 1852 Ephraim Eaton began the manufacture of anvils in the old brick shop, but remained there only a short time. His anvils were cast elsewhere, but steel plated, finished, and hardened at this shop. The late Dea. T. O. Wilson was another occupant of the brick shop for several years, manufacturing castors, stool screws, etc., and Thop. Blake was associated with him a part of the time.

Just above the brick shop there was erected in 1846 a stone shop, for the manufacture of axes and hatchets by Adams & Rowell, who were probably the first in that line of business in the state. They remained there but one or two years, and then the building was converted into a saw factory, and has been used for that business until the present date. The first firm in the saw business was Leavitt & McDaniel, who were followed by Porter & Rolfe, hardware dealers at Concord, predecessors of Humphrey-Dodge Co.; next by Gage, Hubbard & Co., for a short period, and then the



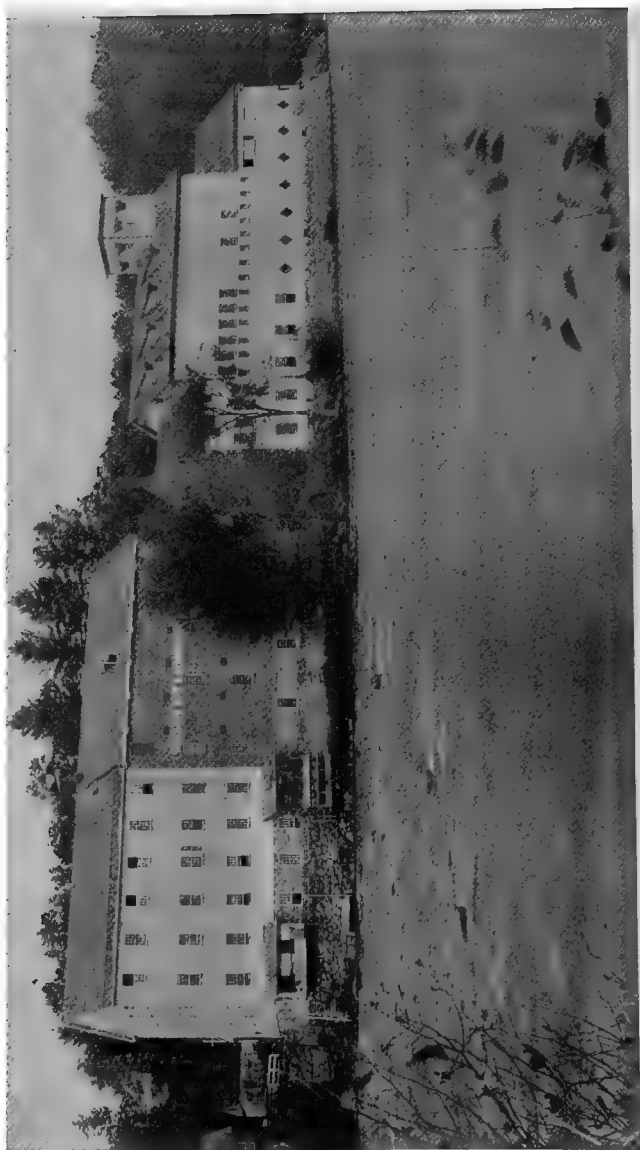
DUSTIN ISLAND WOOLEN MILLS (HARRIS'S).

firm of Gage, Porter & Co. took up this saw business and continued for about thirty years, Isaac K. Gage, Esq., being the managing partner.

In 1882 this business was sold to J. E. Marden and George S. Locke, who continued the business for five years under the name of Fisherville Saw Co. Mr. Marden retired in 1887, and Mr. Locke has since remained as sole proprietor, under the same name, and managed the business very successfully.

Next above the stone saw shop a long wooden building was erected about 1847, and first used by B. F. Caldwell as a cabinet shop, he occupying the main floor, and the basement was occupied by Henry H. Ayer for the manufacture of bed and furniture castors. This basement was occupied later by J. B. Rand, who manufactured castors and stool screws. Mr. Caldwell sold out his cabinet shop in 1850 to Robinson & Haselton, who carried on the business there about ten years, and then sold the machinery to the Gages. Robinson and Haselton both went West in 1865, to Hastings, Minn., where Robinson is still living. Haselton died in 1900. This wood shop was later occupied by Hiram Fisher for the manufacture of axe handles, etc., for a number of years. C. M. & A. W. Rolfe took this shop after 1880 for the manufacture of sash and doors. It was lastly used for a granite-polishing shop by John Swenson and others. It was taken down in 1899 and a new building erected for the same business.

In 1847 the first part of the present Dustin Island Woolen Mills (the part built of stone) was erected by Dea. Almon Harris, who came from Nelson, N. H., and began the manufacture of woolen cloth on the site of the old carding mill, which business has been largely increased by additions to the building and machinery, and continued successfully to the present day by his sons and grandsons. In 1894 this business was incorporated under the name of Dustin Island Woolen Mills, its location being but a short distance from, and in full view of, the famous Dustin island. Robert L. Harris is the present superintendent, and Almon G. Harris is the treasurer. These managers are enterprising business men, and are keeping their mill well supplied with new and improved machinery. The number of hands employed at present is eighty.



STRATTON & CO., FLOUR AND CORN MILLS.

The flour mill at the lower end of Commercial street, and near the Gage sawmill, was built in 1857 by John H. Pearson & Co., of Concord, who then began a business which has been growing in amount and value to the present day. The ownership of this mill has changed several times, first to Barron, Dodge & Co., then to Whitcher & Stratton, next to Stratton, Merrill & Co., and lastly to Stratton & Co.; but the quality of the product has always been kept up to the highest standard, and this mill is to-day the largest and best flour mill in New England. The office and sales-rooms of the firm are at Concord. The daily production of the mills is three hundred barrels of flour and five hundred bushels of corn meal, which is marketed in New England. This firm has also a large barrel factory and storehouse located near the main line of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

On the south side of the river at the lower falls the next branch of manufacturing, after the sawmill mentioned in Chapter I, was the planing mill of Henry Rolfe & Sons, Nathaniel, Timothy, and Abial, built in 1837, and the sash and door shop of Harvey & Whidden, which was built about the same time. In both of these shops the business of match-making was carried on previous to 1840. About 1850 the Rolfe Brothers added to their mill a box shop, and for several years manufactured a considerable quantity of boxes for use in the shoe and dry goods business. In 1864 William Blanchard of Boston purchased the Rolfe mill property, took down the old sawmill, and erected a commodious factory for the manufacture of excelsior, and was succeeded in that business by the late Isaac C. Boyce.

In 1888 this property was purchased by J. E. Symonds & Co., table manufacturers, who enlarged the buildings, and installed a steam plant to furnish power during seasons of low water. This firm, which began business in 1876, was composed of Joseph E. Symonds, who had been manufacturing tables for three years at Concord, and George W. Abbott, formerly a merchant and traveling salesman, Mr. Symonds being the superintendent of the shop, and Mr. Abbott attending to the buying of material and sale of the goods. This has been one of the most successful business enterprises of the village. It is now a corporation, styled The J. E. Symonds Table Company, J. E. Symonds being president,



J. E. SYMONDS TABLE CO.'S FACTORY.

and Arthur C. Stewart treasurer. The number of workmen is forty, and the specialty of manufacture is dining-tables, of which there is made a large variety of styles.

In 1860 James Crowther built a two-story frame shop, for woodworking business, on Depot street, where he manufactured doors, etc., for a few years. That building is now a part of the Rolfe Sash and Door factory. C. M. & A. W. Rolfe began business in the old Rolfe shops, succeeding the firm of H. Rolfe & Sons. They moved over to the shop on Commercial street the same year, and remained there on the north side until 1880, when they returned to the Concord side of the river, into the neighborhood of the original Rolfe shops where this line of business was begun by the grandfather of the present proprietors. Taking the Crowther shop for a beginning, they have added more buildings from year to year as their business has increased in volume until now they have quite extensive works, employing fifty or more hands. The members of this firm are among the most enterpris-



ROLFES' SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

ing and industrious of the business men of the village, and well maintain the honor of the old family name. In addition to their shops at the lower falls, which, by the way, are run partly by water power and partly by steam, they operate a sawmill at the Borough, where they get out lumber to be manufactured into sash and doors at their lower shops, and at the sawmill they manufacture a large amount of cases for the dry goods trade.



CONTOOCCOOK MILL, 1836.

In the central part of the village, the next movement in the line of manufacturing, after the erection of the grist-mill mentioned in Chapter I, was the purchase of the land and water power from the lower falls up to the Borough rapids by the Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanic Company in 1835. This company immediately began building the Contoocook mill, which was completed in 1836. This mill was occupied in part for a few years by Messinger & Winn, who manufactured a coarse cloth, which was marketed at the South to make up clothing for the slaves.

Previous to 1840 a small part of this mill was used for the manufacture of matches. In 1841 this Contoocook mill was leased to H. H. & J. S. Brown, who had previously been in the cotton manufacturing business at Attleboro, Mass. The Browns filled the mill with new machinery, and began making cotton cloth in 1843. The machinery was brought from Chelmsford and Lowell, Mass., on canal-boats to Concord, as there was no railroad to the village at that date, and from Concord was hauled on wagons to the mill. Leonard Morrison and Asa M. Gage did that large job of teaming. Mr. Gage relates that in loading the machinery the wagons were backed down into the water to the side of the canal-boats, so that the machines were rolled directly from the deck of the boats to the wagons. In February, 1844, the two upper stories of this mill were destroyed by fire. With no engine in the village or nearer than Concord, no force pump or other fire apparatus at hand, it seems wonderful that the fire could be put out before burning the whole mill. The building was immediately repaired, new machinery bought, and the mill was again running in full before the close of that year.

The Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanic Company began a more extensive development of their property in 1845 on the Concord side of the river, where they built a new dam on the site of the original Varney dam. The work on this dam was in charge of "Boston John" Clark, a man quite noted in those days for work of that kind, and that structure stood for forty years, then it was rebuilt by Calvin Gage in 1886. At the same time with the dam the Penacook canal was built, the work being in charge of a Mr. Thompson. Work was also begun that same year on the Penacook mill, which was built under the direction of H. H. and J. S. Brown, and finished in the following year, 1846.

On completion of this mill the Browns leased it, and immediately purchased new machinery for the west half of the building, and began the manufacture of cotton cloth on a more extensive scale.

In 1849 the Browns moved their machinery from the Contoocook mill, and filled up the east half of the Penacook mill. This removal of the machinery was marked by a serious accident; when about to lower a spinning frame from the third floor of the



PENACOOK MILL, 1846.

old mill, the rope broke just as the machine was leaving the floor; John S. Brown was just leaning over the frame looking down, so was carried with the frame; he had the presence of mind to spring forward just as his feet left the floor, and that carried him beyond the machine, otherwise he would have been crushed to death in the wreck of the spinning-frame. He came to the ground on his feet, shattering the bones of one ankle, and crippling him for life.

After the removal of the Browns' machinery from the Contoocook mill, that building was leased to Archibald Kennedy, who filled up the mill with machinery, and, with his son, Samuel Kennedy, carried on the business of manufacturing cotton cloth for several years. About 1855 Mr. Kennedy sold his machinery to H. H. & J. S. Brown, which firm operated both mills, the Penacook and Contoocook, until 1865, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, and the company property was divided. H. H. Brown took the property at the Contoocook mill, the machine-shop property, and the larger part of the woodland, houses, and house lots. He then took his sons, Henry F. and D. Arthur, into

the business, forming two new firms, but with the same ownership in both, the firm of H. H. Brown & Sons taking the cotton manufacturing business, and the firm of D. Arthur Brown & Co. the machine shop and foundry business.

John S. Brown, at this division, took the Penacook mill property and continued the cotton manufacturing business in his own name until 1885, when he sold his machinery to the Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanic Company. He, however, continued the management of the business as agent for four years more, his son, Stewart I. Brown, serving as cashier and bookkeeper until 1889. H. H. Brown died in 1873, and the business at the Contoocook mill and machine shop was continued by his sons, the surviving members of the firms, under the same firm names, Henry F. Brown assuming charge of the cotton manufacturing and D. Arthur Brown continuing in charge of the iron works. In 1880 the Contoocook mill machinery was purchased by the Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanic Company, which corporation continued the business under the superintendence of Henry F. Brown until 1890.

In 1891 a corporation was formed under the name of Boscawen Mills. The principal stockholder was Samuel S. Kimball of Concord, president, and Hon. Samuel C. Eastman was elected treasurer. This corporation purchased the old Contoocook mill, and the old brick grist-mill adjoining, together with the surrounding land and water power. The mill was filled with machinery, the largest part of which had previously been owned by President S. S. Kimball, and operated in a mill in one of the southern states. The machinery was placed in the mill and prepared for operation by Albert H. Drown. When ready for starting up, Mr. T. B. Wattles took charge of the manufacturing as agent. Mr. Wattles had a long, practical experience in the manufacture of yarns and cloth, and was known as an "expert" in that business. This mill being fitted for manufacturing yarns, the management devoted their labors to the production of the highest grade of yarns for use in fire hose, also yarns of lighter grade for use in hosiery and underwear. The number of hands employed in this mill is about fifty.

Mr. Wattles died in 1898, and the manufacturing has since

been under the direction of Jeremiah Mahoney as superintendent. A son of Mr. Wattles is also connected with the management. Mr. S. S. Kimball, the principal owner of this concern, died in 1899, and was succeeded in the corporation by his son, Dr. George M. Kimball, under whose direction the business remains in a prosperous condition.

On the retirement from business of Mr. J. S. Brown in 1889, after a term of over fifty years' service in manufacturing, his son, Samuel N. Brown, took charge of the Penacook mill as agent, and operated it for two years. He had previously been employed at this mill for several years, and had managed a cotton mill at Memphis, Tenn.

This mill was closed down in 1891 for a season, but was again started up in 1892 with Henry F. Brown as agent. He was succeeded in 1892 by Albert H. Brown as manager, who ran the mill until 1896, when the business was abandoned, as the machinery was mostly too old to be run successfully. This Penacook mill then remained idle until the year 1899, when the building, machinery, land, and water power were sold to a new

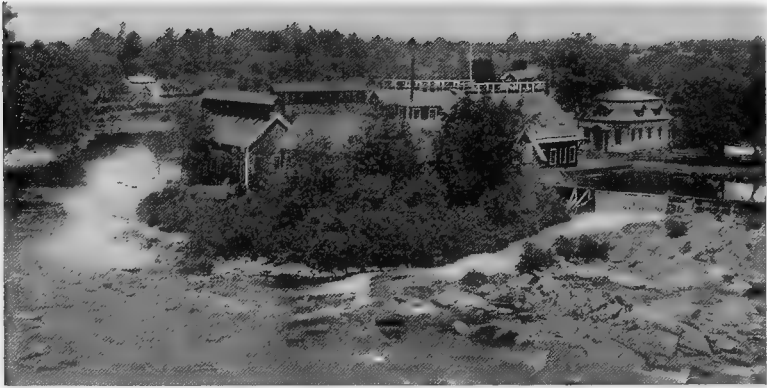


NEW HAMPSHIRE SPINNING MILLS.

corporation called the New Hampshire Spinning Mills, of which company Hon. Marcellus Gould is president and manager, and Harry H. Dudley of Concord is treasurer. The old machinery was thrown out as soon as the new company took possession, the building thoroughly repaired, the power plant renewed, the roof removed, and the walls built up another story. The picker and wheel houses were built over entire, and the mill fitted up complete with new and latest improved machinery for making fine cotton yarns. This assures a new lease of life and prosperity for one of the largest manufacturing properties in the village.

Shortly after the Penacook mill was built, about 1847, there was a small factory built on the back canal by a Mr. Palmer, and was used for the manufacture of cotton batting for a few years. This was purchased about 1850 by J. C. Martin, who with his son-in-law, George P. Meserve, manufactured pine tables there for several years. That mill was burned in 1852, and a new building erected by Martin on the same ground, where he continued the table business until 1868, when he sold the property to D. Arthur Brown & Co., and the building is now used as a warehouse by the Concord Axle Company.

In 1858 the first part of the machine shop (48 by 32 feet) of the Concord Axle Company was built for L. & A. H. Drown, who had previously been in business at the machine and blacksmith shops of the Penacook mill, where they had manufactured the wagon axles, and had begun the manufacture of looms for the Penacook mill. That work was continued at the new location by the Drowns until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, when Leonard Drown enlisted a company of volunteers, and with them joined the Second New Hampshire Regiment. He was commissioned captain of the company, and was killed at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., in May, 1862. Albert H. Drown, the other member of the firm, served as quartermaster of the Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. In 1863 the machine shop property was purchased by A. B. Winn & Co. (D. Arthur Brown being the junior member), which firm continued but one year, being dissolved by the death of Mr. Winn. In 1864 the firm of D. Arthur Brown & Co. took up the business, and soon began advertising the "Concord Axles,"



PARTIAL VIEW OF CONCORD AXLE WORKS.

they being the first to advertise and sell wagon axles to the trade under that name.

The advertising, together with the superior quality of the goods, soon produced an increasing demand for "Concord Axles," and the business increased steadily up to 1880, when a corporation was formed under the name of Concord Axle Co. At that time the business took a fresh start and soon doubled the former capacity of the works. New buildings and new machinery were added from year to year, and the corporation in 1899 was doing the largest business in the whole life of this industry. The present plant consists of fifteen buildings including storehouses and pattern houses, the main buildings being the forge shop, 65 by 65 feet; the axle shop, 120 by 48 feet; the foundry, 140 by 50 feet. This corporation has a commodious and well-fitted office building opposite the work-shops, with best modern appliances for the convenient dispatch of their still growing business. Hardly a year has passed that has not seen considerable additions to their machinery and tools, while the present year shows a radical improvement in their process of manufacturing. While

this shop was the first to enter the market with "Concord Axles," at the present time nearly every axle shop in the United States makes the same class of goods, but none has excelled the original manufacturers in quality of product, the goods of the Concord Axle Company being still the "standard" for style and quality. Their axles are marketed mostly in the middle west and on the Pacific coast. The average number of hands employed is eighty, and the product of the works includes some 900 tons of wagon and carriage axles, 300 tons of iron hubs for vehicle wheels, and 500 tons of castings. Since 1864 the management of this concern has been in the hands of D. Arthur Brown, this being probably the longest term of active management by any manufacturer now in business in the village. The officers of this corporation are president, Hon. John Whitaker; clerk, Hon. E. H. Brown; treasurer and superintendent, D. Arthur Brown; directors, in addition to these officers, George Henry Chandler of Manchester, Josiah E. Fernald of Concord, George E. Shepard of Franklin, and John H. Moore of Penacook. In 1859 a foundry was built for Myron H. Sessions on the ground now covered by the finishing shop of the Concord Axle Co. He carried on the foundry business until 1862 when his father, Horace Sessions, bought the property, and continued the foundry business until 1869 when he sold out to D. Arthur Brown & Co. That building was torn down in 1882 on the completion of the new foundry on the opposite side of the street.

In 1848 there was a stone foundry building erected by T. W. Pillsbury at about the present location of the boiler house of the cabinet shop. This was sold in 1849 to Ames, Gerrish & Co., who carried on a stove manufacturing and general foundry business until the great freshet of 1852, when their building was destroyed by the flood. This building was about 100 by 50 feet on the ground, the longest side running about parallel with the Penacook dam, and the walls were battered down by logs coming over the dam endwise, the water being so high as to carry the logs up to about the height of the windows. One large log which struck between two windows made a hole through the stone wall nearly six feet in diameter, and in a few hours the whole river side of the wall was battered down, and the building ruined.



THE CABINET SHOP.

A wooden building used for a pattern house and setting-up shop was connected with the foundry, and was washed from its foundation and started down stream; fortunately it did not reach the bridge, but swung around into an eddy near the present office of the cabinet shop, where it was secured by ropes, and after the flood subsided it was torn down. This was the first iron foundry ever built in the village, and it was never rebuilt.

The cabinet shop at the center of the village was begun in 1851 by Benjamin F. Caldwell, who erected a one-story building which is now a part of the big shop; this big shop was later built over and around it. Mr. Caldwell had previously been manufacturing pine furniture on Commercial street at the lower end of the river, and moved his machinery to the new shop. Two years later he took H. H. Amsden and Samuel Merriam as partners, the firm name being Caldwell, Amsden & Co. This firm continued until 1862 when Mr. Merriam sold his interest to the remaining partners, and the firm name was changed to Caldwell & Amsden. This concern was very prosperous for several years under the management of H. H. Amsden in the financial department, with B. F. Caldwell at the head of the manufacturing department. The business increased rapidly, the shops were enlarged, and for several years this firm employed more men than any other industry in the village.

Mr. Caldwell retired from the business with a competency in 1867, and the business was continued by H. H. Amsden & Sons. Mr. H. H. Amsden died in 1869, and George H. Amsden, his oldest son, died in 1872, leaving the management of the business in the hands of the younger son, Hon. Charles H. Amsden, who increased the business to much larger proportions. He practically rebuilt the shops in 1886, installed a steam engine and boilers to furnish additional power, and an electric plant for lighting the works. These shops cut up about 3,000,000 feet of lumber annually for the last twenty years that they were running. Mr. Amsden retired from business in 1892, and the shops remained idle for a few years, but in 1897 the property was purchased by the Penacook Manufacturing Company and started up for the manufacture of bath-room fittings, employing some thirty hands. In 1899 the name of the company was changed to

Plumbers' Woodworking Company, continuing in the same line of work. In 1901 this company moved their business to West Concord.

Soon after the cabinet shop was built there was an old two-story building moved over from Canterbury and placed on the ground now covered by the dry-house of the cabinet shop. This was done by a Mr. Brett, who fitted it up with machinery for the manufacture of shoe pegs. He carried on quite a large business in that line for several years. This peg mill passed into the hands of Caldwell, Amsden & Co., who used it for a few years in the manufacture of tubs and pails, under the management of Samuel Merriam, the junior member of the firm. Later on this shop was used for the furniture business in connection with the cabinet shop. This peg mill building stood until the freshet of 1869, when the water pouring over the stone breakwater washed out the foundation, turned the building partly round and ruined it, and it was soon torn down.

When the Penacook canal was built there was a blacksmith shop standing where the office of the cabinet shop is now located. In this shop the stone drills used in cutting the canal were sharpened by Jeremiah Haynes, a good workman, and a very pious man. After the canal was completed this shop was moved to the yard at the east end of Penacook mill, where it remained until 1896, and was then torn down. This shop was used about 1855 to 1858 for forging axles, having two trip hammers, which were run by Capt. Leonard Drown, and which were in 1858 moved to the new machine shop.

In 1857 the Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanic Company built a three-story stone machine shop and a stone foundry building on the line of the canal, a few rods east of Main street, and leased them to James B. Rand (an early class leader of the Methodist church) for the manufacture of pianoforte hardware, and piano stools.¹ He soon was doing a large business in those lines, and employed some twenty to thirty men. Two years later the Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanic Company built another building for him; that is now standing over the canal and is known

¹ This machine shop and foundry is shown in the cut of the old covered bridge on page 14.

as Chadwick's block. In this building Mr. Rand went into piano making, but continued only a few years, and then removed to Concord.

The machine shop building was next leased to Jonathan Walsh in 1866, who manufactured woolen goods there for some five or six years. It was next occupied for about two years by Charles Black, for the manufacture of tables. In 1876 this shop was leased to Jos. E. Symonds and Geo. W. Abbott, who, under the firm name of J. E. Symonds & Co., manufactured tables there until 1887, when the shop and foundry were destroyed by fire.

Another enterprise which may be classed under the head of manufacturing, is the Penacook Electric Light Co. This is a corporation organized in 1891, under the general laws of New Hampshire, the incorporators being Charles H. Sanders, Edmund H. Brown, George W. Abbott, E. E. Graves, William W. Allen, and John Whitaker. The original board of officers was as follows: President, Charles H. Sanders; treasurer, Edmund H. Brown; directors, in addition to the president and treasurer, William W. Allen, E. E. Graves, and G. W. Abbott. The first amount of capital stock was \$15,000. The company immediately purchased the land, and leased the water power of the Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanic Co., which had formerly been used by J. E. Symonds & Co.'s table factory. They erected a one-story stone building on the foundation of the burned table shop, took out the old water wheel and flume, replaced that with three modern wheels of fifty horse-power each. They also built a large chimney stack, and put in a steam engine of seventy-five horse-power with a boiler of eighty horse-power, making a complete steam plant to run the works whenever water power was not available. The dynamos first put in were for the Edison three-wire direct system of lighting, and for the first year were used for lighting stores and dwelling houses only. A year or two later contracts were made with the Ward one (light) precinct, and the Boscawen (light) precinct, for lighting the streets. The business increased steadily up to the year 1900, when the company made an important step in advance. At that date the capital of the corporation was increased to \$20,000, and the company purchased the large tract of land and water power at the upper dam on the

"outlet" at the borough, formerly known as the Amsden property; this purchase included the sawmill, formerly known as the Whitaker mill; the fine new dam across the outlet, and the large three-story factory building and power house, known as the electric mill. The Electric Light Co. needed the use of the power house only, and so leased the sawmill to C. M. & A. W. Rolfe, and the electric mill to the Whitney Electric Instrument Co. In the power house there were already two water wheels of one hundred horse-power each, and the company installed a complete new system of electric lighting, using the alternating current. On the completion of the new plant the company installed a new system at the old factory on Canal street to correspond with that at the Borough; the wiring at the two factories being so arranged that the village can be lighted from either factory separately, or by both combined. The president of this company (1900) is George W. Abbott, and Charles H. Sanders is the treasurer and manager.

At the upper falls, at the Borough, the next mill, after those mentioned in Chapter I, was a sawmill, built in 1833, by Eben Elliott, on the location of the present sawmill occupied by C. M. & A. W. Rolfe. Mr. Elliott operated his mill until about 1865, when the property was purchased by Caldwell, Amsden & Co., who took down the old mill and erected a larger one in 1866. This new sawmill was constructed by Theodore Elliott, a millwright of the old school who laid out all the work "in his head," as the saying was, making no drawings on paper. When he had prepared a very elaborate frame for this mill it was set up without alteration of a single stick of timber. When Theodore Elliott died the trade of millwright seemed to go out of existence, at least in this vicinity. This new sawmill was furnished with both gang and circular saws and all modern appliances. The firm of J. Whitaker & Co. was formed to operate the mill, and under the energetic management of Hon. John Whitaker sawed some 3,000,000 feet of lumber per year, nearly all of which was used at the cabinet shop in making fine furniture. Mr. Whitaker retired from the business in 1890, with a well earned competency, and has since employed his time in looking after his investments, being president of the Concord Axle Co., the Concord Cattle Co., and director in several other corporations. During the summer

months he devotes much time to his fleet of pleasure boats on the upper pond of the Contoocook river.

In 1890 the electric mill, so called, was erected on the north side of the outlet opposite the Whitaker sawmill, by Hon. Charles H. Amsden. This is a wooden building about fifty by one hundred feet, three stories high, having two water wheels for power, which take water from the same pond which supplies the sawmill. This property passed from Mr. Amsden to the Loan and Trust Savings bank of Concord, and in 1900 was purchased by the Penacook Electric Light Co.



THE WHITNEY ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO.'S PLANT.

The Whitney Electrical Instrument Company, which occupies the main building of this mill, was incorporated in 1891, by Manchester, Lowell, and Boston capitalists, for the purpose of manufacturing electrical measuring instruments, under patents granted to Dr. A. H. Hoyt, who was retained by them as electrician. Space and power which at the time was considered ample for the purpose, was secured at Manchester, but before their product had been upon the market a year the business had increased to such

an extent that it became necessary to procure more space and increased facilities for manufacturing, so a factory site with ample water power was secured at West Penacook, and in October, 1892, the business was located there where it has since remained.

The phenomenal growth of the electrical industry during the past decade is a matter of history, and no one branch of the science probably required more painstaking investigation and research than the art of measuring the wily fluid, and this was especially true in connection with alternating currents transmitted under very high tension. That the apparatus manufactured by this company ranks high in the estimation of those foremost in the electrical profession is testified to by the fact that about every university in the United States and Canada has purchased Whitney instruments for laboratory measurements, and in many of the largest and most important installations of electrical machinery these instruments are prominent.

Early in 1894 Dr. A. H. Hoyt was made general manager, a position he has filled satisfactorily to the stockholders and with credit to himself continuously since.

During the winter of 1895-'96 he turned his attention to X-ray work, and developed a complete line of apparatus for this purpose, which is still being successfully used by many of the leading hospitals and surgeons in the country. A modified form of this apparatus is now being supplied for use in connection with long-distance wireless telegraphy.

In 1900 this company placed a complete line of recording instruments on the market, and already the returns from them are of a most gratifying nature.

In 1897, owing to the large demands for brass work in connection with the apparatus manufactured by this company, it was deemed advisable to add a brass foundry to their plant, and bronze tablets, marking numerous historic spots in New Hampshire erected by state, towns, and societies, are a lasting testimonial to the character of the work turned out in this branch of their establishment. In addition to their electrical laboratory and foundry already mentioned, the company have their own machine shop, electro-plating, lacquering and enamelling, and woodworking departments.

The policy of the management has been progressive but withal conservative; carefully protecting their own inventions with letters patent, and avoiding infringing upon the rights of others in the field, it stands to their credit to-day that they have never taken any part in patent litigation, a boast that few manufacturing companies in the electrical field can make.

THE CONCORD MANUFACTURING CO.

The Holden Woolen Mill, as it is usually called, located on the north side of the outlet at the Borough, was erected in 1890.



CONCORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S MILL, 1890.

The main building is of brick, built according to standard factory specifications, one hundred and forty feet long, sixty feet wide, and four stories high. It contains six sets of machinery of approved construction, employing some two hundred hands. This corporation is in the hands of the Holden family, who have for two generations manufactured woolen goods at West Concord, where one of their mills is still in operation, but the head office of the company is at the factory in Penacook. This corporation owns a valuable water power, which furnishes motive power for

operating the machinery. They employ a larger number of hands than any other manufacturing concern in the village, and distribute a large sum of money in wages.

Daniel Holden, the senior member of the corporation, a life-long successful manufacturer, retained the office of treasurer until his death in 1899, and was succeeded in that office by his son, Paul R., who had for several years assumed the actual labors of the office. Two other sons are connected with the management, Farwell P., who is president of the corporation, and Adam P., who superintends the West Concord mill. Under the management of this strong trio of brothers and their efficient superintendent, James M. Masson, the business has been constantly increasing in volume since the mill was built, and several additional buildings have been added to the establishment.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Another industry of the early days was the manufacture of shoes. The first shop of note in this line was that of John Batchelder, which was located in the Batchelder Store block, now known as the Chadwick Store block, which formerly stood on the east side of Washington square, in front of the Asa Morrill homestead, now occupied by J. Irving Hoyt. There the business was carried on from 1850 to 1860, and furnished employment to some fifteen to twenty hands in the shop, also to a considerable number of people at their homes in binding and bottoming shoes. One of the men who worked at this shop as long as the business was conducted there was Elisha Hoyt, but recently deceased, who was a familiar figure on the streets for many years. John Batchelder retired from the shoe business in 1860, selling out to his son, Charles Batchelder, and David Marsh, who carried on the business a few years longer, until the failing health of Charles Batchelder necessitated the closing of the business.

About the year 1855 James K. Brickett moved into the village from Boscawen, and began manufacturing shoes in the upper stories of the old Brown Store building. Shortly after this John S. Brown joined him in the shoe business, under the firm name of Brown & Brickett, and increased the amount of business rapidly. They had the two upper floors of that building com-

pletely filled with workmen, and a part of the ground floor was occupied for a stock room. Probably forty to fifty hands were employed in this shop at one time, and perhaps as many more men and women at their homes, who took out shoes to make or to bind. This shop was a popular place for the boys, a considerable number being employed to peg shoes by hand. This work, done by the piece, gave good wages to the boys who were smart and willing to work. Two of the smartest boys were William and John Flanders, sons of Samuel Flanders, who resided in the house at the west end of Canal street. Both of them were afterward soldiers of the Union army in the War of the Rebellion. John died while in service at Hilton Head, S. C. William served three years, and was a brave and faithful soldier. He died in Illinois in 1891. His widow and several children now reside in the village.

The business of this shoe shop was somewhat disturbed (as the writer well remembers) by the Second Advent excitement of 1857. Several of the hands were earnest believers in the Second Advent doctrine, and were free to expound their belief and to urge their fellow-workmen to prepare for the coming of Christ, the Batchelders, father and son (from Loudon), being especially active in the matter. About two weeks before the expected day they left work, gave up what property they possessed, and prepared for the great event. After the day had passed these sadly-disappointed men returned to the shop and began work again, poorer, if not wiser, men.

There have been smaller manufacturing enterprises in the village from time to time; one of these was the manufacture of coffins by John Johnson, in a shop on the south side of Queen street, which shop was burned in 1867. There was a small manufactory of leather wallets here about 1848, owned and operated by F. B. Brockway, in a small building in the rear of Granite block, but Mr. Brockway left the village about 1850, and the business was not continued. Another of the earlier enterprises was the harness shop of John A. Coburn, which was conducted in the Coburn block, over the canal, for many years.



THE FIRST STORE, 1836.

STORES, STOREKEEPERS, SHOPS, ETC.

The first store in the village is still standing, on the Boscawen side, opposite the old hotel. The first proprietors were Johnson & Gage (Luther Johnson and Isaac K. Gage), who began business there about 1836. In 1849 there were two firms occupying the store,—Johnson & Gage, keeping drugs, medicines, books, and stationery, and L. Gage & Co. (Luther Gage and John C. Johnson), who kept a line of English and West India goods, flour, butter, cheese, etc. The first post-office was established in this store in 1843, with Luther Johnson as first post-master. The Johnsons, Luther and John, moved to Minneapolis in 1854, and the store was kept for a number of years by L. Gage & Co. Austin G. Kimball succeeded L. Gage & Co., and later sold out to George M. Dudley, who kept the store several years. The next firm was Foote & Gage (Henry T. Foote and Harley C. Gage). Both members of the firm were experienced

men in that line of business. That firm was succeeded by Foote & Morse, George A. Morse taking the place of Harley C. Gage, who moved to Minneapolis in 1880. The Sanborn Brothers bought the old store in 1891, and have continued there until the present date. This old store has always kept a line of goods usually found in country stores, and the present firm appear to be doing a fair share of the grocery business for the village.

Jeremiah Kimball built the Pantheon block, which was raised September 17, 1845, and kept a country store in the lower story for a few years, but was not financially successful, and the building soon passed to other hands. Mr. Kimball moved to Concord, and was engaged in the junk business during the latter years of his life. The Pantheon block has been used for many purposes, but has rarely been fully occupied. It is now owned by Dr. Alexander, whose homestead lot adjoins the Pantheon property.



PANTHEON BLOCK.

In 1840 there was another store built on the ground now covered by Dr. Alexander's residence. This was a dry goods store, owned by Crosby & Gage, who remained in business but a few years. In 1845 the building was sold to the First Baptist Society, who used it until 1849 as a place of worship. Soon after that the building was bought by the late Dr. S. M. Emery, who cut it in the centre and used one half for the ell of his residence and the other half as a part of his stable.

In 1843 H. H. and J. S. Brown built the old store building still standing just south of the Contoocook mill. In that a country store was opened, and the business has been run continuously to the present day, though the location was slightly changed when the present store was built in 1855. Of those who have at different times been managers of the Brown store Greenough McQuesten was one of the first. He was a very capable business man and a deacon of the Congregational church. Later on he removed to Concord, where he secured a position as bookkeeper at the Concord Railroad machine shop, and remained there during his life. His daughter Myra was for several years clerk in the post-office in this village. One of his sons now has a grocery store at Concord, and his youngest son, Peter Rockwood, is a Congregational clergyman at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dea. William H. Allen was at the head of this store for several years, and will long be remembered as one of the most active and popular of all the village merchants. He had many "original sayings" of peculiar point and humor; one was, "It is no credit to a man if he can write well, but it is a disgrace if he cannot," his own writing being of such a peculiar form that he could not read it himself after it was cold, as he said.

Dea. David Putnam was for several years a proprietor of the Brown store, beginning about 1862. He was a deacon of the Congregational church, a man of unblemished character, of a quiet and unassuming disposition, but an excellent man of business, methodical, accurate, and a fine penman. He had for a partner Moses H. Bean during the first year, the firm name being Putnam & Bean. In 1865 he took for a partner Lyman K. Hall, the firm name being Putnam & Hall. Deacon Putnam retired from business in 1870, and died soon afterwards, leaving one son, who is

now a prosperous merchant in Boston. The widow and one daughter still reside in the village.

In 1870 the firm of Hall & Foote, consisting of Lyman K. Hall and Charles T. Foote, took the store, and continued until 1875, when Hall sold out to David A. Brown; the firm name then was changed to Brown & Foote. Mr. Brown was a brother of H. H. and J. S. Brown and a member of that firm when they owned the store. He had been serving as bookkeeper several years before forming the partnership with Mr. Foote. Mr. Brown was a man of unblemished character, a liberal contributor to worthy objects,



THE BROWN STORES, 1843-1855.

a good neighbor and steadfast friend. He was a liberal patron of all musical interests, and served as organist and choir leader of the Baptist church for a long series of years without pecuniary compensation. He was also an ardent admirer of fine horses, and for several years owned some of the best in the state:

Mr. Brown sold his interest in the store to his nephew, Stewart I. Brown, in 1886. Stewart attended to the bookkeeping for the firm, as his uncle did in the previous years, and Mr. Foote con-

tinued in charge of the purchasing department, the firm name being changed to Foote, Brown & Co. Stewart Brown was undoubtedly the finest penman that ever did business at this old store, as well as a very liberal man and a good citizen. He remained in the firm until 1897, then sold his interest to his cousin, Hon. Edmund H. Brown, and later removed to Bristol, N. H., where he is at present in business in a country store. Mr. Edmund H. Brown is the youngest son of Dea. H. H. Brown, one of the original proprietors of this same store.

One of the earlier salesmen of the old Brown store was Rev. J. W. Poland, who attained quite a wide notoriety later as the proprietor of Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, a remedy for lung troubles, which he first prepared for his own use. He built the house now used for the Methodist parsonage about 1850.

The volume of business at this store is still, as it has always been, the largest of any store in the village. In the fifty-six years of its existence there has never been any spirituous or malt liquors for sale, and there has never been a business failure or a fire. There have been connected with the management seven deacons and one clergyman, a record not often matched in business.

John Batchelder, a former resident of Loudon, came into the village about 1846, and built a large store and tenement block facing Washington square, which is now standing on East Canal street between Granite block and Chadwick's stable. In that building he kept a country store for many years, which was a favorite place of assembly for the older residents and the scene of much political discussion, story-telling, and good times generally.

Mr. Batchelder was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. He was a justice of the peace and did considerable work for the citizens in the way of conveying property, etc. Two sons, Charles and E. Frank, were associated with Mr. Batchelder in the store, both capable and promising young men, active and influential in all village affairs, whose early deaths (Charles, December 1, 1860, and Frank, August 25, 1866), were a serious loss to the village. Mr. John Batchelder died some years before his sons, and there are no male descendants of the family now living.

The old Batchelder store was occupied after the decease of the

Batchelders by John P. Hubbard, for a short time; also by Hon. John C. Pearson, and by John McNeil, A. L. Huff, Albert Dow, and others.

Another of the early storekeepers was Jacob P. Sanders, who opened a shoe shop as early as 1848, and continued in the shoe and clothing business for thirty years, with two short intermissions



SANDERS BLOCK.

of one or two years each, and turned over the business in 1878 to his son, Charles H. Sanders, who has continued the business on an enlarged scale most successfully up to the present date. Mr. Jacob Sanders was a prominent and earnest believer of the Second Advent doctrine as expounded by the late Elder John G. Hook and others about 1854, and his son Charles is quite as prominent a member of the Congregational church. The first Sanders block was a one-story wooden building containing three stores, and was burned in 1869. The second was a three-story brick block containing three stores on the ground floor, with halls and offices on the upper floors. This block was also burned in 1891, and was immediately replaced by the present two-story brick block, with



THE ALLEN DRY GOODS STORE (MAIN AND WEST CANAL ST.), 1847.

two large stores on the ground floor and on the second floor are located the village reading-room, a club-room, and three offices.

The Allen store was erected in 1847 by Dutton & Pratt, who opened a dry goods and jewelry store. Mr. Dutton, the senior member of the firm, was the father of George N. Dutton, one of the present dry goods merchants. Mr. Dutton, senior, died in 1855. He was succeeded in business by E. L. York, the firm name being changed to Pratt & York.

In 1855 Mr. York retired, and Dea. William H. Allen came into the business under the firm name of Pratt & Allen. The next change, in 1858, brought in Lyman K. Hall, who purchased Pratt's interest in the business, and the firm name was then changed to Allen & Hall. That firm continued until 1863, when Mr. Hall retired. After that date Deacon Allen carried on the business alone until 1886, when he sold out to his son, William W. Allen, who is the present enterprising proprietor.

Mr. York remained in the village a few years engaged in other business, then removed to Lowell, Mass. He was, when in the village, a zealous and earnest member of the Methodist congregation.

Dana D. Pratt, the junior member of the original firm, was a man of good abilities and education, and a shrewd manager. He afterward secured the appointment of postmaster for two terms, and served the people well in that office. His death occurred about 1870.

Lyman K. Hall, another partner at the old Allen store, came to the village in 1854 and entered the dry goods store of Pratt & York as clerk, in which position he remained with that firm and with the succeeding firm of Pratt & Allen until 1858, when he bought Mr. Pratt's interest and formed a partnership with William H. Allen, under the firm name of Allen & Hall.

This firm continued until 1863, when he sold his interest in the business to his partner. Mr. Hall next went into the old Brown store as clerk for the firm of Putnam & Bean, and in 1865 he bought Mr. Bean's interest and went into business with David Putnam, under the firm name of Putnam & Hall. In 1870 Mr. Charles E. Foote bought Mr. Putnam's interest and a new firm was formed as Hall & Foote. Mr. Hall continued in this business until 1875 when failing health prompted him to retire.

For six years his health was so much impaired that he could do no business, but in 1881 he recovered sufficient strength to again enter the old Allen store as clerk, where he first began work twenty-seven years before. He remained with Mr. Allen until 1887, when he retired from active business but occasionally helped at the old store after that date. Mr. Hall had a very comfortable homestead on the Boscawen side of the river, in a fine location overlooking the village in which his active life had been spent. Mr. Hall had always been a prominent member of the Methodist church. He died August 17, 1900, and was buried in Woodlawn cemetery.

The most notable of the retired or graduated storekeepers of the village is Hon. John C. Linehan, now insurance commissioner of the state of New Hampshire, who was for many years one of the most jovial, hearty, and popular of the village merchants.

He began business in 1864, soon after his return from the army, under the firm name of Brown & Linehan, in the store building over the canal on the west side of Main street. His partner in business was the late Dea. Henry F. Brown.

Mr. Brown retired about 1866, and Mr. Linehan continued the business alone. He moved his business to a store in the Exchange block, where he conducted a grocery business very successfully until 1889, when he closed a twenty-five years' term as grocer to devote his time to the duties of his new office as insurance commissioner, in which office he has attained a national reputation.

Samuel G. Noyes came to the village in 1854 from the neighboring town of Boscawen. He took the south store in the Granite block, and kept a Yankee variety store for a long term of years. Musical instruments, sewing machines, watches, clocks, and jewelry were branches of his business, and newspapers and periodicals, school books, etc., were included in his stock. He also ran the first telegraph office of the village. Another of his enterprises was the establishment of the first permanent newspaper in the village, the *Rays of Light*, which was begun in 1873, and is still the only paper published in the village.

Mr. Noyes, in addition to his store duties, found time to teach brass bands, train church choirs, and was for many years organist at the Baptist church. In 1881 Mr. Noyes opened a store at

Concord, leaving his son, George A. Noyes, to run the newspaper and printing-office, while his wife and brother Enoch tended the store. He returned to the village in 1892, and again took up business at the old stand. He moved his business across the street in 1895 to a store in the Graphic block, where he still conducts the newspaper, periodical, stationery, book, watch, jewelry, confectionery, toy, and telegraph business with renewed energy.



CHADWICK BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

Hale Chadwick and his brother, John Chadwick, are both retired storekeepers. Hale came to the village shortly after his discharge from the army in 1865, and went into the grocery business with Cephas H. Fowler, the firm name being Fowler & Chadwick, occupying the south store of the first Sanders block. Mr. Fowler remained but one year in that business, and Mr. Chadwick continued until 1867, when he closed out his grocery business. He then bought the dry goods store of George W. Abbott, in the same block. He was burned out in 1869, but began again the same line of business in the new brick block on the same location. Shortly after that he sold a half interest in

the business to his brother John, the firm name being Chadwick & Company. This firm added a line of boots and shoes to their business. The brothers next purchased the Holmes block, directly across the street from the Sanders block store, and carried on the dry goods and boot and shoe business there until 1874, when Hale bought his brother's interest in the store, and continued alone until about 1880. He then closed out his store business, and sold his interest in the block to his brother John, who still owns the block.

John McNeil is one of the oldest traders in the village, having been in the store business, either alone or in company with others, or clerking, ever since 1867, and has always been a popular man with his customers; his thirty-two years' service has not by any means incapacitated him for business, and he is still actively at work, early and late.

Henry T. Foote, a brother of Charles T. Foote, is another of the traders who has been connected with the store business for about a third of a century, either as proprietor or clerk in several of the principal stores of the village. He is a jovial, whole-souled man, who always carries a cheery word and a hearty laugh in stock for every customer. His son Walter, now clerking in the Foote, Brown & Company store, bids fair for maintaining the family reputation as excellent storekeepers.

George N. Dutton, the popular dry goods merchant, began business at the present location in Sanders's block in 1884, in partnership with Jacob P. Sanders, under the firm name of Sanders & Dutton. He bought out his partner's interest in 1888, and has since continued the business alone. Mr. Dutton's father was the first dry goods merchant in the village on the Concord side, being the senior member of the firm of Dutton & Pratt, who built the old Allen store in 1847. Mr. Dutton has a fine store, with his goods arranged in attractive form. His beautiful residence on Pleasant street and his large tenement house on Washington square seem to indicate that he has been prosperous in business.

John C. Farrand is growing to be one of the older line of storekeepers. He has been in trade since 1884, first as manager of a coöperative store, and in business alone since 1886. He now



THE LITTLE BLOCK, AND EAGLE BLOCK.

owns the Eagle block, where his store is located, and in which he carries a good line of groceries, boots, shoes, etc. He also owns the Dr. Little block next north of Eagle block. In addition to his store business he has coal sheds near the depot. He has also built up a large business in wood for fuel, and seems to be enjoying the prosperity which his energy and talents should ensure. Mr. Farrand is a prominent member of the Episcopal church.

Andrew Linehan, the proprietor of the popular fruit and confectionery store, started in the store business as clerk for his brother, John C. Linehan, some twenty-five years ago, and has been in business for himself since 1887. His store over the canal on Main street is the best location for that business in the village. He also runs a fruit and grocery wagon regularly to Boscawen, doing quite an extensive business in that direction. During the summer season he runs the café at the Contoocook River park. He is an excellent salesman, and one of the most industrious men in the village.

Holt & Vinica is another of the grocery firms, and is located in the Knowlton block. Mr. Holt has been engaged in the busi-

ness as clerk or proprietor since 1884. His partner, Mr. Vinica, came into the business in 1894. Both partners are industrious, hard-working men, and deserve success.

The brick store, just above the hotel on the Boscawen side, was built for Austin G. Kimball, who, with his son George, began business there about 1877. They remained in business there but a few years. Since they retired it has been occupied only a part of the time; the last occupant was B. Frank Gage, a market gardener, who has lately removed to a store in Granite block, on the Concord side. The store is owned by the widow of Austin G. Kimball.

Fred M. Morse, the proprietor of the furniture and fancy goods store in Graphic block, became a resident of the village in 1864. He began work as clerk in the grocery store of George M. Dudley, on the Boscawen side, remaining there a few years, and then went to the Brown store, where he continued as clerk until 1896. He then opened a fancy goods store in Granite block, from which he removed in 1898 to his present location.

Still another grocery store doing a thriving business is located in Graphic block, the firm name being Sargent & Company, succeeding the firm of Jackman & Sargent. Mr. Sargent is comparatively a new man in the village, but is making a place for himself in the ranks of that hard-working clan, the "grocery men." He is a prominent member of the Methodist church.

One of the early storekeepers who remained but a few years was James Hazelton, who kept a millinery and dry goods store in Granite block. He removed to Concord soon after 1850, and continued the millinery business there until 1898. Other storekeepers who have been in business at times were: D. W. Fox, Horace Abbott, George W. Abbott, Newell C. Hunt, Sanborn & Carter, Samuel Campbell, Hubbard & Davis, Fisherville Coöperative Association, and D. B. Weymouth.

George W. Wadleigh, the early proprietor of the Graphic block, kept at first a grocery store, and later a millinery store in that building for several years, and then moved to Concord and continued the same business as long as he lived.

DRUGGISTS.

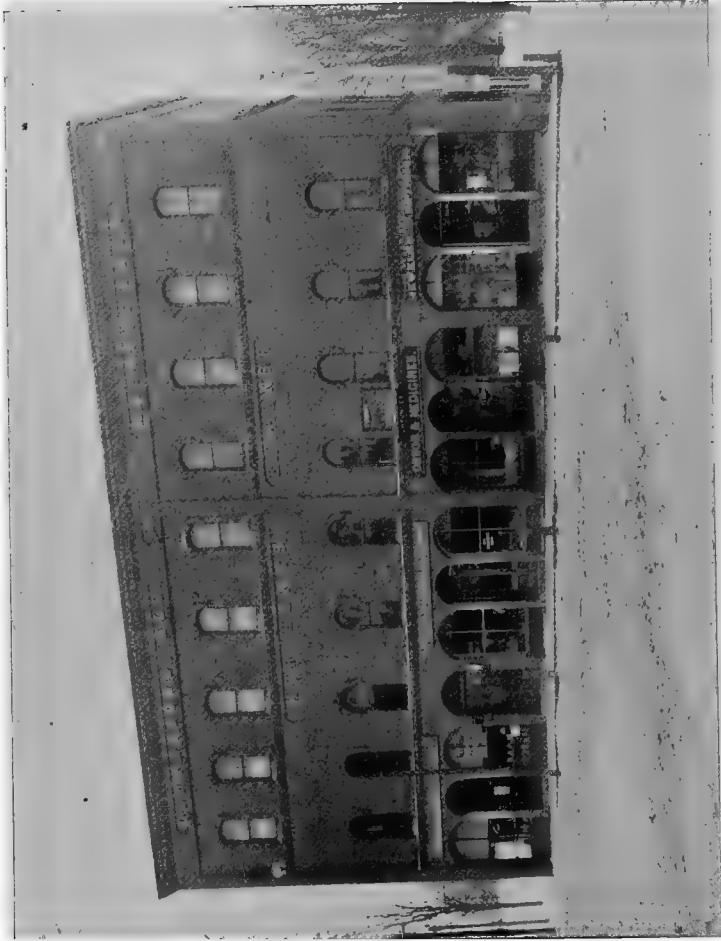
Of druggists there have been two in the village most of the time since 1846. One of the first in that line was Edward H. Rollins, afterward in the same business at Concord, a notable manager of political affairs, who attained the honor of a seat in the senate of the United States. His son, Frank West Rollins, late governor of New Hampshire, seems destined to attain the same high position formerly occupied by his father.

James G. Rollins, a relative of Edward H., kept a drug store in the south end of Graphic block about 1850.



GRANITE BLOCK.

Jacob Hosmer was another of the early druggists; he was a brother of Dr. W. H. Hosmer, and was a noted musician, being the finest tenor singer that ever resided in the village. Dr. William H. Hosmer purchased the Granite block, and kept a drug store in the north end of the block from 1850 to about 1852. The



EXCHANGE BLOCK, WASHINGTON SQUARE (1870).

late John S. Rollins, who succeeded Dr. Hosmer in the drug business, probably served longer in that line than any of the others. On retiring in 1874 he transferred the business to his son-in-law, Cephas H. Fowler, who is still in the business, but in another location, in Exchange block.

The old drug store in Granite block is now owned by W. C. Spicer, a young man of much energy, who does not allow the business to languish for want of enthusiastic advertising.

Dr. Charles C. Topliff opened a drug store in the north end of Exchange block about 1870, and continued the business in connection with his practice as a physician, so long as his health permitted. Dr. Topliff was a man of excellent character and attainments, universally respected and beloved by the whole community. He died at the home of his brother, Hon. Elijah M. Topliff, at Manchester, N. H., in 1881, and was buried at Hanover, N. H., his early home. The drug business of Dr. Topliff was sold to J. Irving Hoyt and moved to the next store south, where he carried on the business for a few years, and was succeeded for a shorter term by Harry S. Harris, who sold to Cephas H. Fowler, the present proprietor.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

One of the first watchmaker and jewelry stores of the village was kept by B. F. Stevens in Coburn's block where the post-office is now located. This was opened about 1852, and was carried on by Mr. Stevens only two or three years.

The oldest watchmaker and jewelry store in the village is that of the late William H. Bell, who came to the village in 1859, and began business in the south store of Graphic block. In 1865 he moved into the Coburn block, occupying the south corner store until 1868, when he purchased the store on the opposite side of the street, later owned by Andrew Linehan. He remained at the Linehan store until 1885, when he purchased a half interest in the Exchange block, and moved his business to the north store, where he continued a lucrative business until his death in 1897. The business is continued by his widow, with Mr. M. J. Haynes as manager.

R. D. Morse, a native of Kansas, came to Penacook in 1891 as

a watchmaker and jeweler for Isaac Baty. He remained with Mr. Baty until 1897, and then leased the north store of Knowlton's block and began business for himself. He carries a good line of watches, clocks, jewelry, spectacles, bicycles, guns, etc., and repairs bicycles.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The first man who ever "took pictures" in the village was a Mr. Johnson, who had rooms in the old Brown's store building about 1845. His pictures were "daguerreotypes" taken on silver coated plates, an old process now quite obsolete, but one that made good pictures, which are still clear and distinct after fifty years' service. By that old process the "sitter" was obliged to sit perfectly still for a long time, it seemed like an hour to one boy of six years, whose picture is still in the possession of the writer. Mr. Johnson remained in the village but a few years. D. Dennison Cone, artist, took daguerreotypes at No. 3, Coburn's block, in 1850, and for several years after that date. He was an enterprising "artist" who advertised his business well, and left a large amount of his work in the village. Benjamin Carr of Concord also had "rooms" here a few years. C. C. Marshall took pictures at the old Batchelder store building several years.

Herman L. Currier, who married the only daughter of Maj. J. S. Durgin, came to the village in June, 1859, and opened his "rooms" over the old Batchelder store. He was probably the first artist to use the "ambrotype" process in the village; this process used a glass plate for the picture in place of the metal plate used in the earlier process. He also used the later photograph process. Mr. Currier was quite a popular young man, and did a large amount of work in his line, much of which is still seen in the village. Some of the portraits now in the Masonic lodge room are his work, and he was a member of the lodge here. He remained in the business until 1867, when he moved to New London. He is still in the same business at Hillsborough Bridge, after forty years' work as a photographer.

Morris S. Lamprey, a veteran of the Tenth N. H. Vols., began business as a photograph artist in 1870, in the same rooms which he now occupies, the building being at that date located on the east side of Washington square. Good times or bad times seem

to have but little effect on this steady-going veteran; he is always on deck day or night ready for business, at such favorable rates for his customers that it seems that he must get his pay from the enjoyment of his work rather than from the amount of money taken. For thirty years he has taken "pictures" of the citizens, and his collection of portraits is now extensive and interesting.

A small portable photograph shop has been located on Washington street, for the past two years, which is owned by another war veteran, Mr. Bedell. Another photograph shop has been opened in 1901 on Merrimack street by M. C. Harriman.

BUTCHERS AND MARKETMEN.

The first butcher of the village, who delivered meats regularly to his customers, was Caleb C. Hall, who lived for many years at the northern limit of the village, a little above the present residence of D. E. Jones. He was engaged in the business as early as 1840, and continued about forty years. In his later years he resided at Boscawen plain, his place being the next north of the famous Dix residence.

Another man in this line of business, who served just about the same number of years, was Daniel Smith, who came into the village from the Canterbury side of the river in 1858; and, in company with his brother Charles, opened a meat market in the basement of the Washington House. Charles retired after nine years' work, and Daniel continued alone until 1898; the later years of his term were in the basement of Exchange block. A more honest and reliable man was never known in the ranks of the marketmen of Penacook.

One of the earliest firms in the market business was Morrill & Pillsbury, who were located in the basement of the Washington House. Another man who occupied the same store for a time before 1850 was George D. Abbott; he removed to San Francisco as one of the "forty-niners," and remained there. -

William H. Sawyer of Warner, one of the original proprietors of Exchange block, drove a butcher's cart into town for some time about 1870, and later opened a meat market in Exchange block, which he soon turned over to his son, who conducted the business for a year or two and then returned to Warner.

John Foss came to the village about 1867 and opened a meat market under the Washington House, and did a considerable business for several years. He turned over the business to his son-in-law, John B. Goldsmith, who continued business in the same store for some years. Later he closed up the store business, but has since sold meat from his cart, in the village, also at West Concord and Concord. Among the later storekeepers in the meat and provision line are A. L. Huff, William B. Cunningham, Frank Bean, and F. A. Abbott. The present traders in this line are Edward Prescott, who has the old stand in the basement of the Washington House, and Fred H. Blanchard, whose place of business is in the Little block, in a new store fitted up with all the latest facilities for the business. Both of these traders run butcher carts in the village and vicinity and are giving the citizens excellent service.

STOVE AND TIN SHOPS.

A stove and tin shop was established as early as 1848 by H. H. Amsden in the basement of the building now occupied by Isaac Baty, and the following year he built the Chadwick block and moved his shop to that building. A few years later Samuel Merriam was taken into the business, the firm name being changed to Amsden & Merriam.

Soon after this business was established Mr. Amsden caught the "gold fever," as it was called at that time, and went to California in 1849, to secure some of the gold just then discovered. He returned in about two years, somewhat broken in health, but with a considerable addition to his financial resources, and again took up his business in the tin shop.

Amsden & Merriam sold out their stove and tin business in 1853 to John P. Hubbard, who moved to the village from Manchester, where he had been engaged in the same line of business.

Mr. Hubbard retired from that business in 1861, selling out to Reuben C. Danforth, who ran the business for a short time and then sold the business to Holmes & Evans. John A. Holmes, of this firm, was possessed of considerable property before coming to the village. He built the brick house at the east end of Summer street, and resided there for several years. In 1870 he, with

G. W. Abbott and W. H. Sawyer, built the Exchange block. On completion of that block he moved the stove and tin business to the south store in the new building. Two years later, in 1872, Mr. Holmes sold his interest in the business to Nathaniel S. Gale, and the firm name was changed to Evans & Gale. Mr. Holmes, on retiring from this business, removed to Beloit, Wis., where he died a few years ago. Mr. Evans, a most estimable young man, died in the spring of 1881, and his place in the store was taken by Rufus E. Gale, a brother of N. S., the firm name being changed



MECHANICS BLOCK.

to N. S. Gale & Co. N. S. Gale was a highly respected citizen, a man of strict integrity, who represented the ward in the city government several years, and was a master of the Masonic lodge. Mr. Gale died in 1897, and the business has since been conducted by the surviving partner, Rufus E. Gale, a worthy veteran of the Civil War, who served three years, entering the army as a sergeant, and retiring with the rank of first lieutenant and adjutant of his regiment, the Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

A second stove and tin shop was opened about the year 1863,

by Moses H. Bean, in the basement of Mechanics block. He remained in the business but a few seasons, and then sold the business to Horace Sessions. In 1866 Isaac Baty, a veteran of the Civil War, came to the village from Burlington, Vt., and bought the business of Mr. Sessions. Mr. Baty, being a practical tinman, made the business successful from the start, and soon had his full share of the work. He increased his business from year to year, and soon had an extensive trade in stoves as well as in tinware. After some years he added plumbing and steam-fitting branches to the business. He has required enlargements of his premises several times as he has added other lines of goods, among them hardware, plumbers' materials, clocks, watches, and jewelry, crockery and glass, and furniture. His present store occupies about six times the space of the shop in which he began business, and is one of the most attractive stores on the street.

A third tin and plumbing shop is located on Centre street, of which William Arthur Bean is the proprietor. Mr. Bean does considerable work in roofing, plumbing, and repairing lines. He is a son of the late Moses H. Bean, who opened the tin shop in Mechanics block in 1863.

A fourth shop in somewhat the same line is located in the Chadwick block, over the canal. W. B. Quimby is proprietor, and his business is mostly in the repairing line.

MILLINERS.

Of the millinery shops it is difficult to get a full record. The first was kept by Widow Knowlton (mother of Joseph, Henry, and Alonzo), in the front room of her house, as early as 1846, the house being in the rear of the present stores of the Knowlton block. About 1852 Widow Lucretia Sabin took the Knowlton shop, and carried on the millinery business until 1856, when she gave up the business to become the second wife of Dea. Henry H. Brown. A Miss Atherton occupied the Knowlton shop for several years, and was succeeded by Fanny B. Daggett, who kept a dressmaking shop there for several years.

James Hazelton opened a millinery store in Granite block about 1847, but soon removed to Concord, where he continued in that business until 1898.

M. Q. Hastings opened a millinery store in the new Graphic block in 1849, but soon sold out to George W. Wadleigh, the proprietor of the block, who continued there some ten years. He then removed to Concord, where he remained in the same line of business as long as he lived.

In 1850 a Miss Merrill had a millinery shop in the second floor of the Allen store.

Mrs. H. J. Thompson (Clement) opened a millinery shop in 1850 in the Coburn block, where the post-office is now located. She continued the business there about fifteen years, with the exception of a short change to Manchester. During the later years of her occupancy of that store her business was conducted by her niece, Susan M. Follansbee, who gave up the business to become the wife of D. Arthur Brown in 1864. Mrs. Thompson's sister, Myra Jacobs, was also a milliner at this shop a little earlier, and left the business to become the wife of Lyman K. Hall.

In 1859 Mrs. Ada Batchelder and her sister, Mary Morrill, took the store later owned by Andrew Linehan, and carried on the millinery business for quite a number of years at that location, and later in Graphic block, retiring in 1870 to assume family cares. Mrs. Batchelder became the second wife of George W. Abbott, and her sister Mary married John B. Dodge.

In 1865 the Kilburn sisters, Lucy and Mary, came to the village, took a store in the Graphic block, and made a venture in the millinery business, but two years only brought them to the same obstacle that had closed the business of so many milliners before them, as Lucy was then married to Samuel N. Brown, the present register of deeds of Merrimack county, and her sister Mary retired to a less dangerous locality. After the Kilburn sisters, the next occupant of the millinery store was Timothy S. Jacobs, a brother of Mrs. Thompson, the early milliner. He carried on the business for a few years, and then Mrs. Thompson returned to the business again in the Graphic block, and while there was married to Rev. Joshua Clement.

The Peaslee sisters, Martha and Alvira, were another firm of milliners who began business about 1874 in Exchange block. This firm was also dissolved by the marriage of one of the partners, Miss Alvira being married to David S. Marsh. The remain-

ing sister, Martha, has continued the business until the present date (1901), part of the time occupying a store in Graphic block, but for the last few years has had her rooms on the second floor of the Chadwick block, on Main street.

Mrs. Hale Chadwick began the millinery business in the name of Mrs. H. Chadwick & Co., in 1870, when she bought out the business of Mrs. Ada Batchelder and sister, who were then located in No. 4 Graphic block. Mrs. Chadwick soon moved to the north store of the Chadwick block, where she carried on the business until 1884. She then moved to No. 1 Graphic block, where she still remains, after a continuous business of thirty years, a remarkably active and capable business woman. This term of service in one line of business is much the longest of any in the millinery business. She was married before commencing business.

DRESSMAKERS.

There have been dressmakers from the earliest days of the village, some of them keeping shops on the street, but mostly doing the business at their homes. One of the earliest was Mary F. Hoyt, who had rooms on the second floor of Mechanics block for a long time, beginning probably about 1846. She became the wife of Lyman Cheney later in life, and resided for several years on Washington street.

Sarah Ann Jackman was another of the dressmakers about 1850, residing on East Canal street.

Abby Thompson was in the same line of business at about the same date, her rooms being on the second floor of the Allen store.

Miss Louisa Mann, sister of the late Samuel R. Mann, worked at dressmaking for many years along in the fifties and sixties, her home being on Merrimack street.

Mrs. Ada Batchelder and her sister, Mary Morrill, also carried on dressmaking, as well as the millinery business.

Some of those who were in this business in later years were Fanny B. Daggett, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Clement, Mrs. Dimond, and Miss Anna Walsh, who is the leader in the business at the present date.

TAILORS.

The tailors who have kept shops in the village for the manufacture of men's clothing have been a good class of workmen. One of the first in this line was A. W. Quimby whose place of business was in the Pantheon block, at a time when the north end was the principal part of the village. He left the village soon after 1850. T. F. Bassett was one of the early tailors, his place of business being in Mechanics block. George B. Davis had a tailor shop before 1850, in a small building that stood near the north end of the bridge on Main street, between the bridge, and the boarding-house at the foot of Elm street. Mr. Davis married one of the Tewksbury daughters, a sister of Mrs. W. W. Whittier, who resides on the old Tewksbury farm at the Borough. He removed to California about 1855, and carried on a clothing business in San Francisco for many years. O. N. French had a tailor shop on Summer street as early as 1848, and was later located in the Andrew Linehan store, and in several other places. Mr. French was the senior Odd Fellow of the village; his two sons, William and Oscar, both served in the army in the War of the Rebellion, and both died many years ago. Mr. French retired from the tailoring business about 1880, and for several years has resided at the Odd Fellows' Home at Concord. About 1855, D. M. Burpee was a leading tailor of the village, occupying the north store in Coburn's block. This store was occupied for a number of years by R. H. Thompson, merchant tailor. William S. Roach was also a merchant tailor occupying this store from 1858 to 1861, when he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and served over three years in the army. After the war he made his home at Newmarket, where he is still living. Samuel F. Brown managed this tailor shop a few years, and James I. Tucker also tried the business there for a short term. Norman D. Corser had a tailor shop in the Knowlton block about 1865. While there he made the set of gray uniforms for Brown's Cornet Band, which were considered the finest uniforms in the state at that time. Mr. Corser was a prominent member of the W. I. Brown Post, No. 31, G. A. R. He married a daughter of Horace Sessions and removed to the West about 1871 or '72. He now resides at Salt Lake City.

For several years past there have been no tailor shops in the village, the citizens being supplied from the shops at Concord and elsewhere, or from the ready-made clothing stores in the village.

BLACKSMITHS.

The blacksmith trade has always been well represented in the village. After Warren Johnson, who was the first in this line, the next name found is Jeremiah Haynes, a brother-in-law of John A. Coburn, and a zealous member of the Baptist church. Mr. Haynes had a shop on the ground now occupied by the office of the cabinet shop, which was a busy place about the time when the Penacook canal and mill were building. After the Penacook mill was started up that blacksmith shop was moved to the east end of the rear mill yard, where it remained until about 1898 and was then torn down. Mr. Haynes ran the brick grist-mill a few years about 1850, and then removed to Bristol, N. H.

John J. Morrill, father of Mrs. John Danforth, was the Boscawen side blacksmith for several years from about 1845 to 1855. His shop was near the site of the Alexander Sanitarium.

James M. Gay had a blacksmith shop in Mechanicks Lane about 1850, and resided for a short time in the house now owned by the Chadwick sisters.

William and Henry Dow had a blacksmith shop on Main street about 1850, near the present residence of S. G. Noyes.

The later blacksmiths include Thaddeus O. Wilson, a very tall, powerful man, who worked many years at the shops of the Concord Axle Company. He was a deacon of the Congregational church, and the leading bass singer in the choir for a whole generation. His death occurred within the last year (1898).

Theophilus Blake was both blacksmith and machinist, working at the repair shop of the Penacook mill for twenty years or more. He was a skilful workman, of excellent mechanical ability, and still does some light work at his shop near his residence on North Main street. Philip C. Clough was one of the earlier blacksmiths who lived for some years in the house at the foot of Elm street, and later built the house on Summer street occupied for many years by Dr. Topliff. Mr. Clough had two sons both of whom were soldiers in the Union Army. Charles F. Norris, blacksmith, died June 6, 1851.

Israel Drown, the older brother of Albert and Leonard, came to the village about 1847. He took the shop in the Penacook mill yard and remained in the village some twenty years or more. His brother Leonard came to work at the same shop at the time when L. & A. H. Drown began the manufacture of wagon axles. Leonard did all the forging of axles for several years, until the call for volunteer soldiers in 1861, when he left the shop never to return. He raised a company for the Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was commissioned captain. He was the first commissioned officer from the state who was killed in battle in the Civil War. He fell while leading his company at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. Mr. Drown was a brother-in-law of John S. Brown, an upright and exemplary man, a superior workman, and a splendid soldier.

The blacksmith shop now owned by Samuel G. Sanborn was built in 1853 by Isaac G. Howe, a brother of A. G. Howe, the painter. Mr. Howe carried on the business at that shop until 1861, when he removed to Manchester, where he has since been employed at the railroad repair shop. True Dennis took the shop next for a year or two, and was followed by Albert Thompson who kept the fires burning for two or three years, and later worked a time at the axle shops and then moved to Epping.

In 1865 Edgerly & Willis took up the business there, and the following year sold out to Job S. Davis, who ran the shop for one year and then sold out to B. E. Rogers in 1867. Rogers did not care to stay more than one year, and Job S. Davis again took the shop in 1868. The next proprietors were Labonte Bros., and they were followed by Partridge & Tenney.

In 1874 the shop was purchased by Samuel G. Sanborn, who has conducted the business successfully up to the present date. Mr. Sanborn enlarged the shop and added carriage repairing to the business, and some of the proceeds of his industry are seen in a comfortable home on Main street and a tenement block on Union street.

Augustus H. Davis, son of Job S. Davis, learned the blacksmith trade of T. O. Wilson at the Axle Works shops; beginning in 1868, he has continued work there up to the present date (1901). For many years past he has been the toolsmith for the works, and

has probably made and tempered more steel tools than any man in the state. In that line of work he is particularly skilful, using brains as well as a charcoal fire for the process.

Among other blacksmiths who have worked at the axle shops were the Fellows Brothers, the Green Brothers, Samuel N. Burdick, and others who have served for a few years, the present blacksmith for job work being Ernest Taylor, who came to the village from Manchester during the past year.

The late George W. Brockway was another of the blacksmiths. He came to the village from West Concord about 1865, and worked at that trade in different shops for quite a number of years.

At the Borough there has been a blacksmith shop in connection with a carriage repair shop, operated at times by the late John D. Fife, by Alonzo Elliott and others, and at present (1901) by Charles F. Holmes.

Edward McShane came to the village some ten years ago, and took the blacksmith shop at the corner of Main and Pleasant streets on the Boscawen side, where he has conducted a successful business in that line and built a very neat residence.

The latest shop in this line is located on East Canal street, and owned by Henry Heywood, who came to the village within the last two years, and appears to have plenty of work at all seasons of the year.

SHOEMAKERS.

In the early days of the village, and for a whole generation, there were a good supply of shoemakers,—men who made boots and shoes complete, as well as repairing them, a trade now obsolete in the village, ready-made boots and shoes being now supplied from large factories at much lower prices, and of better quality than the old hand-made goods. One of those who kept the old style shoemaker's shops was Jacob P. Sanders, father of Charles H. Sanders, who was located for a time in the basement of the Washington House, and later in the Graphic block. James Marsh kept a shoe shop in the Coburn block, about 1850, for a few years, and then removed to Franklin, N. H. David Marsh, a brother of James, kept a shoe shop in the early years, located for a time in the Knowlton block, and later in the Andrew Linehan store building.

Among the journeymen workmen at these shops the most prominent were Maj. Tilden Kimball, Thomas Savory, and (Dr.) Stephen H. Currier, all excellent workmen, and men of marked characteristics. E. P. Lowater, one of the original class leaders of the Methodist church, was another of the workmen in this line. John Jameson and his sons, Cyrus and William, were also long time workmen at the bench. The younger brother, William, a veteran of the Seventh N. H. Vols., still lives in a neighboring town, and is occasionally seen on the village streets. Samuel Cheney was another of the old line shoemakers, and a skilful workman. His brother, Stephen Cheney, was a tanner and currier by trade, and did a little business at currying leather in the house just in the rear of Graphic block.

The present representative of the shoemakers is M. Fournier, who has a shop on Merrimack street near Washington square.

CARPENTERS.

The carpenter trade has had a full representation in the village from the earliest days. Capt. John Sawyer was one of the first carpenters on the Concord side. His residence in 1840, and for many years, was a brick cottage standing on the ground now covered by Exchange block, and his barn was on the spot now occupied by Graphic block. The brick cottage was moved in 1870 a few rods west to Washington street, and is now the residence of Charles Barnet. Captain Sawyer owned considerable land which he sold for building lots in the village, giving him a considerable income.

Timothy Abbott, father of Charles Abbott, the veteran drummer, was another of the early carpenters. He built his dwelling house on the south side of Commercial street, just at the top of the hill above the Harris mill, somewhere about 1830. John Johnson, a brother-in-law of Timothy Abbott, was also a carpenter. His residence was on Queen street, a few rods west of the Hubbard homestead. He purchased the old Union schoolhouse that stood on Brown's hill, and moved it to Queen street, opposite his residence, and used it for a carpenter shop several years. In that shop he made coffins for a whole generation. None of the family now resides in the village.

In 1850, while the village was growing fast, there were thirty-one names of carpenters on the village directory; of those only a single one is still in the village, that one being Hazen Knowlton, who is still in vigorous health at his residence near the railroad station. Isaac K. Connor was a carpenter in the village for several years, and is now a highly respected citizen of Warner, and carries his years lightly. Samuel Ellsworth (father of Charles J.) and John Ellsworth were both in the ranks of the carpenters, but John Ellsworth was later one of the postmasters. Rodney Hadley was one of the list who remained here several years. John C. Morrill was an older man than most of the carpenters of that day. He built the Halloran house now standing next south of the office of the axle works. Phineas B. Pearsons was another of the oldest carpenters; a heavy, rotund person, of a genial disposition and powerful voice. He is remembered as making the best wheelbarrows to be found in the vicinity. His daughter, Mrs. Jno. Shepard, was the mother of a veteran townsman, Charles P. Shepard. The Stark family, father (Samuel) and sons, were here in 1850, and two of the sons, Charles and Jerome, lived here a long time, and built or helped build more houses than any others on the list, except John G. Warren, who held the record for the longest actual service as a carpenter and builder of the village. His skill at the trade is fully inherited by his son Frank, who resides at Concord. Mr. Warren built and resided for many years in the large house on the west side of Church street, nearest Summer street.

Another of the old-time carpenters was Dea. Eldad Tenney, a most exemplary Christian man, who built in 1847 the residence now owned by John B. Dodge. He was employed for several years in the repair shop of the Penacook mill. Charles W. Hardy was here as early as 1850, and lived until the year 1899. His first residence was the cottage on High street, now owned by Miss Julia Abbott; later on he built and occupied the J. C. Linehan house, and later still, built the present residence on High street. Mr. Hardy was the tallest and largest of all the carpenters, and was also the finest workman of all. Isaac P. Durgin was another of the later year carpenters, who was employed at the repair shop of the Penacook mill several years. His son, Eddie C. Durgin, is a leading man in the trade at the present day, being a member of

the firm of Taylor, Durgin & Sebra, organized in 1887, which employs most of the carpenters now residing in the village.

Other names that have been or are now in this trade are Dea. J. C. Martin and his son Daniel, also his two stepsons, George and Grant Messerve; Lowell Elliott, Stephen Wiggin and his son Charles, Charles Smith, Timothy C. Rolfe and his son Henry, Charles H. Barnet, George Provo, James C. Brooks, and Lawrence Rolfe. William P. Chandler, one of the fourth generation from John Chandler, who built the old hotel, is a carpenter and builder, employing several men, and has built a large number of houses in the village.

There is one more wood worker, though not a carpenter, who should be mentioned in this place, that is John Harris, pattern maker and draughtsman. Mr. Harris was born in England and learned his trade there. His father was an expert engineer, who was employed in building the engines for the famous steamer *Great Eastern*, and served on board during the first trip of that vessel across the Atlantic. Mr. Harris came to this country in 1866 and immediately commenced work for D. Arthur Brown & Co., at the Concord Axle Works, and has continued in the same situation to the present day. He is undoubtedly the most thorough mechanic that ever worked at the bench in the village, and the work that comes from his hands is very near absolute perfection. Mr. Harris has served as an officer in the city government, is a Past Master of Horace Chase Lodge, F. & A. Masons, and a prominent member of the Episcopal church.

PHYSICIANS.

Of the physicians of the village, Dr. William H. Hosmer, who came from Newport in 1848, now retired from practice, holds the preëminence in length of service.

The next in length of practice was his brother-in-law, Stephen M. Emery, who resided here somewhat earlier than Dr. Hosmer, coming to the village from Canterbury soon after 1840. His first residence was in the brick basement house on Main street, just south of the Samuel R. Mann homestead. Soon after 1850 Dr. Emery purchased the Union Hall property, and converted it into a residence, where he spent the remainder of his life. The homestead is now owned by Dr. A. C. Alexander.

Dr. J. F. Sargent and Dr. O. A. Blanding were doing business under the firm name of Sargent & Blanding before 1850, their office being in the Dr. Little block on Washington square. Neither of them remained long in the village. Dr. Sargent removed to Concord, where his son Joseph is still living.

Dr. Knight came here from Lowell about 1875 and practised a few years in the village, and then removed to Florida.

Dr. Taplin also came to the village and practised a short time about 1880.

Dr. Charles C. Topliff practised for several years (1870 to 1880) in the village, while keeping the drug store in Exchange block.

Dr. E. E. Graves began his professional labors at Boscawen Plain, being the successor of Dr. E. K. Webster there about 1868. He soon had calls to attend patients in this village, and opened an office in Sanders block in 1870, and has had an increasing business in the village up to the present date. In 1898 he purchased the fine homestead property formerly occupied by Hon. Charles H. Amsden, and moved his family to the village.

The late Dr. Alfred E. Emery was a native of Concord, and began his practice as an assistant surgeon in the United States navy during the Civil War. After the war he first settled in Connecticut, where he practised fifteen years; he then came to Penacook in 1879, where he remained until his death in May, 1900. His residence and office were on Main street, just south of Washington square. He had quite a large practice, and filled several public offices.

Dr. Anson C. Alexander came to Penacook in 1881, soon after the completion of his medical studies. He succeeded to the practice of the late Dr. S. M. Emery, and occupied the Emery residence. His office was for several years in the Knowlton block, but in 1890 he purchased the Mechanics block, and fitted up a very convenient set of offices on the second floor, where he has remained to the present date. He has given much study to the production of specific remedies, the most notable being his specific for the cure of cancer. This has made his name known throughout this whole country as well as in foreign lands.

Dr. H. C. Holbrook began practice in the village in 1884,

opening an office in Exchange block, and by his energy and zeal in his profession has attained to a large practice. He has a fine residence on Pleasant street.

Dr. A. J. Rowe, a young physician, has recently located in the village, having an office in the dwelling house of the late Dr. A. E. Emery.

LAWYERS.

The legal profession has had but few representatives in Penacook. Judge Nehemiah Butler was admitted to the Merrimack county bar in 1848, and came immediately to Penacook to begin the practice of his profession. He had an office over the old Gage store for a number of years, and later built an office on Chandler street. From 1852 to 1860 he was clerk of the courts at Concord, after which he was in practice in Penacook until his decease in 1883. From 1876 he was the probate judge for Merrimack county. Judge Butler began writing fire insurance soon after he was established here, and continued that branch of his business during life.

S. B. Chase was one of the early lawyers of the village, having an office over the old Batchelder store in 1849, but remained only a short time.

Hon. Samuel M. Wheeler was located in the village about the same time as S. B. Chase, having an office on the second floor of the Coburn block. He moved to Dover soon after 1850, where he became one of the leading lawyers of the state, and also attained political eminence.

Hon. James F. Briggs of Manchester studied law in the office of Judge Butler about 1850, but did not practise here.

A. S. Alexander practised law in the village between the years 1850 and 1860.

John C. Kilburn was also located in the village at the same period, and died in 1860.

Hon. Willis G. Buxton succeeded to the law and insurance business of Judge Butler in 1883, the insurance branch being conducted under the firm name of Gage, Buxton & Co. until the death of Mr. Gage, and later under the firm name of Buxton & Sherburne. Mr. Buxton has been prominent in town and school affairs, and has been honored by election to the legislature

of the state, both as representative and as a senator. He is one of the water board of the Penacook and Boscawen water precinct, and treasurer of the precinct.

David F. Dudley came to the village in 1883, and began the practice of law, having his office for most of the time at his residence on High street. In 1887 he established an office at Concord, where he has since spent most of his time, but still retains his residence in the village. He has been called to serve the citizens as a member of the city government several years, both in the council and in the board of aldermen. He is now (1901) solicitor for Merrimack county.

BARBERS.

Barbers have been in the village ever since the village was large enough to support one, but before the first shop was opened William H. Allen "cut hair" quite often for his friends and acquaintances. Charlie Rowell, the overseer of the spinning-room in the Penacook mill, was also quite expert with the shears, as the boys who worked under him will remember.

The first regular barber shop was kept by a colored man named Toney, in the basement of the Granite block.

Philip Wentworth was one of the early barbers, having a shop in the basement of the Washington House for some years, and later for a considerable length of time in the Dr. Little block.

Oscar F. French, a son of O. N. French, had a barber shop in Mechanics block for quite a number of years.

The man who served the longest term at the business was B. Frank Morse, a veteran of the Fifth Regiment, N. H. Vols., who lost a leg at the battle of Antietam in 1862. He kept a shop in the basement of the Washington House about thirty-five years, and in all those years his shop was the most popular and best patronized of any in the village. Frank was blessed with the heartiest laugh ever heard in the place, which required only the slightest provocation to set it in full operation. No man ever lived here who did more to "drive dull care away," and his jovial presence will long be remembered by the citizens. Since his death, in 1898, the business has been conducted by his son Frank and David E. Toomey.

Harris Gregg has kept a shop in Mechanics block for several years, near the old stand of Oscar French.

On the Boscawen side there has been a barber's shop in the old Gage store building more or less of the time. Elias Neild was located there for several years.

James Devlin has had a shop for the last year or two in the basement of Granite block, the location of the first shop opened in the village.

UNDERTAKERS.

In the early days of the village undertakers and burial caskets were unknown names. John Johnson, who lived on Queen street, made coffins of pine boards and stained them with Venetian red, for such customers as came to him. Coffins were not kept in stock, but each one was made when needed for use, and made to measure. In the later years of his life Johnson used for his coffin shop the old Union schoolhouse, which formerly stood on Crescent street, and later on Brown's hill.

Shortly after John A. Coburn, the harness maker, came to the village, he began to trim those plain wood coffins made by Johnson, lining them and preparing them for use, and this gradually grew into the undertaking and funeral conducting business which Mr. Coburn carried on for a whole generation. He retired from business in 1879, selling out to Fifield & Hubbard, who are still in the business.

J. F. Hastings, who was employed by J. A. Coburn for nine years, set up in business for himself in 1875, as undertaker and harness maker, in the Chadwick block, where he has continued to the present date.

DENTISTS.

Probably no class of men have produced so much acute pain in the community as the dentists. The first in this profession to locate in the village was Dr. Henry D. White, who came from Hopkinton about 1845. He had rooms on the second floor of Mechanics block, where he did work in his line for a whole generation. Dr. White was a man of excellent natural abilities, good education, and did thorough work. He resided at Concord with his daughter several of his later years, and died there in 1895.

Dr. J. W. Little, dentist, came to the village from Salisbury about 1848. He built the large block on the east side of Washington square. He practised his profession there for several years, subsequently removing his business to Concord, where he resided for the remainder of his life.

One of the ambitious boys of the village, David D. Smith, worked in the mills and machine shop until he saved up money enough to carry himself through a course of study at the dental college in Philadelphia. On the completion of his college course he returned to this village, and opened his first office for work over the old Allen store in 1858. He remained here but a few years, and then moved to Philadelphia, where his energy and ability have carried him to the top rounds of the ladder in that profession. He has been lecturer and a member of the faculty of the dental college, and has written many valuable papers on subjects pertaining to the profession. In addition to his studies as a dentist he has taken a full course of study in medicine, and is a competent physician as well as dentist. Dr. Smith is often called to lecture before dental societies and conventions in different sections of the country, but still continues the active practice of his profession, in which he has secured a competency. He has a beautiful home at Germantown, in which is a fine library and many samples of the fine arts. Dr. Smith is a veteran of the Civil War, having served as quartermaster-sergeant in the Sixteenth Regiment, N. H. Vols.

Dr. James H. French, dentist, another veteran soldier, came to the village from Manchester soon after the war, and opened his office in Exchange block, where he practised his profession for a long term of years. Dr. French was a man of fine presence, a musician of considerable attainments, a skilful workman, and an excellent moderator at the town-meetings, to which office he was elected many years. Dr. French was prominent in Masonic and Grand Army affairs, holding office in both organizations continuously for many years.

The profession is at present represented in the village by Dr. A. L. Parker, who came from the northern part of the state in 1897, and opened his rooms in Sanders block. Dr. Parker is also quite prominent in Grange matters, holding office in that organization.

Dr. E. W. Rowe came to the village in 1900, and began work in the Knowlton block, but later fitted up a suite of rooms in Mechanics block in exactly the same spot where the first dentist rooms were located by Dr. White fifty-six years ago.

HARNESS-MAKERS.

The harness-maker's trade has been monopolized almost entirely during the first generation of the village by John A. Coburn, who came from Boscawen Plain about 1845, and built the block on the east side of Main street over the canal. His harness shop on the north side of the building was a busy place for several years, as well as a favorite resort for those who wished to hear or tell the news of the day.

Mr. Coburn was followed in the business by O. J. Fifield, and he by William F. Hoyt, who now carries on the business at the old stand.

J. F. Hastings, a former workman at Coburn's shop, has carried on the harness business in the Chadwick block for a score of years.

DEPOT MASTERS.

The depot masters, as they were formerly called, but now station agents, have from their position been prominently connected with the business interests of the village. The first to take that position when the Northern Railroad was opened, was E. L. York, a man later connected with the dry goods business. Seth Hoyt, father of J. Irving Hoyt, next took the place for a short term. He was followed by Daniel Fox, father of D. Warren Fox, a man of decided opinions and a good voice to give them expression. He was a strictly reliable and capable officer, and served nearly twenty years, when he retired on account of failing health.

William A. Huntress came next, but filled the position only a few years.

Henry E. Chamberlain took the place in 1865, and held the position until 1893, when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the Concord Street Railway. Mr. Chamberlain had served the patrons of the railroad so acceptably that at the conclusion of his term he was presented with a valuable watch and chain by the patrons of the railroad.

After Mr. Chamberlain's resignation W. T. G. Finley took the place for a few months, and in August, 1893, Wm. H. Meserve, the present agent, began his service, having charge of both freight and passenger departments. The first passenger train coming to Fisherville on the Northern Railroad was on December 1, 1846. The railroad from Nashua to Concord had been opened since September, 1842. Regular trains to Franklin began running December 28, 1846. The freight and passenger stations in the village were built in 1846 by John G. Warren, who also built the Amsden storehouse adjoining the freight station in 1857. Train service through to Lebanon was begun November 17, 1847.

TEAMING.

The teaming business for the village was first in the hands of Leonard Morrison and Asa M. Gage. They hauled the machinery for the old Contoocook mill from Concord before the Northern Railroad was built.

Asa H. Morrill and his brother, Moses Morrill, were in the teaming business for a good many years.

George Frank Sanborn was also one of the early teamsters who has kept in the same business almost up to the present time. A considerable part of his work has been moving granite from the quarries at West Concord; probably the largest part of all the granite used in the village has been handled by Mr. Sanborn.

B. Frank Varney is another of the men who has done the teaming in past years; his specialty for many years was hauling logs from the timber lots, in which work he was very expert. Mr. Varney uses his teams also for farm work for himself and others. He is a veteran of the Second Regiment, N. H. Vols., and is prominent in Grand Army affairs as well as in the Grange, which organization was started by him in this village.

Henry H. Morrill is another of the teaming fraternity, although he does other work besides teaming. Moving buildings is his specialty, and he does more or less work on foundations for buildings as well as teaming logs and lumber.

Teaming freight from and to the railroad station was for many years in the hands of the Bean family, Moses, Joshua, and Charles; each had the management of that business for a time, but

Charles had it in hand for the longest term. After his death the business was continued by his son, Charles N. Bean, who sold out to Davis Bros. in 1889. The Davis brothers came from Warner, and increased the teaming business by taking up other lines of work, one of which was hauling granite from the stone-sheds at Concord to the polishing shops on Water street, and returning it there after it was polished.

In 1893 E. H. Davis sold his interest to his brother Everett L. Davis, who has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Davis also does a considerable business in wood, coal, and ice.

Another line of teaming, carrying freight and packages to and from Concord, sometimes called an express business, has engaged one or more teams daily for many years. That business has passed through many hands, but has been mostly in the hands of Wm. B. Cunningham for the last ten years or more.

PAINTERS.

Among the early painters was John H. Willard who lived for some years on Merrimack street, about 1850, in the house now occupied by Charles Abbott. Mr. Willard was an excellent tenor singer and kept several terms of singing-school in the old chapel. He had in his family two young nieces, Julia and Etta Wright, whom he had trained in singing and with whom he did some concert work. Miles Wallace was a painter in the village in 1849.

Mr. Hiram Haynes, father of Moses and Charles Haynes, was an excellent workman at the painters' trade and did a large amount of work in the village during the years of its rapid growth.

Alpheus G. Howe was a foreman of painters, and did the leading business in that line for several years.

Alvin H. Urann, whose place of business was at the Borough, was in the painting business for several years, his specialty being roof painting.

William A. Huntress had a paint shop at the Pantheon block some years. Samuel Holt was one of the journeyman painters, and in 1850 was in the firm of Bean & Holt. William O. Dyer also handled the paint brush for a number of years. Later on James C. Bowen went into the painting business, and still re-

mains in the business. The brothers, Charles and Moses Haynes, have been the leading painters for some years; both are veterans of the Civil War, and both are very skilful workmen. Other names in this line at the present date are Truman Carter, Henry Bean, and Charles Davis.

BAKERS.

The bakeries of the village have been established but a few years, the oldest stand in that line being that of Frank E. Bean in the north half of the Chadwick block on Main street. This was established in 1876 by Harlow & Bean. In 1878 Harlow sold out to his partner, Frank E. Bean, who continued alone until 1888, when he sold a half interest in the business to his brother, W. Andrew Bean, and the firm name was then Bean Brothers. In 1890 Frank E. bought out his brother's interest, and started the business again in his own name. This time he continued about three years and then sold the whole business to Cutler & Packard. It appears that Mr. Bean could not be contented outside of the bakery, as he bought the business back again in 1893, and has continued to the present date, having a thriving business.

In 1895 Mr. Cutler established a bakery in the block at the southwest corner of Washington and Main streets, with a store for the sale of candies, ice cream, and fancy goods connected. He also engaged in the catering business. In 1898 he leased the remainder of the block and fitted it up for a hotel, and is doing a good amount of business in both lines.

MASONS.

The masons of the village were more numerous from 1846 to 1850 than in later years. Some of the names on the Fisherville Directory of 1849 were John Foss, Gilman Morrill, John Forsaith, Henry Swett, J. H. Whittier, and Daniel S. Woodward, all of whom were stone masons. Of these John Foss remained in the village during his life. He left one son, who resided at Manchester until his decease in 1898. His daughter, Sarah Foss, resided in the village many years, but moved to Manchester several years ago. Gilman Morrill, father of Henry and Ruel Morrill, did a large amount of stone work, in company with John Foss, for cel-

lars and foundation walls. John Forsaith and J. H. Whittier remained in the village but a few years. Henry Swett caught the gold fever and went to California in 1849 or 1850, and died soon after his return. Daniel S. Woodward remained in the village several years. He built the large house on Crescent street known as the Gahagan house, and later removed to Hill, N. H., where one of his sons is still in business.

Perley Knowles was a brick mason and plasterer; he came to the village from Canterbury and built the house now owned by Oscar E. Smith. His oldest son, Charles, worked a few years at the trade before the family moved to River Falls, Wis., where both father and son resumed the occupation and the son is still in the business. The father died in 1899.

Henry Knowlton was another brick mason and plasterer as early as 1846, and was joined by his younger brothers, Charles and Alonzo, some years later. Charles left the village about 1855, but Alonzo has continued his residence in the village to the present date, though doing but little work at his trade in these later years.

George Neller with his brother William and his brother-in-law, Fred Williams, has done most of the mason work for the last ten years or more.

CHAPTER III.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, HOTELS, ETC.

In the early days, before any churches were organized in the village, religious services, preaching, prayer meetings, and Sunday-schools were held in schoolhouses and private residences. The first clergyman residing in the village was Rev. Moses Elliott, usually called Priest Elliott, who had a small farm on Queen street, a good but eccentric man; who invariably ended his discourses with a fervid disquisition on the millenium. He was of the Congregational faith, and did considerable pastoral work in addition to cultivating his farm.

Elder John Harriman, a Christian Baptist clergyman, resided

across the river on the Canterbury side, but was often called to the village for religious services. For a time he preached quite regularly at the Borough schoolhouse, and baptized a considerable number of converts in the outlet near the Eben Elliott house. Elder Harriman was a broad-shouldered man, having an immense head of hair hanging down on his shoulders; a striking figure, not easily forgotten.

There were two women, wives of Joseph and James Elliott, who preached occasionally, and the old Elliott homestead, which stood on the site of the Washington House, was often used for religious services.

Dea. Abial Rolfe, an uncle of Capt. Nathaniel Rolfe, though not a clergyman, was very prominent in religious matters for many years, holding meetings and doing much that might be called pastoral work. To show the zeal of Deacon Rolfe, it may be stated that on Sundays he would hold a Sunday-school in the Union schoolhouse at an early morning hour, then harness up his horse and drive to the old North church at Concord, of which church he was a deacon, and attend the forenoon service; then drive home and get dinner, after which he again harnessed up his horse and drove to Horse Hill, where he held a Sunday-school and prayer meeting at the schoolhouse. Deacon Rolfe was universally beloved and respected by the entire community; disputes and quarrels were usually referred to him, and his decisions were always accepted by both sides. In all questions of lands and bounds his word was law. He was a surveyor by occupation, and surveyed the land and marked the bounds of nearly all the farms in the vicinity. So highly was he esteemed for his religious life, that while in personal conversation with himself no person ever used profane or vulgar language. After the church at West Concord was formed Deacon Rolfe withdrew from the old North church at Concord and united with the West Concord church. He was quite a remarkable man, and it is also quite remarkable that so little mention is made of him in Rev. Dr. Bouton's History of Concord.

The first church building in Penacook was erected in 1843, and dedicated on October 12th by the Christian denomination, who began services there, on completion of the building, with Elder

A. C. Morrison for pastor. This society held regular services in the church until 1848, and then sold the building to the First Congregational society. The Christian society did not, however, give up their services at that date, but continued holding their meetings at the Washington hall for three or four years longer. The desk was supplied by a large number of preachers, among whom were Elders Elias Shaw, John Harriman, John Gillingham, Joseph Elliott, George W. Hutchinson, Edward B. Rollins, J. M. Smith, Peter Hussey, William M. Morrill, Moses Polley, Sleeper, Fairfield, Kidder, Burden, and Young.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

Previous to 1845 some of the citizens of Penacook, who belonged to the Baptist denomination, attended church at Boscawen Plain, in the Baptist meeting-house, which stood a few rods south of the brick store.

The first movement to secure Baptist preaching in Penacook was made by the brothers Henry H. and John S. Brown, who purchased the dry goods store of Crosby & Gage, refitted it for use as a church, and named it Union hall. They secured the services of Rev. Edmund Worth of Concord for preacher, and began Sunday services there about February, 1845. Union hall stood on the site of Dr. A. C. Alexander's residence. One half of the hall is now the ell of the residence, and the remaining half is a part of the stable.

On July 19, 1845, a preliminary meeting of Baptists was held at the house of Dea. David Brown, to canvass the subject of establishing a Baptist church. At an adjourned meeting one week later it was resolved to form the "First Baptist Church of Fisherville," and they invited the Baptist churches of Concord and other towns to meet in council on August 6, 1845, to take action on public recognition of the new church.

The council met on that date and formally recognized the church, then organized with Rev. Edmund Worth as pastor, David Brown and Benjamin Hoyt as deacons, and Henry H. Brown as clerk. There were thirty-three original members of this church, whose names were as follows:

Allen, William H., and wife, Chloe F. Allen.
 Allen, Ebenezer W., and wife, Caroline Allen.
 Brown, David, and wife, Eunice Brown.
 Brown, Henry H., and wife, Mary A. D. Brown.
 Brown, John S., — Hannah M. Brown.
 Brown, Samuel F., — Martha A. Brown.
 Clough, Philip C., and wife, Lucy Clough.
 Eastman, Luke, and wife, Sarah Eastman.
 Hoyt, Benjamin, — Sarah E. Call.
 Haynes, Jeremiah A., and wife, Sarah L. Haynes.
 Simpson, Hiram, and wife, Mary S. Simpson.
 Tewksbury, Jacob L., and wife, Joanna Tewksbury.
 Hale, Joseph, — Martha A. Cowell.
 Worth, Edmund, — Sarah A. Burpee.
 Mary Dickerman.
 Sarah C. Eastman.
 Lucretia Johnson.
 Martha A. Perkins.
 Maria Webster.

This church was admitted to membership in the Salisbury Association of Baptist churches in September, 1845.

On March 20, 1846, the First Baptist *Society* was organized to conduct the business affairs of the church, with fourteen original members, whose names were as follows: Edmund Worth, David Brown, Henry H. Brown, Benjamin Hoyt, John S. Brown, Samuel F. Brown, William H. Allen, Philip C. Clough, Jeremiah A. Haynes, Ebenezer W. Allen, Jeremiah Burpee, Jr., George Puffer, Hiram Simpson, Levi R. Nichols.

The first officers of this corporation were: Samuel F. Brown, clerk; John S. Brown, treasurer; William H. Allen, Henry H. Brown, and Hiram Simpson, standing committee.

Of all the original members of the church and society only one, John S. Brown, born February 26, 1809, is now living (January, 1901).

The Baptists remained at Union hall until September, 1849, when, by reason of an increasing congregation, they found it necessary to look for a larger room, and secured the Graphic hall,

then just completed, which hall is still used for religious services by the Methodist church. Four years later, in 1853, the Baptists moved back to the Boscawen side of the river, and leased the meeting-house built by the Christian denomination in 1843, which they used for Sunday services, and while there occupied the Granite hall, also a room in the Coburn block, for evening meetings.

As early as 1847 the Baptists began talking of building a church for their own use, but financial difficulties caused a postponement of the matter for ten years. In 1857 it was decided to build a house of worship, and a committee consisting of John S. Brown, Dana W. Pratt, and Samuel Merriam was chosen to procure plans, raise the necessary funds, and have general charge of building and furnishing the church. Mr. John S. Brown gave a large amount of his time and labor to the enterprise, and contributed a large portion of the funds. The church building was located on the northwest corner of Merrimac and Centre streets, on a lot of land donated for that purpose by the Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanic Co., the front entrance being on Merrimac street, and a side entrance to the vestry on Centre street.

The building is 80 x 52 feet on the ground, having a granite basement story, with the main building of wood with slate roof. A finely proportioned spire rises above the vestibule to a height of 150 feet. In the belfry is hung the largest bell in the village, on which the hours are struck by the hammer of the four-dial town clock located just below it. The main audience room contained seventy-two pews on the floor, and enough in the gallery, which extended around three sides of the room, to furnish seating capacity for about six hundred and fifty people. A very fine organ, built by Hook of Boston at a cost of \$2,050, was placed in the south gallery, at the opposite end of the room from the pulpit. The pews were upholstered, the floors carpeted complete, and the walls and ceiling tastefully frescoed. In the basement story the rooms were a vestry, or lecture room, with seats for two hundred and fifty persons, a smaller vestry for prayer meetings, a large parlor for the ladies' society, also a kitchen for the same, and a library room for the Sunday-school. All the fittings and furnishings were of the best, and when the church was completed it was



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

called the finest church in the state. The entire cost was \$18,500, the funds being raised by subscription, and largely from the brothers, John S. and Henry H. Brown.

The church was dedicated on September 8, 1858, the order of exercises being as follows: 1. Organ voluntary. 2. Invocation, by Rev. D. J. Smith, pastor of the Methodist church. 3. Hymn No. 932, read by Rev. Mr. Eaton of Dunbarton. 4. Reading Scriptures, by Rev. A. W. Fiske, pastor of the Congregational

church. 5. Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Damon of Bow. 6. Hymn No. 941. 7. Dedication sermon by the pastor, Rev. Joseph Storer. 8. Dedication prayer by the pastor. 9. Anthem by the choir. 10. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Eaton.

In 1872 the society built a large, substantial parsonage on the northeast corner of Merrimac and Centre streets. In this work Mr. John S. Brown was chairman of the building committee, and gave his time and labor in superintending the work, as he had previously done when building the church. The entire cost of the parsonage was \$10,500, of which sum Charles H. Amsden and John A. Coburn contributed \$500 each, and John S. Brown contributed the remainder. In later years the parsonage was found to be too large an establishment for economical use by pastors' families, and it was finally sold in 1896 to John Chadwick, who has since occupied it as his homestead. The proceeds of the sale were used to pay the balance of the cost of repairs on the church, and \$1,000 remaining was paid over to John S. Brown.

In 1888, thirty years after building, the church was entirely remodeled and refurnished inside at a cost of \$7,500, exclusive of the cost of the stained-glass memorial windows which were contributed mostly by individual members or their friends, as memorials of the following members: Henry H. Brown, John S. Brown, Samuel F. Brown, Eunice H. Brown (mother of Henry, John, and Samuel), Martha A. Brown, John A. Coburn, Abigail E. Fox, Rev. Edmund Worth (the first pastor), John Sawyer, Samuel Merriam, and Charles H. Amsden.

In the main audience room the side galleries were cut shorter, the organ was moved to the north end of the room, the speaker's platform, the baptistry, and the choir gallery were all rebuilt, the pews newly upholstered, new carpet laid, new chandelier and lighting fixtures hung, and the walls and ceiling frescoed, also all wood finish painted, varnished, or polished. These repairs, together with the stained-glass windows, made a marked change in the appearance of the church, and were considered a great improvement. This work was done under the direction of a committee consisting of Charles H. Amsden, Edmund H. Brown, and A. C. Alexander.

The church was rededicated on March 14, 1889 (Thursday evening), with the following exercises: 1. Organ voluntary. 2. Anthem by the choir, consisting of Harry A. Brown, tenor; Mrs. D. F. Dudley, soprano; Grace A. Prescott, alto; David A. Brown, bass. 3. Invocation by Rev. H. F. Thayer of Hopkinton. 4. Reading Scriptures by Rev. C. E. Milliken, pastor of the Congregational church. 5. Hymn No. 113, read by Rev. A. C. Coult, pastor of the Methodist church. 6. Hon. Charles H. Amsden, chairman of the building committee, then made the report of the rebuilding operations and read an extended historical sketch of the church. 7. Prayer by Rev. H. N. Stetson of Suncook. 8. Reading Scriptures by Rev. F. H. Davis of Franklin Falls. 9. Dedication anthem by the choir. 10. Sermon by Rev. C. W. McAllister of Manchester. 11. Hymn No. 500. 12. Dedication prayer by Rev. J. K. Ewer of Concord. 13. Doxology. 14. Benediction by Rev. Stephen Coombs.

This church has maintained a Sunday-school since 1845, and has a library of 1,000 volumes. Two zealous and successful pastors have gone out from this church, Rev. Joseph F. Fielden, now preaching at Winchendon, Mass., and Rev. Millard F. Johnson, now preaching at Nashua, N. H. Another young member of this church, William Ide Brown, oldest son of John S. Brown, was studying for the ministry, but gave up his studies to serve his country in the army, and was killed at Petersburg, Va., on March 29, 1865, just before the close of the war.

The First Baptist *church* and the First Baptist *society* worked in harmony from 1846 to 1898, with the exception of one occasion. This was in 1872, when a difference occurred on the question of terminating the pastorate of Rev. George G. Harri-man, with the result that a considerable number of the church members withdrew on the first Sunday in January, 1873, and established preaching services and a Sunday-school at a later date in Sanders hall on Main street. At the beginning of the following year, 1874, they called Rev. J. E. Burr to be their pastor, and took the name of Main Street Baptist church. Mr. Burr proved to be an excellent pastor and continued in charge of this Main Street church until 1878, at which date the First Baptist church invited the members of the Main Street Baptist church to

unite with them. A conference of members from each church met and arranged the details for the union, and on February 17 the formal reunion took place, and the ninety-five members of the Main Street Baptist church were enrolled as members of the First Baptist church.

From that date the labors of church and society were entirely in harmony until 1898, when the First Baptist church organized as a corporation, the First Baptist society transferred all its property to the church, and was then dissolved. The business of the church has since been transacted under the direction of a board of trustees.

The first pastor of the Baptist church, Rev. Edmund Worth, served from August 6, 1845, to March 3, 1856. The pastors following were, Rev. Joseph Storer from April 4, 1856, to March 30, 1862; Rev. Joseph Henry Gilmore from June 19, 1862, to September 16, 1864. During this short pastorate the church and Sunday-school reached high-water mark as regards numbers and interest of the members. Rev. Ira E. Kenney served from March 14, 1865, to March 1, 1868; Rev. George G. Harriman from September 2, 1868, to January 1, 1873; Rev. William B. Smith from January 10, 1873, to December 31, 1878; Rev. J. B. Robinson from July 6, 1879, to March 1, 1881; Rev. George T. Raymond from July 1, 1881, to May 27, 1883; Rev. Welcome E. Bates from Nov. 1, 1883, to December 11, 1888; Rev. W. N. Thomas from May 9, 1888, to August 2, 1891; Rev. A. S. Gilbert from January 1, 1892, to September 1, 1896; Rev. Daniel C. Easton (supply) from September, 1896, to March, 1899.

Rev. William H. Allison began his first pastoral work with this church on March 19, 1899.

The deacons of this church have been David Brown, Benjamin Hoyt, Henry H. Brown, William H. Allen, Franklin A. Abbott, Henry F. Brown, Edmund H. Brown, and William Arthur Bean.

There have been some 575 members of this church from the date of organization up to January 1, 1901, the number at the later date being about 150.

The Sunday-school has been conducted for the larger portion of its existence by three superintendents, Dea. Henry H. Brown, Dea. Franklin A. Abbott, and Dea. Edmund H. Brown. Other super-

intendents serving for shorter terms were William W. Allen, Dea. Henry F. Brown, M. Quincy Bean, John H. Moore, and Dr. Anson C. Alexander, who is serving for the present year, 1901.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist church was organized in October, 1847, and first held their meetings in Washington hall. They remained there only one year, and then moved to Granite hall. There the church increased in numbers so rapidly that they soon felt the need of



GRAPHIC BLOCK (METHODIST CHURCH).

more commodious quarters. About 1851 they purchased a lot of land lying between Summer and Merrimac streets and erected thereon a church building which was dedicated August 22, 1852; the dedication sermon was delivered by Professor Baker of the Methodist Theological Institute of Concord. That building was used by the church until 1867, in which year they sold the property to the Catholic society and purchased the Graphic block on Main street, which property they still hold, using the second and third floors for church purposes, and renting the stores on the ground floor. This society also own a comfortable parsonage at

the northeast corner of Summer and Centre streets. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with this church, which has a well-selected library and an active and efficient corps of officers. The main room on the second floor is a cheerful and attractive audience room, furnished with modern settees instead of pews, and has a fine reed organ for the choir, and a piano for Sunday-school use. They have always maintained a choir which adds much to the effect of the services. Opening out of the main room, on the west side, is a chapel or class-room, which may be entered from the stairway at the rear of the building, as well as from the audience room. The third floor is used for social gatherings, and has a parlor, dining-room, kitchen, coat-room, etc., the whole establishment being well designed for the use of the church and society.

The pastors have been Revs. John McLaughlin, Mr. Knapp, H. Loud, W. D. Cass, Jacob Sanborn, D. J. Smith, James Pike, J. C. Emerson, D. C. Babcock, Samuel Orr, N. P. Philbrick, N. Culver, S. P. Heath, W. H. Jones, L. E. Gordon, L. P. Cushman, J. K. Shiffer, H. Woodward, E. R. Wilkins, C. W. Taylor, A. C. Coult, W. C. Bartlett, R. Sanderson, S. E. Quimby, G. W. Farmer, and E. N. Jarrett.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational society was organized September 11, 1848, the original members being Richard Gage, Almon Harris, Joseph Gerrish, and Calvin Gage. This society purchased the meeting-house built by the Christian society in 1843. The society secured for pastor Rev. Isaac Knight, who began preaching November 12, 1848. A church was formed of twenty-three members, and organized, May 8, 1849, and Mr. Knight continued as pastor until his decease on July 25, 1850.

The North Congregational church of Concord, in Fisherville, was organized in March, 1849, and occupied the chapel which was built for them, mainly by the efforts of Henry Rolfe and his family. This chapel was a commodious one-story wooden building, located on land now covered by Eagle block, and was dedicated August 19, 1849. Their first pastor was Rev. Thomas P. Vernon, who came from Rhode Island; he was followed by

Rev. Jesse M. Cross, a young man who had studied for the ministry with Rev. Mr. Tenney at West Concord. Rev. Enoch Corser also preached for a short time there. This church had forty-three members recorded on the clerk's book.

On November 6, 1850, these two Congregational churches were united by action of an ecclesiastical council called for that purpose, and the consolidated First Congregational church started with a membership of sixty-six persons, only one of whom is still living (July, 1900), Mrs. Eliza Rolfe. This church, it seems, did not at first settle any regular pastor, but the desk was supplied by Rev. Mr. Stone, Rev. Henry Wood, Rev. Mr. Cummings, Rev. John R. Young, Rev. Joseph E. Bodwell, up to June 1, 1851; then Rev. Mr. Campbell began preaching and continued until November 30, 1851, when he preached a farewell sermon. He was followed by Rev. Pliny B. Day for two months. Next the Rev. Mr. Stearns began preaching in February, 1852, and remained till September, 1852. Rev. Daniel Lancaster next began preaching in September, 1852, and made a longer supply than any of his predecessors, remaining until 1854 or later.

The clerk's record book shows the first baptism in this church, dated July 6, 1851, and the child was named Henry Gerrish Ames; the rite of baptism being performed by Rev. Mr. Campbell. When these two churches united, an engagement was made to hold the services alternately in the meeting-house on the Boscawen side and in the chapel on the Concord side; but that arrangement did not prove to be satisfactory and was terminated in 1854, when the church voted to hold all services on the Concord side. About 1855 this church gave up the chapel and moved into Graphic hall, which had previously been occupied by the Baptists. Their old chapel building was rented for singing schools and other purposes, and was finally destroyed by an accumulation of snow on the roof in the winter of 1861-'62.

In 1857 the church called a council and settled Rev. Albert W. Fiske as their pastor. He had begun preaching in December, 1856, and continued as pastor until October, 1863. His successors as pastors were Rev. W. R. Jewett in 1863, Rev. Marvin D. Bisbee in 1874, Rev. F. V. D. Garretson in 1878, Rev. John H. Larry in 1880, Rev. Charles E. Milliken in 1884, Rev. Edward G. Spencer

in 1892, and Rev. Edwin B. Burrows in 1897. This last pastor retired in September, 1899, by reason of failing health. Rev. J. E. Whitley was ordained at the Congregational church, July 19, 1900.

The deacons of this church have been Eldad Tenney, Luther Shedd, Almon Harris, Joseph Moody, David Putnam, Thaddeus O. Wilson, Fisher Ames, John R. Davis, and Lorenzo M. Currier, the last named being the only one living in 1899.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MAIN STREET.

Soon after the first regular pastor was installed the church left the Graphic hall and moved into the meeting-house on the Boscawen side. They purchased the building and fitted it up for their use, and have remained there to the present date.

In 1888 their church building was remodeled inside, refurnished, stained glass put in the windows, and new heating and lighting fixtures supplied, at a cost of some \$2,200, making it a very neat and attractive place of worship. This work was done under the personal direction of Charles H. Sanders, chairman of

the committee. This church also owns a chapel on Merrimac avenue which they built in 1873. This chapel is used for evening meetings and for social meetings, and is well adapted for such uses.

The Sunday-school connected with this church is in a flourishing condition and has a well-selected library, the superintendent in 1899 being Lorenzo M. Currier.

The first reed instrument (a melodeon) ever used in church in the village was at this church, January 14, 1849, played by Asa L. Drew. This instrument is still in existence at the Isaac K. Gage homestead.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

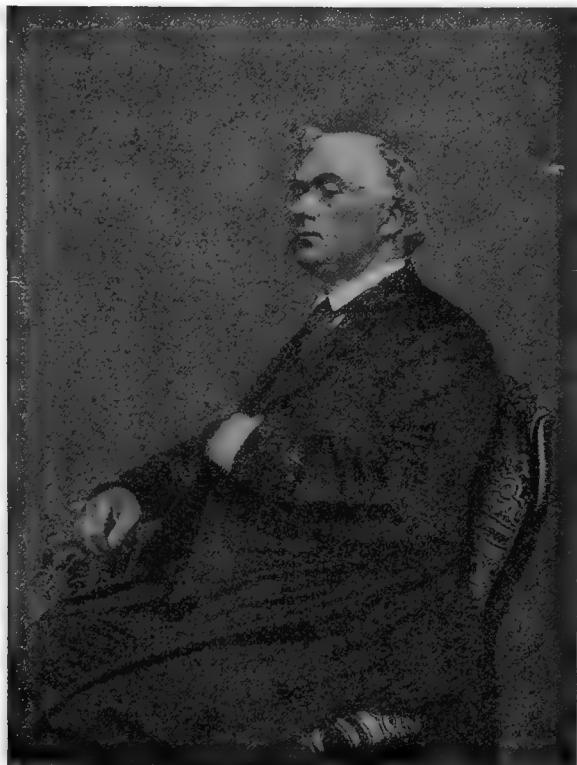
The first priest having charge of this mission was Rev. William McDonald of Manchester. When he came to the latter city in



CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, PLEASANT STREET.

1849 there was but one church of his faith between Boston and the Canada line, along the Concord, Northern, and Vermont Central railroads. The one only was at Lowell. It is believed that the first child he baptized in Penacook was Andrew Linehan, in May, 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. John B. Daley, who took charge of Concord and the mission around it in 1853, or thereabout. Mass was said at first in private houses, usually on week

days, at half-past three in the morning. This early hour was necessary, as those employed in the mills were obliged to go to work at five o'clock. The first houses in which mass was said were those of Michael Bolger, John Gahagan, John Linehan, and Ellen Cooney. Father Daley was succeeded in the charge of the Concord parish by Father O'Reilly, who died shortly after assuming



VERY REV. JOHN O'DONNELL.

the duties of the position, and Father Daley again took charge until the appointment of Rev. John O'Donnell of Nashua.

The Catholic congregation was first gathered in this village by Rev. John O'Donnell, and began holding regular services in Granite hall in 1863. The congregation soon outgrew that small room, and moved to the Pantheon hall on the Boscawen side of

the river. This church had no pastor settled in the village, but was under the charge of the pastor of the Concord church. In 1865 Rev. J. E. Barry was appointed to the pastorate of the Catholic church at Concord, having the church here also under his care. His labors here built up the congregation so rapidly that in 1867 they purchased the church edifice built by the



REV. GEORGE H. FEENEY.

Methodists on the lot lying between Summer and Merrimac streets. A notable result of Father Barry's labor here was the temperance society which he organized, and which included in its membership nearly every member of the congregation. There has, probably, been no single Christian movement in our village that resulted in greater good to the people than this temperance work by Father Barry.

This congregation remained under the care of Father Barry until 1882, when Rev. M. P. Danner was appointed pastor, this being the first resident pastor of the congregation, and a parsonage was bought on High street, the house now being owned by Ira Phillips. During the pastorate of Father Wilde, this house was exchanged for the Holmes place, at the east end of Summer



CORNELIUS J. COAKLEY.

street, which is now owned by David Twomey. The present pastor, Rev. D. F. Hurley, soon after his arrival, in 1893, concluded the purchase of the Sanders property, on Sanders hill, and fitted up the Sanders house as a parochial residence. In 1896 he built a large one-story building in the rear of the parsonage, called St. John's hall, for society and social meetings, and in 1898 he completed the church of the Immaculate Conception,

a large building, which, from its location on the hill, is the most prominent landmark in the village. At the dedication of this church there was a notable gathering of the Catholic clergy, including the head of the diocese, Bishop Bradley of Manchester. This church building, with the parsonage and the St. John's hall, makes the most complete and valuable church property in the village. The congregation is much the largest of all in the place, and their Sunday-school is correspondingly large in the number of its members.

Two former members of this church have been ordained to the priesthood,—Rev. Timothy P. Linehan of Biddeford, Me., a younger brother of Hon. John C. Linehan; and the late Rev. George H. Feeney of Walpole, N. H., son of Lucius Feeney, a soldier of the Fifth Regiment N. H. Vols., who was killed at Gettysburg. George Keenan died just before he was to be ordained to the priesthood. Two other young men are now studying for the ministry,—Cornelius J. Coakley and Richard Dolan. One young lady, Margaret, the only daughter of John C. Linehan, entered the order of the Sisters of Mercy, in Portland, Me., in 1885.

The pastors of this church have been: Revs. John O'Donnell, John E. Barry, M. P. Danner, John T. McDonnell, Louis M. Wilde, M. H. Eagan, D. F. Hurley, and D. W. Fitzgerald.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.

The Second Advent denomination held meetings in the village from 1852 to 1857, mostly in Granite hall, or Hosmer's hall, as it was then called. Elder John G. Hook of Concord was the most prominent of the preachers, and had the most powerful voice ever heard in the pulpit in the village. Other preachers were: Elder Locke, from Weare; Elder Cummings, who held meetings in a large tent; Rev. Mr. Preble, and others. A large number of people attended these meetings, some probably from curiosity, but a considerable number were believers of the Second Advent doctrine. Samuel Burpee, an overseer in the Penacook mill, was a prominent member of that denomination, who gave up his situation in the mill and gave away his property shortly before the date of the expected appearance of the Lord. Quite a number of men and

women of this faith prepared their ascension robes, confidently expecting that the end of the world would come on a certain date in 1857, but they were disappointed then as they had been at appointed dates in previous years. One, at least, of the number, Elder Hook, continued in his belief of the early coming of the Lord, and continued preaching until his decease in 1898. In the later years of his life, after evangelistic work in all parts of the country, he secured a small chapel on Pleasant street, and often preached near the scene of his early labors of nearly fifty years before.

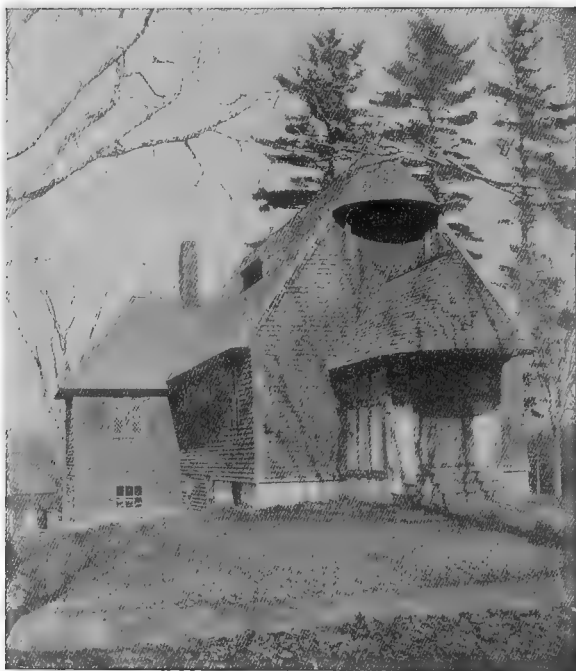
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first regular services by the Episcopal denomination in the village were held in Sanders hall on May 15, 1881, by the Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., vice-rector of St. Paul's church, Concord.

After using that hall for a season as their place of worship, they rented the Congregational chapel on Merrimac avenue, and continued services there until 1890, when their present church building was completed. The services there were continued by the vice-rector of St. Paul's. He was assisted by the Rev. Thomas G. Valpey, deacon, a master in St. Paul's school, until January, 1882, when his duties at the school absorbed his time and attention. Mr. Roberts continued in charge until the fall of 1882, when the Rev. Henry Bedinger, curate at St. Paul's church, became responsible for the work at Penacook. In 1884 Mr. Bedinger removed from the diocese, and was succeeded by Mr. Valpey, who returned to the mission, and remained in charge, under the former arrangement with St. Paul's church, Concord, until his lamented death, which occurred November 15, 1890. Under Mr. Valpey's faithful and vigorous pastorate, the mission grew into the proportions of an "organized mission," and its members and friends began to consider the possibility of building a church edifice. Mr. Valpey pushed the enterprise with energy and enthusiasm, enlisting friends and securing funds. In 1888 the land was purchased, and a building committee appointed, consisting of the Rev. Thomas G. Valpey, John Harris, and William Taylor. The actual work of building was not commenced

until the summer of 1889. It was completed during the following winter, and the first service was held beneath its roof on February 2, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The plans were the gift of the late Rev. Henry A. Coit, D. D., LL. D., the first rector of St. Paul's school. They were drawn on the lines of a church in Cornwall, England. The architect was Henry Vaughan of Boston. The bills were all paid, and when the church was completed it was consecrated by the Rt. Rev.



EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MERRIMAC STREET.

William W. Niles, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., bishop of New Hampshire, on the 27th day of May, 1890.

A commodious guild room was finished and dedicated in November, 1892. After the great bereavement sustained in the death of Mr. Valpey, the services were continued under the auspices of St. Paul's church, conducted by the Hon. Horace A. Brown, as lay-reader, until early in 1891, when they were under-

taken by the Rev. A. Wright Saltus of St. Paul's school. Mr. Saltus left the diocese late in 1892, and the former arrangement continued with the Hon. Horace A. Brown as lay-reader until August, 1893, when the connection with St. Paul's church ceased, and the Rev. William Lloyd Himes, general missionary of the diocese, became responsible for the conduct of the services, with the Rev. Charles Reuben Bailey, Ph. D., deacon, as curate. This arrangement continued until the ordination of the latter to the priesthood, when the charge devolved upon him, and he continued as priest in charge until October, 1898, when he resigned. The church has been served since by the Rev. Lucius Waterman, D. D., Rev. A. Wright Saltus, and Rev. John Knox Tibbits.

This has been a labor of love from the beginning. St. Mary's is under special obligation to the Rev. Thomas G. Valpey, of blessed memory, an ideal pastor, who is remembered elsewhere for his virtues and his deeds; who left in Penacook, as monuments of his unselfish devotion, the church edifice, built through his constancy, energy, and self-sacrifice, and the beginning of an endowment fund, for which purpose he bequeathed three thousand dollars. To this sum two thousand dollars was added by the bequest of the late Mrs. Sarah G. Smith. The first treasurer was the late Franklin D. Frost, succeeded by his nephew, Irving M. Frost, who was in turn succeeded by John Harris, who still holds the office.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS.

The first schoolhouse in the village was a union schoolhouse, built by the districts of the Boscawen and Concord sides, probably about 1815, and was located near where the Gahagan house now stands, on Crescent street. This was on the main road, which at that time passed through what is now the yard of the Concord Axle Works. The schoolhouse was set centrally on the town line, and the boys' seats, on the north side of the room, were in Boscawen, while the girls' seats, on the opposite side of the room, were in Concord. This house remained at that location until after the old bridge was carried away and the road changed to cross the new bridge at Main street; then the Boscawen scholars had a longer walk to reach the schoolhouse. One of the girls

who then lived in the Plummer house, just east of the old hotel, now remembers going to school over the new road from the old hotel, across the new red bridge, then clambering down the rocks at the south end of the bridge, and walking outside the large rock now to be seen in the water near the Knowlton house (there was then no dam on the river and the water did not come up to the big rock), then down the river bank and across the island to the schoolhouse. She recalls also that water for the school was taken from a spring at the foot of a large pine tree which was standing about where the east end of the Penacook mill now stands.

This union schoolhouse was moved in 1826 to the hill opposite the Contoocook mill, afterwards known as Brown's hill, and was there again placed on the town line which runs between the Winn house and the double tenement house next south. School was continued there for ten years, until the Union district was dissolved in 1836. The schoolhouse was later sold to John Johnson, who moved it to Queen street, where he used it for a carpenter shop and manufactory of coffins for several years; it was finally destroyed by fire in September, 1867.

The Boscawen district, after the dissolution of Union district, built a new schoolhouse in 1836, on the west side of Main street, just south of the present Congregational church, and a few years later moved it to the north side of Queen street, a few rods west of Main street, where the writer first began "going to school," in 1844. In those days "discipline was maintained" by the help of the schoolmaster's ruler or ferrule. That was a persuasive instrument of oak, about two and a half inches wide, one half inch thick, and two feet long, and when wielded by the vigorous arm of a Richard Morgan, was simply irresistible; the writer is positive about this matter.

After the dissolution of Union district there was no schoolhouse built on the Concord side for some years, but schools were kept in private houses during the winter months. Henry Rolfe (an older brother of Col. Abial) kept school in his house for a season, and Wm. P. Chandler also kept school in the old Chandler house, now occupied by E. L. Davis.

In 1840 a new district (No. 20) was cut off from the Borough district, No. 2, and a "Little Red School House" was built

on the Rolfe estate, which is still standing on Rolfe street and used for a dwelling house. The first schoolmaster in that house was Abial R. Chandler. In this house the school rapidly increased in number of scholars attending, as the village was growing rapidly for several years, so that it became necessary to build a larger house.

In 1849 a two-story wood schoolhouse was built on the site now occupied by the larger brick schoolhouse. That white schoolhouse was destroyed by fire in February, 1877, and the present brick schoolhouse was built immediately afterwards. This last schoolhouse was enlarged in 1889, and now accommodates three hundred scholars.

The first schoolhouse at the Borough district, No. 2, was built probably as early as 1807, at which date the district (No. 2) was laid out, but no definite information has been obtained in regard to that house. The present brick schoolhouse in that district was built in 1852. The one next preceding it had been in use for some thirty years at least, and may have been the original schoolhouse in the district; it was located several rods west of the present house, near the fork of the road. That old schoolhouse was later purchased by Miss Matilda Drown (sister of Albert H. Drown), a notable school teacher, who moved it over to the village and placed it where Cephas Fowler's house now stands. There she kept a private school successfully for several years. The old schoolhouse is now a part of the residence of William H. Raymond.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20.

The clerk's record book of this district only covers the period from 1874 to the present, the older records having been lost. At the annual business meeting in 1874, at which time Samuel F. Brown was moderator and Wm. W. Allen clerk, the district voted to raise \$200 to pay for painting the schoolhouse. This was the two-story wooden building erected in 1849, and contained but two school rooms.

In March, 1876, the district voted to raise \$200 to pay for shingling and repairing the house; but shortly after it was re-

paired, on February 13, 1877, it was burned to the ground. The record says nothing about the fire directly, but many of the citizens will recall the occasion and remember what a great heat it made, also how the firemen struggled to keep the neighboring houses from destruction.

In the following month, March 7, 1877, at the annual meeting, the district voted to build a new schoolhouse; also voted to raise the sum of \$5,000, to be used, with the money received from



SCHOOLHOUSE, DISTRICT NO. 20.

insurance on the old building, in payment for the new house. A building committee was then appointed, consisting of Charles H. Sanders, John Whitaker, John C. Linehan, George W. Abbott, and David Putnam. This committee was given power to purchase more land, locate the house, and furnish the same.

At a subsequent meeting, March 24, 1877, the building committee was authorized to use a part of the insurance money for the purchase or exchange of land. At this meeting the superintending and the prudential committees were authorized to make arrangements for sending the scholars to Penacook Academy,

this being a temporary arrangement for schooling while the new house was being built.

At another meeting, on October 22, 1877, the district voted to raise a further sum of \$1,200 to complete the new schoolhouse.

The clerk's record gives no information as to the entire cost of the building, or in regard to the dedication exercises. It is learned from other sources that at the dedication of the new schoolhouse Hon. John C. Linehan, for the building committee, made a report on the building and turned over the keys to the prudential committee of the district; he also read a paper on the history of the district. The keys were received by Charles H. Sanders, prudential committee. Miss Ellen Abbott, one of the teachers, read an original poem, and Professor Patterson of Dartmouth College delivered a fine oration. The mayor of Concord, Hon. John Kimball, was present, and made some remarks suited to the occasion.

At the annual meeting, March 19, 1881, Charles H. Sanders and Charles W. Hardy were appointed a committee to join with the prudential committee in an examination of the schoolhouse with a view to building a porch around the front doors to protect the hallways during cold and stormy weather. At a special meeting, July 30, 1881, that committee reported a plan for building the porches at the front doors. Their plan was accepted and adopted, and the district voted to raise \$300 to pay for that work.

In 1884 the district voted to adopt the act of legislature creating a board of education, and Edmund H. Brown, Alfred E. Emery, and William W. Allen were chosen as the first members of the board.

The matter of increasing the capacity of the schools came up for action at the annual meeting, March 6, 1885, and John H. Rolfe, C. H. Sanders, and Nathaniel S. Gale were appointed a committee to report on the matter. This committee reported at an adjourned meeting, March 26, but their report was laid on the table and received no further action at that time, though the fact remained that the schools were then overcrowded.

At the annual meeting, in 1886, the matter of heating the schoolhouse came up and was referred for action to a special meeting, April 15, when the district voted to have the house heated by steam,

appointed William H. Rundlett, John H. Rolfe, and George A. Tucker a committee to take charge of the work. Also voted to raise the sum of \$1,100 to pay the expense of the same.

In 1888 the subject of evening schools was brought up and was referred to the Board of Education, who arranged to commence such additional schools. This arrangement appears to have been satisfactory, as at the next annual meeting, March 21, 1889, the district voted to continue the evening schools and appropriated \$200 for expenses of the same.

At this meeting a committee consisting of John H. Rolfe and William P. Chandler was appointed to act with the Board of Education to investigate the ventilation and sanitary condition of the schoolhouse and report at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

On May 9 a meeting was held at which the committee reported, recommending an addition to the house 32 feet 8 inches wide, 40 feet long, two stories high, and cellar, at an estimated cost of \$4,500. This report was accepted and adopted, and the Board of Education was instructed to raise the money. At a subsequent date it was arranged that the city issue bonds amounting to \$4,500, the proceeds of same to be used in payment for this addition to the schoolhouse; the payment of these bonds to be extended over a term of ten years.

The records first show the report of the Board of Education in 1892; this report gives the average attendance of scholars for the year at 248. Six schools were provided, as follows: First and Second Primary, First and Second Intermediate, and First and Second Grammar. Three terms were kept during each year. During this year the board fitted up a library for the schools.

At the annual meeting in 1894 the district voted to purchase a piano for the schools. At this meeting the matter of uniting with the Union School District of Concord came up for discussion, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter, but the record shows no further action on the subject during that year.

In 1896 the district voted to purchase a new flag. A flagstaff had been erected in front of the schoolhouse some years before, at which time a flag was presented to the schools by D. Arthur Brown, this being the first flag ever owned and used regularly

at the schools, but no mention of the matter was made in the clerk's record.

At the annual meeting of 1897 the question of uniting with Union School District came up again, and a committee consisting of A. E. Emery, George W. Abbott, and John C. Farrand was appointed to confer with the Concord Board of Education. A special meeting was called on July 15 to hear the report. A. E. Emery and George W. Abbott made a majority report in favor of uniting, and John C. Farrand a minority report against uniting. The proposal to unite was voted down, the district preferring to remain independent.

It is to be regretted that the early records of this district have been lost, so that it is impossible to get a complete list of the teachers, but the names of some of the early teachers have been obtained from Col. Abial Rolfe and his daughter, Miss Lizzie Rolfe.

Colonel Rolfe taught the winter term in 1847 in this district, having previously kept the school two winters in district No. 4. and later kept the school in district No. 2, in 1849. Other male teachers of the early days were William H. Eastman, Richard Morgan, Warren Sanborn, Abi Scales, Rev. Mr. Pinkham, Samuel Batchelder, Isaiah L. Pickard, Fred Chandler, John A. Abbott, and Warren Abbott.

Some of the female teachers of the earlier years were Susan Dow, Harriet Chandler, Matilda Drown, Miss Eaton, Miss Clement, Myra McQuesten, Alma Farnum, Sarah Tenney, Martha Farnum, Elizabeth Brown, Mary Brown, Susan Hazelton, Ellen Abbott, Miss Dimond, Miss Chase, Martha Coombs, Etta Danforth, Emma Jones, Clara Smith, Eliza Moore, and Susan Moore.

The present clerk's book of the district gives the teachers' names only from 1882, at which date Louis J. Rundlett was principal of the schools. He was followed by George A. Dickey in 1886, H. E. Richardson in 1891, H. H. Randall in 1896, and W. E. Gushee in 1897. Since 1882 there have been a large number of female teachers, but one only has remained continuously to the present date, Miss Maria Carter. Miss Lizzie Rolfe was one of the teachers in 1882, and she continued until 1891. Others who have been teachers since 1882 are Miss J. E. Wells, Susie C. Ferrin, Alice

L. Morse, Alice H. Warden, Helen P. Bennett, Grace E. Colby, Mary L. Rolfe, Grace M. Powell, Mary S. Emery, Ella N. Jones, Mary A. Williams, Lucy E. Warner, Evelyne M. Winkley, Susie E. Pickard, Lillian M. Bickford, Florence A. Chandler, M. Ethel Pike, Ruphella Luce, L. E. Elliott, Etta C. Pease.

The yearly expense for sustaining the schools in this district in 1882 was \$2,035.39, and in 1897 it was \$3,700.02, showing an increase in fifteen years of over 50 per cent.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14, OR NO. 7 (BOSCAWEN).

The first records obtainable of this district begin in 1836. At the dissolution of the Union district (Boscawen and Concord) the number of the district appears on the records, and as late as 1856, as No. 14, and the record also speaks of the district in 1849 as No. 7, so it is not clear at what date the number was changed, or why changed. It is probable, however, that the change was made at about the time when the new schoolhouse was built, in 1848.

The first schoolhouse of this district was built in 1836, on a lot of land next south of the present Congregational church lot. In 1843 that house was moved to the north side of Queen street, a few rods west of Main street. In 1848 the district voted to build a new schoolhouse and sell the old one. The business was put in the hands of a committee consisting of Abial R. Chandler, John C. Gage, and Abner B. Winn. This committee purchased ninety-six square rods of land of Richard Gage (father of Calvin, John C., Luther, and others), at \$1 per square rod, or \$90 for the whole lot. They erected a two-story brick building, 33 x 50 feet, at a cost of \$2,400, and furnished it for the first schools at a cost of \$168.36.

They sold the old red schoolhouse to John Flanders (grandfather of Mrs. W. G. Buxton) for \$93. It was then moved to the upper end of Main street, and fitted up for a dwelling house. It is still standing as the ell part of the residence of Fred Abbott.

The last school in the old house was the summer term of 1848, kept by Nancy P. Hosmer (sister of Dr. W. H. Hosmer), who received the sum of \$1.25 per week for her services, and her

board at Abner B. Winn's was paid by the district at the rate of ninety-five cents per week.

In those days the board of teachers was contracted to the lowest bidder, and it would seem that there must have been sharp competition to bring the price down to the figure above noted.

When beginning the schools in the new house prices seemed to advance, as the first male teacher, Stephen H. Folsom (an uncle of Charles H. Sanders), received \$6 per week for the winter term, 1848-'49, besides his board, which cost the district \$1.70 per week, and was paid to Jonathan C. Shepard, father of our veteran citizen, Charles P. Shepard.

Daniel B. Whittier was the next schoolmaster, and taught the two winter terms, 1849-1850-'51. At the annual meeting in March, 1851, the district voted a resolution of thanks to Mr. Whittier for his valuable and acceptable services as teacher, and tendered to him the use of the upper school-room for a select school, when not in use by the district schools, free of charge or expense. Mr. Whittier then opened his select or high school, keeping a spring and fall term for several years, and taking scholars from both sides of the river and some from neighboring towns. This was an excellent school, and was the first successful high school ever kept in the village.

At the annual meeting of 1861 it was voted to adopt the "Somersworth act," and a superintending committee was elected. Very young scholars were being sent to the schools about this time, as shown by the action of the district at the March meeting of 1862, when it was voted to exclude from the schools all children under four years of age. The committee, who erected a fence around the school grounds, reported that they had set out seven rock maple trees in the school yard, at a cost of \$2.34, which trees are still standing in the yard of Edward Coleman, and are probably worth all that they cost.

In 1863 the district proved its liberality by increasing the salary of the clerk to \$2 per year; it had previously been only \$1 per year.

Repairs on the schoolhouse in 1871 cost some \$400. There was an article in the warrant that year to see if the district would adopt Penacook Academy for their high school, paying to the

academy as much for each scholar who attended there as that scholar's share in the district funds would amount to; but that article in the warrant was passed over by a vote of forty to nineteen. That did not satisfy the friends of the measure, and a special meeting of the district was called on April 15, 1871, when it was decided to adopt the Penacook Academy as high school for the district by a vote of forty-three to thirty-eight. This arrangement with the academy continued in force until 1883. The district paid in all \$1,439.40, an average of \$119.95 for each year.

At the annual meeting of 1875 the district voted to employ male teachers for the winter terms of school, the practice for the last ten years having been to employ female teachers only for both the winter and summer terms.

In 1877 the district again voted to raise the salary of the clerk; this time they made the compensation \$5 per year.

At the next annual meeting, 1878, auditors were first appointed to audit the accounts and report of the prudential committee.

The district established a precedent at the annual meeting of 1881 by instructing the prudential committee to hire Louis J. Rundlett to teach the school for the ensuing year. At this same meeting the district seems to have awakened to the fact that their clerk had been serving for many years for a very limited compensation, as a vote was passed to pay him then \$25. The district further decided to employ a music teacher and a teacher of drawing.

The annual meeting of 1883 fixed the clerk's salary at \$10 per year, and decided to terminate the arrangement with Penacook Academy.

At the annual meeting in 1885 the district voted to adopt the act of the legislature relating to a board of education for control of the schools, and elected the first Board of Education, which consisted of A. C. Alexander, John C. Pearson, and Willis G. Buxton. The clerk of the district, Abraham Hook, having died during the year, after a service of thirty consecutive years, there was a resolution of respect to his memory passed by unanimous vote.

At a special meeting on April 11, 1885, there was a vote passed

for raising the sum of \$1,500 to defray the expense of repairing the schoolhouse; but on August 1st of the same year another meeting was called to see if the district would rescind the action of April 11, and to take action in relation to the purchase of Penacook Academy building and land. A committee was appointed to confer with the proprietors of Penacook Academy, and to report at an adjourned meeting on August 11. At the adjourned meeting the district voted to raise \$3,000 for the purchase of the academy property, and appointed A. C. Alexander, C. J. Ellsworth, and J. C. Pearson a committee to execute the business. The district also voted at this time to sell the old schoolhouse at auction. It was bought by Edward Coleman.

At the annual meeting of 1886 the financial report for the year was made by the Board of Education for the first time. The building committee reported that they had hired \$2,500 for the district, and had received \$1,025 from the sale of the old schoolhouse. They had paid the trustees of Penacook Academy \$3,000 for their property, and had paid out for repairing and furnishing the building the further sum of \$1,260.84, making a total outlay for the new schoolhouse of \$4,260.84.

This was an excellent arrangement for the district, as it secured a fine, large building and ample grounds, well shaded with trees, situated on the main street of the village, and it was purchased at about one fourth of the original cost of the property.

On opening the schools in the new house the number of teachers was increased to three for the first term, and after that to four.

In 1887 the district voted to pay the Board of Education sixty dollars for their services during the past two years, this being at the rate of ten dollars each per year. This district has been fortunate in its officers, and has kept good men in the several positions for long terms. The clerk, Abraham Hook, served the longest term of any officer, a little over thirty years; Hon. John C. Pearson has been chosen moderator for nearly twenty years; Joseph Chandler served about the same number of years as prudential committee, and others on the prudential and superintending committees have served long and faithfully for the manifest benefit of the schools.

The yearly expenses for the schools have increased gradually

each decade, as shown by the following figures: In 1837 the sum was only \$82.34; in 1848, \$214.99; in 1858, \$270.02; in 1868, \$522.52; in 1878, \$1,182.50; in 1888, \$1,422.75; and in 1898, \$1,585.33.

The salaries paid per week to teachers at these several dates, including board, were as follows:

1837, male teachers,	\$5.25	female teachers,	\$2.20
1848, male teachers,	7.50	female teachers,	2.80
1858, male teachers,	12.75	female teachers,	3.75
1868, male teachers,	13.00	female teachers,	7.00
1878, male teachers,	14.00	female teachers,	9.00
1888, male teachers,	15.50	female teachers,	8.00
1898,		female teachers,	\$10.00 to \$12.00

The district paid for board in 1842 as low as 98 cents per week for female teachers, and \$1.00 for men. As late as 1856 the district paid only \$1.50 per week for board of Mary J. Ambrose, and paid her only \$1.75 per week for teaching. Some of the citizens will recall that Miss Ambrose was a daughter of Samuel Ambrose, the tavern keeper at Boscawen Plain, and that she married Prof. John R. Eastman who for thirty years past has been one of the principal astronomers at the naval observatory at Washington.

For building the fires and ringing the bell for the whole year 1851, the district paid \$2.50 to Curtis Flanders, who ten years later was the first man from this village to enlist in the army for the War of the Rebellion, and gave up his life to save the Union.

The cost of fuel in the early days of this school was small, as in 1841 the district paid but \$2.50 per cord for good hard wood.

One of the earliest records of the district is a teacher's certificate which is as follows:

"This may certify that Miss Elizabeth Brown is duly qualified to instruct youth in those branches usually taught in our District schools.

Signed Caleb B. Tracy }
 Dated Fisherville, N.H. } Edward Buxton } Supt. Committee."
 May 21st 1849 } Isaac Knight }

These three committee men were all Congregational clergymen.

Some of the teachers in the old red schoolhouse were D. Dana, Reuben M. Call, Josiah Stevens, Jr., Stephen H. Folsom, Thomas

Whidden, Richard Morgan, and Peltiah Brown. Also, Mrs. M. Moody, Mrs. Sally Martin, Abia Atkinson, Nancy P. Hosmer, Mary G. Brown, Nancy Call, and Matilda Drown.

The following list comprises nearly, if not quite all, the teachers who have served the district since 1848.

MALE TEACHERS.

Stephen H. Folsom,
Samuel Batchelder,
John W. Symonds,
Philip Hunt,
W. H. Foster,
Richard F. Morgan,
H. L. Burnham,
Charles M. Emery,
John French,
George Long,
W. E. Walker,
L. J. Rundlett,
B. S. Harmon,
C. S. Murray,
H. E. Chamberlin,
Bert E. Holland,
J. M. Barton,
G. A. Sanborn,

MALE TEACHERS.

Daniel B. Whittier,
John A. Kilburn,
Wm. V. Morrison,
Henry L. Colby,
J. E. Pecker,
Charles Bunker,
Mr. Kilburn,
Warren Abbott,
C. M. Sargent,
E. Wayne,
C. A. Caldwell,
J. M. Marden,
A. O. Taylor,
Robert Frame,
Robert A. Ray,
C. S. Flanders,
F. G. Atwell.
E. K. Smith.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Elizabeth Brown,
Abby A. Taylor,
Nancy P. Hosmer,
Mrs. J. W. Symonds,
Miss Hill,
Betsey Simonds,
Abby Young,
Miss Dow,
Miss C. A. Green,
Miss L. J. Runnells,
Sarah Chandler,
Ellen Daggett,
E. Webster,
F. A. Plummer,
Mary E. Rowell,
S. E. Moore,
Susie A. Smith,

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Mary G. Brown,
Laura J. Taylor,
Caroline Whittemore,
Miss Foster,
M. A. Swett,
Mary J. Ambrose,
Miss Riddle,
Miss Wadleigh,
Miss A. B. Scales,
Sarah E. Tenney,
Susan Locke,
M. A. Forsaith,
Ellen K. Abbott,
Rebecca K. Rowell,
S. T. Hook,
Mary E. Kimball,
Lizzie Smith,

Mary M. Gage,
Sadie Gage,
Eliza Morrison,
Cordelia A. Sanborn,
Ella F. Stone,
D. E. E. Hill,
Nellie Bean,
Miss Wyman,
Alice M. Sargent,
Susie A. Hall,
G. A. Chandler,
Georgia Chandler,
Lucy Warner,

Lizzie Shepard,
Nellie Eastman,
Lottie Wallace,
Addie A. Butrick,
Julia E. Flanders,
Ida A. Knox,
Hannah Gage,
Addie L. Flanders,
M. Grace Caldwell,
Jennie L. Homans,
M. E. Pike,
Miss Robertson.

Of the male teachers, no one has remained long, but among the female teachers, Ella F. Stone served for fourteen years without a break, and Susie A. Hall has served continuously since 1887, and bids fair to break the former record made by Miss Stone.

LIBRARIES.

The first public library established in this village was the one located at the Batchelder store on Washington square, about the year 1850. This was owned by Mr. Batchelder and books were let out to the citizens, but on what terms can not now be ascertained.

THE FISHERVILLE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This was a voluntary corporation organized under the general laws of New Hampshire, and the first meeting of the incorporators was held on July 21, 1865. The names of the incorporators were as follows:

Henry H. Brown, Rev. D. J. Smith, Rev. A. W. Fiske, Isaac K. Gage, John S. Brown, William H. Allen, Nehemiah Butler, Calvin Gage, Abial Rolfe, Rev. Ira E. Kenny, Rev. W. R. Jewett, Abner B. Winn.

The by-laws of the Association were adopted August 5, 1865, and the first board of officers were elected on August 7, as follows: President, Nehemiah Butler; secretary, Isaac K. Gage; treasurer, William H. Allen; trustees, Henry H. Brown, Rev. Ira E. Kenny, and N. Butler. The capital stock of the association was limited to \$10,000, and the par value of the shares was placed at \$5. There were issued in all eighty-five shares of stock for

which the treasurer received \$425. The ladies of the village were actively engaged in starting the library. Mrs. Lucretia Brown (wife of Deacon H. H. Brown) started the work of raising funds, and secured a gift of \$100 from Francis Fisher, of Boston, one of the men for whom the village was named. Abial R. Chandler, of Lawrence, a former resident of the village, contributed \$100. Mrs. Francis M. Winn was also one of the ladies who secured a large amount of subscriptions.

It appears that a *Ladies'* Library Association was formed at about the same time as the corporation, and was a strong support of the corporation in financial matters, as they contributed cash from subscriptions, etc., \$819.13, and cash from proceeds of fairs and levees \$527.47—in all \$1,346.60.

The first purchase of books was paid December 14, 1865, to Graves & Young, Boston, Mass., amounting to \$421.22, and the total amount expended for new books during the existence of the corporation, was \$1,626.44. The library was first located in the carpet-room of the Allen store. It was afterwards moved in 1869 to the old Gage store on the Boscawen side. It was next moved, in 1876, to the Penacook academy and placed in care of Rev. A. C. Hardy, principal of the school, who took all care of the books with no charge for services as librarian or for room rent, the consideration being the free use of the books by his scholars. In 1880 the library was moved to Sanders block. In 1882 it was again moved to Chadwick's block on Main street, and in 1886 it was moved for the last time to the Coburn block over the canal.

The librarians were Sarah P. Gage, William H. Allen, Nellie Eastman, Annie Gage, Luther C. Gage, Mary H. Gage, Rev. A. C. Hardy, Charles H. Sanders, and Mary Durgin. The salary of librarian was \$26 per year. Rev. A. W. Fiske did considerable work for the Library Association preparing the catalogue, etc. Rev. W. R. Jewett also was employed at times in covering and repairing the books.

The largest number of books owned at any time, as recorded in secretary's book, was 1,466, in 1884.

As early as 1883 the Library Association appointed a committee to confer with the trustees of the Concord Public Library to see what arrangements could be made for transferring the library

to Concord, but as there is no record of a report by that committee, it would appear that they could not make the desired arrangements. In 1886 the name was changed to Penacook Library Association.

There were but three presidents of the Association, Nehemiah Butler, elected in 1865, followed by William H. Allen in 1879, and by Willis G. Buxton in 1885.

The secretaries were Isaac K. Gage in 1865, George S. Morrill in 1866, Stewart I. Brown in 1869, C. H. Sanders in 1880, Stewart I. Brown in 1881, and Edmund H. Brown in 1886.

The treasurers were William H. Allen elected in 1865, Charles M. Rolfe in 1876, Charles H. Sanders in 1878, and Edmund H. Brown in 1888.

In 1888 this library was consolidated with the city library at Concord, and arrangements made for delivering books from the city library to the citizens of the village, without extra charge.

About 1856 there was a small library owned by the Philologist Society and used by the members of that society only. It was kept in the upper hall of Graphic block, which was the home of that society. The books were distributed among the members of the society at the dissolution of the society.

PENACOOK ACADEMY.

A number of citizens of Fisherville met on January 26, 1866, and formed an association, under the state laws, to be called Penacook Academy. The original stockholders of this academy were Henry H. Brown, John S. Brown, Calvin Gage, Isaac K. Gage, Ira E. Kenney, Healey Morse, Nehemiah Butler, and David A. Brown, of whom John S. Brown alone remains at this date (1901). On February 2d the stockholders voted that the trustees should erect suitable school buildings upon the lot of land which had been donated by William H. Gage, for that purpose. The school building was erected at an expense of \$15,000, and the rooms were opened for pupils on November 6, 1866. The first board of teachers consisted of Monroe Weed, A. M., Mrs. Mary A. Weed, Miss Eliza T. Moore, and Prof. John Jackman.

Professor Weed died in June, 1867, and was succeeded by A. C. Stockin, A. M., who remained as principal of the academy for

about two years. The next in succession was Joseph F. Fielden, A. M., who took the position in the spring of 1869.

Hiram Lawrence was elected principal and began his service in the summer of 1870; he remained but two years and was followed by Prof. E. C. Allen in 1872. The school had, during these years, received hardly enough patronage to make it successful, and was a constant expense on the hands of the stockholders.



PENACOOK ACADEMY, 1866.

In the spring of 1871, the Boscawen school district, No. 14, voted to adopt the Penacook academy as their high school, allowing the advanced scholars to attend the academy, and for their tuition paid to the academy a sum equal to what their schooling would cost in the district school. This arrangement was a help to the academy as well as a good thing for the district. It was quite a material support to the financial affairs of the academy.

In 1875 Rev. A. C. Hardy came to the village from Portsmouth, and made an arrangement with the trustees to take charge of the school and run it on his own responsibility. He changed the name to "Penacook Normal Academy," enlarged the course of study, engaged a larger number of teachers, and opened with

bright prospects for a successful school. He continued his labors for three years, but could not make it a financial success, and so felt obliged to give up the enterprise.

The trustees then employed C. A. Caldwell, who remained two years. In 1880 Rev. J. H. Larry took the school, renamed it the "School of Practice," and put so much life and energy into the enterprise that it was quite a successful school for some three years.

In 1883 district No. 14 decided to discontinue sending scholars to the academy, thereby withdrawing considerable financial support, and the school was closed.

In 1885 the academy property was purchased by district No. 14, and the building was remodeled inside, fitting it for use of the district schools.

HOTELS AND LANDLORDS.

The number of hotels in the village has been but two, except for a limited time. The first hotel, or tavern, was built by Capt. John Chandler, on the Boscawen side of the river in 1787, and has been kept open as a hotel from that date to the present day. It is now known as the Penacook House.



PENACOOK HOUSE (1787).

Captain Chandler was a large landowner and energetic business man. Some of his descendants have always resided in the village. His granddaughter, Harriet Chandler, at the age of eighty-three is still (1899) in excellent health physically and mentally. The brothers, William P. and Fred G. Chandler, are descendants in the fourth generation.

Captain Chandler remained as landlord for thirty-one years, and firmly established an excellent reputation for the house, which has been maintained most of the time for the one hundred and twelve years of its existence.

In 1818 Reuben Johnson, son-in-law of Captain Chandler, took the position of landlord and held it successfully for twenty-two years. The sons of Mr. Johnson moved to Minnesota in 1854, but one daughter—the widow of the late Isaac K. Gage—still resides in the house built and occupied by her father in his later years. Luther Johnson succeeded his father in the management of the hotel in 1840, and was also engaged in trade at the old store nearly opposite the hotel. He had the honor of being the first postmaster of the village.

Samuel Ambrose was the next landlord from 1850 to 1855, and was later landlord for many years at the old hotel at Boscawen Plain. None of his family now resides here. Healey Morse, father of our estimable citizen, George A. Morse, kept the house from 1855 to 1860.

For the next two years the house was kept by a Mr. Blake, and by "Jockey" Stevens. In 1862 the house was purchased by Hannibal Bonney, who is still the landlord after a service of thirty-nine years. Mrs. Bonney has been a notable landlady whose table has been famous for many years, and is still most highly esteemed. Under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Bonney this house has attained its highest reputation as a well-kept hotel. Mr. Bonney served his country as a soldier in the regular army as early as 1835, and had a varied and romantic career before settling down as a landlord here.

The Washington House, on the Concord side of the river, was built in 1847 by John Sawyer and Joseph Eastman. There have been eleven landlords since the house was opened, their names being as follows: George Dame, J. S. Durgin, A. M. Hoffman,



WASHINGTON HOUSE, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Augustus Hutchinson, George Craft, Ira C. Edgerly, Charles Morrison, John C. Morrison, Gilman Shaw, John Hopkins, and Cornelius O'Brien.

The most notable of these was Maj. Jeremiah S. Durgin, who took the house about 1852. He was a major in the militia and served four years in the army during the Civil War, entering the service as captain of the company which he enlisted in the village, and which went into the Seventh Regiment, N. H. Vols. He was mustered out as a major. His three sons, Abner, Hiram, and



CENTRAL HOUSE.

Scott, were also in the army. Hiram was killed at the second Bull Run battle.

The Cutler House, corner of Washington and Main street, was fitted up as a hotel in 1898, and is doing quite a large business. Mr. Cutler also conducts a bakery and caters for public and private parties. The name of his house was changed in 1901 to the Central House, and is owned by Isaac Baty.

POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

A post-office was established in the village in June, 1843, upon petition of William H. and Isaac K. Gage, who went to Concord

and laid the case before Governor Hill, and the department at Washington established the office on request of the governor. Luther G. Johnson was appointed postmaster June 26, 1843, and opened an office in the old store opposite the tavern on the Boscawen side.

At that date the postage on a letter was six and one fourth cents (fourpence), if carried less than thirty miles; if carried over thirty and under eighty miles the postage was ten cents; for over eighty and under one hundred and fifty miles, twelve and one half cents (ninepence); over one hundred and fifty and less than four hundred miles, eighteen and three fourths cents, and if over four hundred miles, the postage was twenty-five cents. If the letter weighed one ounce, four times these rates were charged, so if anyone wanted to send a letter to New York weighing one ounce, the postage required was one dollar. Postage on newspapers within the state where published was one cent; out of the state, one and one-half cents. Two years later, in 1845, the rate for letters of one half ounce weight, carried under three hundred miles, was five cents, and over three hundred miles, ten cents. In 1851 the rate on one-half ounce letters for any distance under 3,000 miles was fixed at three cents, if prepaid, or five cents if not prepaid; and drop letters were put down to one cent each. Postage stamps and stamped envelopes were first issued in 1852, and the present rate—two cents for one-ounce letters, any distance within the United States,—came into effect in 1875. Postage stamps were introduced in the United States in 1847, and stamped envelopes in 1851. Money orders were established in 1864, and the railroad post-office also organized in 1864. Registered letters came into use in 1855. Free delivery in cities was first begun in 1872, and postal cards made their appearance in May, 1873.

When the office was established prepayment of postage was optional, and there were always a considerable number of letters lying in the post-office, because parties to whom they were addressed did not find it convenient to pay the postage and take the letters. Previous to the establishment of the office in Penacook the residents on the Boscawen side had to get their mail matter from the office at Boscawen Plain, and residents on the

Concord side had to use the West Concord office. Postal cards were then undreamed of. Letters and mail matter were sometimes forwarded by the teamsters, who drove the big four- and six-horse freight wagons to and from Boston and the towns in New Hampshire and Vermont. Neighbors in going to the post-office carried mail matter for the families in their vicinity. The regular conveyance for the mails at this date was the stage lines, this being before the railroad was built through the village.

The second postmaster was Isaac K. Gage, who was appointed August 26, 1846, and he continued the office in the same old store on the Boscawen side.

For the third term of the office Luther G. Johnson was again appointed postmaster February 9, 1849. He retained the office in the same location as before, but resigned after one year's service to remove to the West.

Greenough McQuesten, the fourth postmaster, was appointed May 4, 1850. He was a bookkeeper at the store of H. H. & J. S. Brown, and moved the office May 21, 1850, to the Coburn block, on the Concord side. His daughter Myra was his assistant, and was a very capable and efficient clerk.

The fifth postmaster was John Ellsworth, uncle of Charles J. Ellsworth. He was appointed April 6, 1853, and held the office for two terms. He was previously in charge of the old carding mill on Commercial street. His youngest daughter, Mary (Polly), was the assistant, who will be remembered by the older residents as a beautiful young woman and the leading alto singer of the Congregational choir.

The next, sixth in office, was Dana W. Pratt, who was appointed January 18, 1861. Mr. Pratt was a man of more than ordinary ability, but not as popular a man with the public as some of his predecessors in office. He was previously a dry goods merchant at the old Allen store. His assistants in the post-office were Miss Myra McQuesten and his niece, Mary Pratt.

The seventh postmaster was Samuel F. Brown, who was appointed January 18, 1865, and served four successive terms, a longer period than any of the postmasters up to the present date. Mr. Brown was one of the five Brown brothers who came to the village in 1843 to engage in manufacturing. He was overseer of

the weaving department at the Penacook mill for many years previous to 1861, when he enlisted in the band of the Third Regiment, N. H. Vols., and went to the front. He moved the office to the east end of the Coburn block, to the store now occupied by Wm. F. Hoyt. His assistants in the post-office were his wife and Miss Sarah Ames.

The eighth postmaster was Luther Gage, who was appointed December 15, 1880, and held the position for two terms. On



COBURN BLOCK, POST-OFFICE.

July 28, 1883, the name of the office was changed from Fisherville to Penacook. This was done on petition of the citizens, and mainly by the efforts of Isaac K. Gage. Mr. Gage had for assistant in the post-office his son, Luther C. Gage.

The ninth postmaster was John H. Rolfe, who was appointed February 16, 1888. Mr. Rolfe was of the fourth generation in the Rolfe family, original settlers of the Concord side, and one of the most popular men in that sterling old family. His aptitude for public affairs has kept him in some official position for many years, his longest term of service being foreman of Pioneer Engine

company, which office he has held for over twenty years. His assistants in the post-office were his wife and Miss Lydia Rolfe.

The tenth postmaster was Luther C. Gage (son of Luther Gage, postmaster in 1880), who was appointed January 15, 1891. He held the office but one term, and had for assistants his wife and father.

The eleventh postmaster, Leander C. Prescott, was appointed January 15, 1895. Mr. Prescott was one of the millers at Stratton & Co.'s flour mill, and as he retained his position there, he could give but little time to the post-office business. He was, however, ably represented by his first assistant, John B. Dodge, a man universally respected and esteemed by the whole community. The other assistant was Miss Hattie Smith, a niece of Postmaster Prescott.

The twelfth and last postmaster, Horace B. Sherburne, was appointed January 19, 1899. Mr. Sherburne is also engaged in the insurance business in company with Hon. Willis G. Buxton. Since he assumed the office the Penacook office has been united to the Concord office, and the name is now Penacook Station, Concord, N. H. Another change was made in 1899 by extending the free delivery system to this office, two carriers being at first employed. Letter boxes were placed in various parts of the village, so that the citizens now enjoy about as good postal facilities as the citizens in the city. The present assistants in the post-office are Mrs. Sherburne and Miss Hattie Tucker. In 1900 free rural delivery was established at this office, beginning with two routes, and another route was added soon after.

CHAPTER IV.

ENGINE COMPANIES, FIRES, ETC.

On March 21, 1844, Reuben Johnson, Richard Gage, Jeremiah Kimball, Timothy Abbott, John S. Brown, and their associates, met at the Union schoolhouse and formed themselves into a company to be known as the Fisherville Fire Engine Co. No. 1, and adopted a code of by-laws for the government of the organization. These provided that the company should consist of at least twenty-

five able-bodied men. Admission was by a two-thirds affirmative ballot, and the candidate must subscribe to the by-laws and pay a fee of one dollar; also must purchase a printed copy of the by-laws and pay twenty-five cents for same. Neglect to respond at an alarm of fire subjected the member to a fine of one dollar. If a member left the engine when on duty, without consent of the captain, he was fined one dollar. Absence from any regular meeting, except in case of sickness, called for a fine of twelve and one half cents.

At the adjourned meeting on March 23, 1844, the following officers were elected: Captain, Henry H. Brown; clerk and treasurer, Luther G. Johnson; hosemen, John S. Brown, John C. Gage, Henry E. Bliss; directors, Abner B. Winn, Wm. H. Allen, Stephen C. Wells; committee to purchase a fire engine, H. H. Brown, A. B. Winn, J. C. Gage. At this meeting it was voted that the engine should be called the Torrent.

At a meeting on April 9 the committee reported the purchase from W. C. Hunneman & Co. of one fire engine, \$626; 150 feet of leading hose at \$90, and three pairs of couplings at \$9.00; total bill, \$725.

On April 17, 1844, the selectmen of the town of Boscawen appointed thirty men as legal members of the Fisherville Fire Engine Co., as follows:

Henry H. Brown,	Charles Abbott,	Wm. W. Read,
John S. Brown,	Geo. B. Davis,	Samuel H. Fulsome,
John C. Gage,	Harrison R. Morse,	George H. Smith,
Henry E. Bliss,	Ebenezer Hutchins, Jr.,	Tilden Kimball,
Abner B. Winn,	Samuel F. Brown,	James Marsh,
Wm. H. Allen,	Amos H. Morrison,	Samuel D. Quinby,
Stephen C. Wells,	John Currier,	Harlan P. Gerrish,
David A. Brown,	Hiram Gage,	John Carleton,
Thomas B. Wilson,	Jeremiah P. Boyce,	Josiah G. Hadley,
Jonathan C. Shepard,	Arthur L. Clifford,	Lewis W. Davis.

Of these there are still living (1899) only John S. Brown (90), and Charles Abbott (75).

The funds to pay for the engine had been raised by subscription and by appropriation of \$150 by the town of Boscawen. And on Aug. 10, 1844, a committee was chosen to solicit subscriptions to build an engine house. On August 17 they reported,

and Calvin Gage, Abner B. Winn, and Nathaniel Rolfe were chosen as a building committee. The house was built on the lot next south of the Congregational church lot,—the land being deeded by the Contoocook Manufacturing and Mechanic Company for that use, for \$1.00.

The records show that the annual meeting, March 25, 1845, was held in the new engine house. During the first year the clerk's record notes the names of members *not* present—most meetings show five to ten absentees, and one meeting shows a record of seventeen members absent.

At the annual meeting in March, 1846, paid the clerk \$2.56 for doing the business of the company. Not a very extravagant salary, but it appears to be all that he charged for his services. At this same meeting the company voted to *request* the clerk to have one hundred and fifty copies of the constitution and by-laws printed. Evidently he did not comply with that request, as the company voted again in August, 1847, to have one hundred copies of the constitution and by-laws printed. This time the clerk evidently succeeded, as at the annual meeting in March, 1848, the company voted that the clerk furnish each member with a copy *free*.

In 1850 Nehemiah Butler was chosen clerk, and the records assumed a more business-like form under his hands. Non-attendance at the regular meetings seems to have been a growing trouble, as the clerk records as high as twenty-four members not present at the October meeting, though but seven of these paid fines, the others being excused.

At the October meeting, in 1851, the company chose a committee of three, T. O. Wilson, Calvin Gage, Geo. H. Hinton, to make arrangements for a supper. Whether they performed that duty or not the record does not state; however, the name of the convivial Geo. H. Hinton on that committee is strong confirmation to the supposition that they did perform such duty and had a good supper.

In June, 1854, evidently there was some sort of trouble in the organization, as a committee of three was chosen "to look into the affairs of the company." That committee reported at the July meeting, but it is not recorded what the report was. At the

September meeting of the same year, the company "voted to erase fines from all members and square the Book up to date." At this meeting a committee was chosen "to *invest* the by-laws and report at next meeting." At the October meeting the company voted to accept the report of the committee in revising the by-laws. The principal change was a reduction of the amount of fine for non-attendance at meeting to ten cents, and for "absent at an alarm" to twenty-five cents.

After the meeting of October, 1855, there is no record of any meetings until July 30, 1859, when a meeting of citizens was held to form a company for Torrent Engine No. 1. A committee was appointed to draft a code of by-laws. The by-laws were reported at an adjourned meeting, August 6, and adopted, and a board of officers chosen, the new by-laws being much the same in form as the original draft of 1844.

On December 9, 1859, appears the first record of taking this engine to a fire, though it had undoubtedly done much actual service at fires during the fifteen years since it was brought to the village. At this date "the Torrent Engine was taken out to a fire "and work about two and half hours on Queen St., the first that "play on the fire by ten minuets."

On May 12, 1860, the company voted to have uniforms, and appointed a committee to see what kind of uniforms to get. The record leaves the matter just there.

At the date of the annual meeting, March 30, 1863, the clerk records that no one was present besides himself, and that he took the responsibility of adjourning the meeting to May 9, at which date enough members were present to elect officers, and fifteen members were recorded absent. At the meeting of June 13, 1863, the clerk records, for the first time, the names of members *present*, and notes that all other members were absent,—the number present was nine. Before this date the record shows the names of absentees.

On July 14, 1866, it was voted to have the engine repaired. It had been in use for twenty-two years. At the August meeting of that year the clerk records that the engine had been repaired, and that it worked very well.

The company went to the fire at the Dr. Little block, August

15, and did good service there. Also attended at the three fires at Penacook mill in November, and the larger fire at same mill, December 29, when the roof was burned off. June 8 the company attended the complimentary supper at the Washington House, given by the superintendent of the Northern railroad in recognition of their services at the fire at the railroad bridge. September 25, 1867, the company went on duty at the John Johnson shop fire, and on October 22 they were again on duty two hours at the old brick grist-mill. On January 2, 1869, the fire at the cooper shop of Barron, Dodge & Co. called for ten hours' service by the company. July 8, 1869, the fire at Sanders block required the attention of the company for two hours. November 5 the company put in two and a half hours for fire duty at the house of L. T. Boyce. The clerk's record shows no meetings between November, 1869, and August, 1870. Then there was another intermission until March 29, 1871. In July, 1871, the company voted to procure uniforms, and on December 29 of that year the first ball was given at Exchange hall with one hundred and twenty-five couples present. There was no other meeting until the annual meeting March 25, 1872. On July 4, 1872, the company celebrated the day by a trial of engines with the Pioneer company, which resulted in favor of the Torrent company, who then escorted the Pioneers to the engine house and served light refreshments, after which a part of both companies went to Laconia to attend the celebration there. In August the company decided to complete their uniforms by the addition of black pants with a white stripe. The annual ball of 1873 was held on January 10, and the companies from Lake Village and Laconia were invited guests on that occasion.

At the April, 1873, meeting voted to purchase a flag. On May 10 the company partook of a supper given by Mrs. Bonney, and at the same meeting appointed Charles Gilson as drill master. The celebration of the "glorious Fourth" this year cost the company twenty-five cents per member. On July 12 the company received a communication from Torrent Engine Co. No. 2, of Laconia, presenting a badge to the foreman. This seemed to impress the members with their own need of badges, and led to a vote at the August meeting to procure them. It appears that the

badges were highly prized, as at the September meeting the company voted that if any member loaned his badge to any person not a member of the company, such member should be expelled. September 23 the Torrents worked at the fire at Wm. R. Wadleigh's saloon. In October, 1873, it was decided to hold a series of six assemblies during the winter. Attended the annual parade of the Concord Fire Department this year, and on November 8 voted to attend the ball of the Torrent No. 2 company at Laconia. The annual ball of the company was held on January 9, 1874. On May 9, 1874, received an invitation from the Fisherville Memorial Association to join the parade and take part in the exercises of Memorial Day, June 6, and accepted the invitation. The Torrents accepted an invitation of the Concord Fire Department to parade with them on June 4, and they procured new hats for that occasion.

The company had a celebration on June 17, this year, having as guests on the occasion the Franklin Engine Co., and music was furnished by Brown's band, at an expense of \$50. There can be no records found of this company between November, 1874, and May, 1881. At the latter date the company received an invitation from W. I. Brown Post No. 31, to participate in the exercises of Memorial Day, but declined it. July 11, 1881, the foreman, Geo. A. Morse, resigned his office, this being the only case of the kind recorded, and the company voted not to accept his resignation, so he served out his term. September 30, voted to attend the fair of the Boscawen Farmers' Club; and on October 10 accepted an invitation to attend the annual parade of the Concord Fire Department. On March 3, 1882, the company served at the fire of the Pioneer engine house, which was totally consumed, together with the engine and everything inside the building. March 18 the Torrents also served at a fire at the Capt. John Sawyer place, the barn being consumed, but the house was saved. March 28 a committee was appointed to act for the company in the matter of building a new engine house, and on April 20 the location was fixed for the new house, on the lot near the Penacook House. August 21, 1882, the company attended a fire on Union street, where a barn belonging to G. W. Wadleigh was burned—total loss. At the meeting of January 18, 1883, it was decided to



TORRENT ENGINE HOUSE.

dedicate the new engine house on February 22, 1883. The new house seemed to require more service from the steward than heretofore, as the company voted to raise his salary to \$25 per year.

The constitution having become somewhat out of date, a committee was appointed to revise it at the annual meeting March 10, 1884, and at the April meeting voted to have the revised copy printed. June 9, 1884, the company challenged the Pioneer Engine Co. to play a game of ball; the result was in favor of the Torrents, who won the ball and bats, and placed them as trophies in the new engine house. In October, 1884, the members raised by subscription the sum of \$22 for the benefit of John M. Meserve, who was suffering from an accident. The company went to a fire March 30, 1885, at the house of John Gahagan, near Woodlawn cemetery. April 10, 1886, the company went to

the fire at Geo. E. Flanders's house at the Borough. In August, 1886, the company procured an alarm bell for their house. April 13, 1887, the company worked at the fire in the forge shop of Concord Axle Co., and on December 27 they also did good service at the fire in J. E. Symonds & Co.'s table shop. The annual supper in 1888 was held on February 22, as usual. On December 15 the company attended the fire at A. W. Rolfe's house.

In the spring of 1889 the company caused an article to be placed in the warrant for annual town-meeting, to see if the town would vote to purchase a new engine, and appropriate \$1,000 for the same. The town voted to appropriate \$1,000 for fire apparatus, and directed the company to purchase a new engine at a price not exceeding that sum. The new engine arrived early in June, and was taken out for trial at a special meeting, June 8. It proved quite satisfactory to the company, as well as to the citizens who were present. The final report of the committee who purchased the new apparatus, engine and hose wagon, reported June 10 that they had expended \$20 more than the town appropriation, and the company voted to pay that excess of \$20 from their own treasury. August 1 the company voted to pay \$20 on account of funeral expenses of the wife of Joseph Merserve, a member of the company.

In February, 1890, the company voted to ask the town to make the yearly payment to company \$350 per year, instead of \$250 that had been paid heretofore. It was also voted to have a ball on February 21.

April 16, 1892, the company turned out to a fire in the tenement house on High street, owned by W. W. Eastman. The ball for this year was held on January 15. The company also maintained a baseball team for two or three years about this time. On September 26, 1892, the company attended at the fire of B. Frank Varney's house at the Borough. The ball this year gave net proceeds amounting to \$19.38. The company had a little celebration of their own on July 4, 1892. The engine house was lighted with electric lights this year. The ball in January, 1893, gave net proceeds of \$89.75. In April, 1893, it was voted that all new members joining the company should pay a fee of \$2.00. This was a new feature in the organization.

At the March meeting it was proposed to form a hose company, this being on account of the introduction of the Penacock and Boscawen water system, which gave so great pressure in the hydrants that the engine was hardly needed. This action was consummated April 3, 1893. In 1894 the company had rather a modest celebration July 4, as the record shows that they were to spend only \$10 on the entertainment. On August 4 they accepted an invitation to join with the Pioneer Engine Co. in having a field day. The company received an invitation from the Boscawen Hose Co. to be their guests at a supper, in January, 1895, and the invitation was accepted. The annual ball in 1895 paid so well that those members who bought tickets were paid back. In June, 1895, the salary of the driver of the hose wagon was fixed at \$10 per year. The annual ball in January, 1896, gave the company a financial profit of \$37.85. In June they arranged for telephone service at the engine house. For the 4th of July this year \$15 was voted for expenses, and the Pioneer Engine Co. was invited to attend. The company's first record of using the "chemical" engine was on July 4, 1896, at a chimney fire.

There was the usual celebration July 4, 1897, and a clambake, in company with the Boscawen company, August 28. The ball in 1898 was more successful than usual, giving a net profit of \$51.64. The company again celebrated the "Fourth" in 1898, appropriating \$12 for expenses, and about this time the company raised a flagpole in front of the engine house and purchased a flag for same. On November 21, 1898, the company voted to purchase uniforms at a cost of \$14 each. At this time the company voted to join the New Hampshire Fire Association.

On December 5 the company voted to lower the flag; it had been flying since the declaration of war against Spain, but at the January meeting the committee on lowering flag asked for another month's time, which was granted. In February the committee reported that they had taken down the flag and had it repaired. The annual ball in 1899 gave a net profit of \$25.69. In March, 1899, the company called on the town to make repairs on the engine house at an estimated expense of \$200. The regular 4th of July entertainment was held as usual in 1899. Foreman A. F. Gage resigned his office on August 7, after serving nine years.

The company accepted an invitation from Captain Newhall of the Veteran Firemen of Concord to attend the muster at Manchester on October 12. After changing the organization to a hose company the engine was sold to go to Nantucket, Mass. The officers of the company have been as follows:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Foreman.</i>	<i>Chairman Directors.</i>	<i>Clerk and Treas.</i>
1844.	Henry H. Brown.	Abner B. Winn.	Luther G. Johnson.
1845.	Abner B. Winn.	Henry H. Brown.	S. D. Quimby.
1846.	John S. Brown.	Abner B. Winn.	S. D. Quimby.
1847.	John C. Gage.	John Currier.	Wm. H. Allen.
1848.	Albert H. Drown.	Samuel F. Brown.	Wm. H. Allen.
1849.	Albert H. Drown.	Samuel F. Brown.	Geo. B. Davis.
1850.	Abner B. Winn.	G. A. Peaslee.	Nehemiah Butler.
1851.	Abner B. Winn.	Calvin Gage.	John C. Johnson.
1852.	Calvin Gage.	Daniel S. Balch.	John C. Johnson.
1853.	Calvin Gage.	S. D. Hubbard.	Luther G. Johnson.
1854.	Calvin Gage.	Geo. H. Hinton.	Foster L. Balch.
1855.	Calvin Gage.	Bickford Lang,	Isaac K. Gage.

Ass't Foreman.

1859.	Calvin Gage.	Abner B. Winn.	A. G. Howe.
1860.	Calvin Gage.	Abner B. Winn.	A. G. Howe.
1861.	Abner B. Winn.	Healy Morse.	Luther Gage.
1862.	Almon A. Harris.	Abner B. Winn.	Luther Gage.
1863.	Abner B. Winn.	Isaac K. Gage.	Luther Gage.
1864.	Abner B. Winn.	A. G. Howe.	Luther Gage.
1866.	S. G. Danforth.	E. R. Manning.	Geo. A. Morse.
1867.	S. G. Danforth.	D. E. Jones.	Geo. A. Morse.
1868.	David E. Jones.	John F. Sessions.	Geo. A. Morse.
1869.	John F. Sessions.	Abram Hook, Jr.	Geo. A. Morse.
1870.	John F. Sessions.	Abram Hook, Jr.	Geo. A. Morse.
1871.	David E. Jones.	Frank H. Morse.	Geo. A. Morse.
1872.	Henry C. Briggs.	Frank H. Morse.	Geo. A. Morse.
1873.	Henry C. Briggs.	Alanson Foster.	Geo. A. Morse.
1874.	Henry C. Briggs.	Edward Campbell.	Geo. A. Morse.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Foreman.</i>	<i>Ass't Foreman.</i>	<i>Clerk.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>
1881.	Geo. A. Morse.	J. S. Boutelle.	D. E. Jones.	Geo. E. Fisher.
1882.	George Neller.	J. S. Boutelle.	D. E. Jones.	Geo. E. Fisher.
1883.	Edward Campbell.	A. Hook, Jr.	D. E. Jones.	Geo. E. Fisher.
1884.	Edward Campbell.	Chas. V. Fisher.	D. E. Jones.	Geo. E. Fisher.
1885.	Edward Campbell.	Chas. V. Fisher.	D. E. Jones.	Geo. E. Fisher.
1886.	Edward Campbell.	J. M. Morse.	D. E. Jones.	Geo. Neller.
1887.	Edward Campbell.	J. M. Morse.	Arthur A. Gage.	Geo. Neller.
1888.	Edward Campbell.	J. M. Morse.	Arthur A. Gage.	Geo. Neller.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Foreman.</i>	<i>Ass't Foreman.</i>	<i>Clerk.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>
1889.	James M. Morse.	J. S. Boutelle.	John Meserve.	Geo. Neller.
1890	{ Addison F. Gage.	John S. Boutelle.	Addison Gage.	J. M. Meserve.
		M. H. Fellows.	Geo. H. Gross.	Geo. Neller.
1891.	Addison F. Gage.	M. H. Fellows.	Geo. H. Gross.	W. T. Chandler.
1892.	Addison F. Gage.	M. H. Fellows.	Geo. H. Gross.	W. T. Chandler.
1893	{ Addison F. Gage.	M. H. Fellows.	Geo. H. Gross.	W. T. Chandler.
		Ambrose Sweet.	Geo. H. Gross.	W. T. Chandler.
1894.	Addison F. Gage.	William Neller.	Geo. H. Gross.	W. T. Chandler.
1895.	Addison F. Gage.	William Neller.	Geo. H. Gross.	W. T. Chandler.
1896.	Addison F. Gage.	William Neller.	Harlow F. Rolfe.	W. T. Chandler.
1897.	Addison F. Gage.	J. E. Howard.	Harlow F. Rolfe.	A. G. Harris.
1898.	Addison F. Gage.	J. E. Howard.	Harlow F. Rolfe.	A. G. Harris.
1899.	Addison F. Gage.	J. E. Howard.	Harlow F. Rolfe.	A. G. Harris.
1900.	Almon G. Harris.	Ambrose Sweet.	Harlow F. Rolfe.	Henry C. Rolfe.
1901.	Ambrose Sweet.	J. E. Howard.	Harlow F. Rolfe.	Henry C. Rolfe.

PIONEER ENGINE CO.

This company was organized at a meeting of citizens held at the Washington House on April 7, 1849, under the name of the Concord Fire Association, attached to Engine No. 8. A code of by-laws was adopted at this meeting, and the names of the original members were attached thereto as follows. On April 8:

James Rand,	Jacob P. Sanders,	Eldad Tenney,	John C. Pillsbury,
David A. Brown,	John A. Coburn,	Jacob C. Whidden,	Thomas Chase,
S. R. Flanders,	Oliver B. Elkins,	Perley Knowles,	Jeremiah A. Haines,
Jos. W. Fales,	Asa H. Morrill,	Calvin Gerrish,	George Dame,
J. H. Willard,	Rodney Dutton,	Chas. W. Hardy,	Alexander Ferson,
Fisher Ames,	Albert Ames,	Jeremiah Burpee,	Henry H. Amsden,
Geo. B. Pushee,	Moses H. Fifield,	Moses G. Downing,	Wm. G. Barrett,
Sam'l B. Chase,	Wm. H. Allen,	Alpheus G. Howe,	Jerome Stark,
Joseph Brown.			

On April 10, Horatio N. Harvey, Samuel Kennedy, Geo. B. Burnham, James Connor, S. W. Smith. On April 17, Albert H. Drown, Calvin C. Carlton, Albert A. Moore, Israel W. Drown, Moses H. Morrill, James L. Pitts, Daniel W. Long, and on April 28, John Sawyer,—making forty-six names in all. Of these forty-six original members only two are living in July, 1900, Albert H. Drown of Revere, Mass., and Moses H. Fifield of East Weare, N. H.

On April 7, the officers of the company were elected as follows: Foreman, James Rand; 1st engineer, David A. Brown; 2d engineer, Henry H. Amsden; clerk, Samuel B. Chase; auditing committee, John C. Pillsbury, Albert Ames, and Rodney Dutton.

At the meeting of April 17 a committee was appointed to correspond with the manufacturers of fire engines and ascertain upon what terms an engine could be purchased. This committee reported on April 28, and submitted a proposition from James Smith of New York city offering an engine for \$735. The same committee was then authorized to accept the offer of Mr. Smith and engage of him the engine as offered. This engine was known as a Button tub, and was of larger capacity than any engine in the city or vicinity, all the other engines in the vicinity being Hunneman tubs, built at Boston.

At this meeting of April 28 another committee was instructed to ascertain upon what terms the lot of land at the intersection of Merrimac street and Merrimac lane could be purchased for a location of an engine house. It appears that this lot could not be immediately obtained, as the first engine house was built on Main street, and is still standing and known as the Cleveland house. This engine house was completed in November, 1849, and furnished at an expense of \$34. 94.

There was considerable delay in the building of the engine, as the record shows that David A. Brown was sent to New York in August to hurry up the delivery of the engine. At the August meeting a committee was appointed to purchase a hose carriage, and it is still doing duty as a hose carriage at the Concord Axle Works. It went through the fire when the engine house was burned, but was refitted with new wheels and is still in good order.

The social duties received early attention by the company, as they voted to have a supper on October 17 at the Washington House, and invited the Torrent Engine company to be present, from which it appears that the relations of the two companies of the village were harmonious.

At the annual meeting April 5, 1851, a committee was appointed to revise the by-laws, which committee reported on May 30, and their report was accepted and adopted, the principal change at that time being the name of the company, which was then made "Pioneer Fire Company," attached to Engine No. 8 in Concord, but the general custom was to call the company "Pioneer No. 8."

The first uniforms for the company were obtained in the spring

of 1851, but the records do not give any information in regard to "ways and means" of procuring them. This uniform consisted of a red flannel blouse or jacket, a black belt, and a glazed cap. At the meeting of June 7 the company voted "that each member of the company furnish himself with a uniform, take the same to his residence, and be responsible for the safe-keeping and delivery of the same when he leaves the company." Also voted "that David A. Brown take charge of the spare uniforms." Subsequent records show that a part, at least, of the expense for uniforms was provided for by applying the amount received from the town of Concord for salaries of the company.

On May 22, 1852, the company voted to turn out on Saturday, May 29, and receive a visit from Engine Company No. 3 of Concord. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and funds to provide entertainment for the visitors were raised by subscription, amounting to \$72, of which a balance of \$6.52 remained after the entertainment. This visit of Engine Company No. 3 was a great occasion for the Pioneer company, and for the whole village as well, for it was to be a grand trial for supremacy in the fire department of Concord. The Pioneers believed that they had the best engine, and had not hesitated to proclaim that belief during the three years that the No. 8 machine had been in the village, while the Concord boys of No. 3 company were quite as sure that their engine and their company had no equal in the city or elsewhere. So they came up for this trial of engines in full confidence of their superiority and expectation of showing the same to their rural competitors.

The No. 3 company was really a very fine body of men, all, or nearly all, being workmen at the Abbot-Downing shops. Their foreman was James L. Mason, the superintendent of the blacksmith department of those shops. The company wore a new and very stylish uniform, and beside them the Pioneers, in their red flannel shirts, looked rather rough and rural. After a parade through the streets of the village, in which the Concord company appeared to advantage, the engines were placed for trial at the east end of the canal in front of the Penacook mill. The first trial was with vertical streams, in which the Concord company appeared to have a little the best of it, and of course were duly

elated. The second trial was with horizontal streams, and in this the Pioneers were plainly superior, as they produced a more solid stream and forced it to a greater distance. This gave the village people their first opportunity to cheer, and they improved the occasion. This did not convince the Concord company that the Pioneer engine was the better machine, so they proposed a trial to see which machine could "wash" the other, feeling confident that their No. 3 engine could throw *more* water, even if it could not throw it as far as the Pioneer could. This was their great mistake.

The No. 3 engine was first set at the canal and pumped the water into the tub of the Pioneer engine for five minutes, but the most frantic efforts of the No. 3 men could not fill up the Pioneer tub, and much less "wash" it. The position of the engines was then reversed,—the Pioneer was set at the canal and pumped water into the tub of No. 3. In one half minute from the start the No. 3 engine was "washed," and the water poured out of the rear end of their tub in such quantity that more than one half the men of No. 3 company were driven away from the brakes, amid the cheers and shouting of the village people, who were wild with joy at seeing the Concord company so discomfited.

The Pioneer company, at this time under the command of Albert H. Drown, was drilled in the working of the engine with military precision, and their performance on this occasion reflected much credit on the commander. The company contained many of the most powerful men in the village,—big six-foot men, weighing two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds,—who had the strength to pump on the engine brakes at a surprising speed, and could hold out for a long trial. It would be difficult to get so powerful a body of men together in the village in this last year of the century.

This great trial proved conclusively that the Pioneer engine was the most powerful machine in the city, and the superiority was never again questioned. After the trial was over the Pioneers escorted the No. 3 company to the hotel, and gave them a fine banquet in Washington hall, which was duly appreciated by their Concord guests.

In May, 1853, the company voted to hold a levee, and ap-

pointed a committee to make arrangements. This levee was held in Graphic hall on June 23; the price of admission was fixed at twelve and a half cents. It was a very successful and enjoyable occasion. One of the fire companies from Concord was present, also one company from Nashua came up and brought the Milford Brass Band with them. This was an excellent band, and their music was a prominent feature of the entertainment. The Fisher-ville Brass Band also played a few pieces during the evening. As there was not time enough to dispose of all articles on the first night, the affair was adjourned to the following evening, when the remaining articles were sold, and the proceeds of the levee amounted to \$152.62 after paying all expenses.

These funds were used in part to fit up and furnish the new engine hall, which job cost \$64.41, as reported by the committee. This hall was in the new engine house, erected in 1853 on the triangular piece of land at the junction of Merrimac street and Merrimac lane, this being the location proposed in 1849, at the organization of the company.

At the meeting of September 5, 1853, the company voted to attend the firemen's muster at Lowell on September 15, but the records do not show whether they went or not.

In the spring of 1854 the firemen of Concord petitioned for an increase of pay, and the refusal of the city council to grant the advance asked for caused considerable trouble in the department, but this company, by resolutions passed at their meeting of May 6, strongly supported the action of the city government.

On September 2, 1854, the company voted to turn out and do escort duty at the fair of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society on the 27th of that month.

September 25, 1854, the Committee on Flagstaff reported that they had performed their duty by erecting a flagstaff near the eastern end of the engine house, at an expense of \$101.93. This was the largest and finest flagstaff ever erected in the village. The company voted to raise funds by subscription to pay expenses, and it was done on the spot immediately, and then three cheers were given to mark the successful completion of this undertaking.

The original uniforms having been discarded, the company

voted to sell them at auction. That was done on June 2, 1855, and the proceeds of the sale amounted to \$11.04.

At the June meeting in 1855 the company voted to turn out for escort duty on July 4, for a Sunday-school celebration. This celebration was at the grove on the north side of Queen street, about one quarter mile west of Main street.

The chief engineer of the Concord fire department inspected this company on October 6, 1855, after which the company formed in line, and headed by the Concord Brass Band, escorted the chief and invited guests to the Washington House, where all partook of an oyster supper. After marching back to the engine house, the band gave a concert in the engine hall. It appears that the Concord band was modest in their charge for services on this occasion, as the record shows that the company raised seven dollars by subscription to pay the band for their services.

A committee was appointed September 5, 1857, to again revise the by-laws. The committee reported October 8, proposing a change by which the candidates for admission to the company should be referred to a standing committee, and that candidates must first be reported favorably by the standing committee before action was taken by the company. This change was adopted by vote of the company. On June 30, 1858, the company received an invitation from Horace Chase Lodge of Freemasons to accompany them to Concord on July 5, and participate in the celebration of Independence Day, and in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple. The company accepted the invitation, and voted to procure white pants to wear on that occasion.

The Pioneers were always liberal patrons of the band, and the record shows that on September 4, 1858, the company voted to give the Fisherville Cornet Band the use of the engine hall for a band room—and on the same date refused to allow the debating club to use the hall.

On June 28, 1859, the company accepted an invitation to parade on July 4, but who gave the invitation or where they went is not recorded. Probably this was the 4th of July celebration which consisted mostly of an "Ancient and Horrible" parade in the morning. There was a large and elaborate procession, with many grotesque features. At the close of the parade in

Washington square, a photograph was taken of the company, including the band, which was in a large wagon,—a copy of which photograph is still in possession of the writer. On August 6, 1859, the record says: "Voted to adjourn for the purpose of taking measures to see about going to the Isles of Shoals." At the meeting of September 4, voted,—“That the thanks of Pioneer Engine Company, No. 8, of Fisherville, N. H., be returned to the Fire Department and citizens of Portsmouth, for their cordial reception and liberal entertainment during our late visit to that city.”

This is all that is recorded in the clerk's book of the most notable excursion in the history of the organization. The following is an account of that memorable occasion by one who was there: At the meeting of the company on the evening before the excursion, it was arranged to start on the train leaving the Penacook station at five o'clock a. m. Some of the members expressed the opinion that measures should be taken to wake up all of the members on the following morning so that no one should get left, and "Bill" Dyer then made the motion "that Mose Everett be allowed to snore in the streets from 4:15 to 4:30 a. m. without extra pay." The company turned out with full ranks, and were accompanied by a number of citizens and invited guests. The Fisherville Cornet Band furnished music for the excursion, and waked up the remainder of the citizens by their music while marching to the station "at five o'clock in the morning."

The ride to Portsmouth was without special incident, and the company arrived in the city by the sea at about 9 a. m. The first of the exercises there was a grand parade through the principal streets, escorted by delegations from the several fire companies of the city. Every engine house in the city was visited, and at each one there were "refreshments," mostly in a liquid form. Of course the Pioneers felt in duty bound to partake of the refreshments in a free and impartial manner to show their appreciation of the efforts made by the Portsmouth companies for their entertainment.

After all the engine houses had been visited the company accepted an invitation to call at the Eldredge Brewery. There the band, as usual, opened the exercises with some spirited music,

and then the whole party were invited to walk in and take some samples of the goods there produced. How many other breweries were visited is not quite clear, but it may be safe to assume that all the establishments of that kind received a call from the heroic firemen of the Capital city. The company was scheduled to attend a banquet at the Rockingham House at one o'clock p. m., and managed to arrive there about on time. The banquet was quite an elaborate affair for those days, and with a few speeches from the mayor, chief of the fire department, and others, occupied the attention of the party until three o'clock, when the line was formed and the company and guests marched to the wharf to embark for the Shoals.

All conditions for this little sea voyage were propitious. There had been a storm blowing in shore for several days, but the storm was past, the sun shining brightly, and hardly a breath of wind stirring. The conveyance was a schooner on which all embarked, as jolly and happy a crowd as one could wish to see. The boat dropped down the river on the ebb tide, with band playing and men cheering on the least provocation, but as soon as the boat reached the open sea, a sudden and alarming change took place. The previous storm had left the waves rolling furiously, and as there was hardly enough wind to give the boat steerage way, it was rolled and pitched in every conceivable direction, so that it was about impossible for inexperienced landsmen to stand on the deck, in fact they did not care to stand. To say that the men were seasick, is stating the case very mildly,—they were terribly sick, probably more so on account of their exertions at the engine houses and breweries in the forenoon. Of the one hundred and ten persons on board not one dozen escaped the deadly seasickness. The Pioneers made a record for seasickness, on that day, that has never since been equaled by any party sailing out of Portsmouth harbor. For six hours (it seemed months) the men endured the most severe punishment from Neptune, so that when they finally arrived at the Shoals, at nine o'clock at night, they were in a pitiable condition. There was then no wharf at Star Island, on which they could land; the schooner was anchored at some distance from the shore, and the passengers were taken off by small boats,—the water being so rough that it

seemed quite wonderful that all were landed without accident. Some of the men recovered quickly after reaching the island, but many went immediately to bed, feeling too miserable to eat any supper.

By sunrise the next morning nearly all had recovered and were early out on the rocks viewing the ocean. The waves were rolling in with such force as to throw the spray entirely over the lighthouse on White Island, and on Star Island the waves lashed against the cliff with a noise like thunder.

To many members of the company this trip was their first acquaintance with old ocean, and it is doubtful if any of those men will ever forget that glorious display of ocean waves.

During the day a part of the company and most of the band were taken on small boats over to Appledore Island, where the band played before the hotel. This boat ride caused a serious relapse in the case of some of the convalescents.

The second night was spent on Star Island, and the second morning showed a much calmer sea, so that the company sailed back into Portsmouth harbor under more favorable conditions, but everyone was glad to get on the solid ground again, and the band played with its former vigor as the line marched from the wharf up to the railroad station. One or two of the men were still so weak that even the motion of the cars made them sick again, and they had to leave the train at Newmarket Junction. The remainder reached home in good order, and the great "Trip to the Shoals" passed into history.

The Pioneers attended the firemen's muster at Manchester this year (1859), accompanied by the band, and had an enjoyable time even if they did not win any prize.

On February 11, 1860, the by-laws were altered so as to conform to the requirements of the city ordinances in relation to the date for holding the annual meeting, and in relation to the compensation of the company clerk.

On November 23, 1860, the company turned out to attend the funeral of John A. Kilburn, who was the first member of the company who had died since the organization in 1849.

At the annual meeting February 2, 1861, the company voted to choose officers for the ensuing year, but after a number of

unsuccessful attempts to elect a foreman, a vote was taken to adjourn, and no further action was taken on the matter during that year, but at the next annual meeting in 1862 a foreman and a full board of officers were elected.

At this meeting the company appointed nine persons to serve as substitutes for members of the company who were absent in the army. One of the men thus appointed, David D. Smith, went into the army himself before the close of the war.

The patriotism of the members of this company is shown by the fact that sixty-two men, whose names appear on the roll of the Pioneer Engine Co., served either in the army or navy during the War of the Rebellion. Their names are as follows:

Jere. S. Durgin,	Samuel Holt,	Wm. C. Knowlton,	P. K. Shepard,
Albert H. Drown,	James Shepard,	Henry F. Brown,	Daniel Gibson,
Leonard Drown,	Chas. D. Rowell,	Samuel Cheney,	Wm. W. Flanders,
Isaac N. Vesper,	Isaiah L. Pickard,	James S. Tyler,	Geo. E. Flanders,
Fisher Ames,	Samuel Chandler,	B. Frank Morse,	James M. Chase,
Chas. G. Knowles,	Daniel S. Pickard,	L. F. Connor,	E. R. Manning,
Nathan Emerson,	Daniel W. Martin,	J. K. Brickett,	Orvis F. Blinn,
J. Scott Durgin,	John C. Linehan,	M. H. Sessions,	S. W. Stearns,
Joel A. Cushon,	Wm. Maher,	H. S. Goodwin,	Royal Scales,
Hiram Holbrook,	James C. Bowen,	Joseph E. Sanders,	Horace Holcomb,
Geo. W. Corey,	John G. Lovejoy,	Rufus Cass,	Chas. H. Green,
Ruel G. Morrill,	M. D. Boyce,	James Reilly,	Michael Griffin,
Harper S. Allen,	Joseph E. Symonds,	Geo. W. Vinica,	James Garvey,
Wm. H. Moody,	B. C. Morrison,	Robert Crowther,	Albert A. Huff.
Geo. N. Cheever,	E. H. Dixon,	Frank Marden,	
L. K. Elliott,	Calvin Gerrish.	Joseph Morrill,	

At a special meeting on May 17, 1862, the company voted to attend the funeral of Capt. Leonard Drown, of the Second regiment, N. H. Vols., who was killed at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., on May 5. Captain Drown was a very prominent member of the company before going into the army, and had been foreman two years. He was the first of the commissioned officers from New Hampshire that was killed in battle in the Civil War.

At the annual meeting in February, 1864, Samuel Merriam resigned the office of clerk and treasurer, in which office he had served for twelve years, and the company gave him a vote of thanks for his efficient and satisfactory services. The finances of

the company appear to have been in good condition at this period, as there was a vote passed instructing the treasurer to put one hundred dollars at interest for the benefit of the members. It was also voted, at this meeting, to have an oyster supper; probably this was also intended for the benefit of the members. On August 9, 1864, the company voted to refresh itself by an excursion on the 16th instant to Lake Winnepesaukee, and to have a dinner there, to be paid for from the treasury.

On June 30, 1865, the company turned out and attended the funeral of Horace Abbott, who had been the clerk and treasurer of the company.

The city council passed an ordinance January 27, 1866, providing that all members of the fire department must be residents of the city. This matter was brought up at the annual meeting of February 3, and it was voted that the names of all members residing out of the city be stricken from the roll. It was also voted that the company desired those non-resident members to remain connected with the company as honorary members without pay.

June 8, 1867, the company and Brown's band marched to Washington hall, where, in company with Torrent Engine Co., they enjoyed an excellent supper. This was furnished by the Northern Railroad officers, as a token of appreciation of the services of the fire companies at the burning of the railroad bridge on May 28.

On October 29, 1867, the company turned out and went to Concord to take part in the parade and reception to General Sheridan.

In the summer of 1872 the company procured new uniforms, but had much discussion about the ways and means for paying for them. The company was invited to go to Laconia on July 4 of this year, but, as they could not arrange to take the engine, voted not to go. This company and the Torrent company paraded at 7 a. m. on the 4th, and after that about fifty of the firemen concluded to go to Laconia to celebrate, and did so.

August 3 the company was furnished with fifty badges by the chief engineer, and Charles Abbott was given the use of the hall to drill his drum corps.

July 19, 1873, the company made arrangements for an excursion

sion to Hampton beach, a three days' trip. It is known that they went, but no record of the fact appears. Brown's band accompanied them, and Boar's Head Hotel was headquarters while at Hampton. October 18, 1873, they attended the firemen's parade at Concord, having Brown's Cornet Band to furnish music. May 11, 1874, an invitation was received from the Fisherville Memorial society to parade on Decoration day, and the invitation was accepted. At this meeting it was voted to procure new fire hats; also received invitation from Board of Engineers to parade at Concord on election day. They invited the Torrent Engine Co. also, and secured Brown's band to furnish music.

At the meeting of September 19, voted to attend the firemen's parade at Concord, September 29, and take Brown's band to furnish music. At the next meeting the company received a donation of \$25 from Old Fort Engine Co., No. 2, of East Concord, for the benefit received from Brown's band at the parade.

On December 17, 1875, the company had a supper and dance, to which they invited the Old Fort Engine Co., No. 2, and Brown's band. The supper was in the hall of the Young People's Union, and the dance in Exchange hall. In May, 1875, the company accepted an invitation from W. I. Brown Post to parade on Decoration day, and did the same in 1876.

The company took part in the annual parade and inspection at Concord, September 30, 1876. The company again paraded on Decoration day, 1877, on invitation of Post 31, G. A. R.

On August 22, 1877, the company paraded with full ranks, wearing new hats, accompanied by Brown's band, W. I. Brown Post 31, and Torrent Engine Co., and went to Concord to take part in the parade and reception of President Hayes. September 1 the by-laws were all repealed, and an entire new code adopted. On October 4 the company went to Concord to attend the annual firemen's parade and supper, accompanied by Brown's band and Torrent Engine Co. The company celebrated the 4th of July, 1878, by having a photograph of the company taken by M. S. Lamprey.

For the annual parade at Concord in 1878, the company voted to go without the band, but the band, to show their good will, offered to escort them to the railroad station, and to escort them

back to their house on their return from Concord at 10 p. m. The Torrent Engine Co. also turned out for escort at the return in the evening. Refreshments were served at the Pioneer Engine house, and the Torrent boys were then escorted home by the Pioneer company and Brown's band.

January 22, 1879, the company and their ladies visited the Old Fort Engine Co., No. 2, at East Concord. This year the company accepted the invitation of W. I. Brown Post 31, and paraded with the post on Memorial day.

At the annual firemen's parade at Concord, November 17, 1879, this company had Rolfe & Sanborn's drum corps for music, Brown's band having given up business. The Torrent company also went down, accompanied by Hildreth's band of Suncook. Sometime between October 4, 1879, and January 3, 1880, the company had a successful ball, as the committee reported at a later date that the net proceeds were \$53.73, from which they had expended \$41.53 for the purchase of two trumpets, for use of the foreman and assistant foreman.

At a special meeting January 21, 1880, the subject of a new engine house was discussed, and a committee was appointed to prepare plans. Another committee was appointed to petition the city government to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to build a suitable engine house and ward room. The petition and plan were brought before the city council by Alderman John H. Rolfe.

On May 29, 1880, the company accepted the invitation to participate in the exercises of Memorial day, and at the close of the exercises escorted the Torrent company to their house.

The company attended the firemen's parade at Concord, October 6, 1880, with Rolfe & Sanborn's drum corps.

In March, 1881, the city government came up and gave a hearing on the petition for a new engine house, and on April 2 the company heard that the city government had made an appropriation for the new house, and had a little celebration in the evening over the good news.

The company attended the annual parade at Concord, October 14, 1881, and were escorted by Torrent Engine Co., who had Aiken's band of Franklin to furnish music.

March 3, 1882, the engine house was consumed by fire, the

alarm being given at 11:20 p. m. The building was almost entirely consumed, and the engine which had been in service for thirty-three years was entirely destroyed. A number of uniforms, the flag, portraits, and trophies were all consumed, and the company was forced to an earlier removal to the new engine house than had been anticipated. The first meeting at the new house on Washington street was held March 4, the day following the



PIONEER ENGINE HOUSE AND WARD ROOM.

fire at the old house. The fire department had sent up the steamer Governor Hill, and the company was reorganized with officers required for steam engine service, and on March 7, Assistant Engineer D. B. Newhall and other members of the department from Concord came up and instructed the company how to operate the steamer.

At a meeting on March 9 the company voted in favor of having a hand steamer. On March 22 the department sent to the company the old Stark engine from Franklin, and the company

took it out to the river and worked it, finding it in fair condition.

On April 7, the steamer "Gov. Hill" and the "Stark" hand engines were both taken out for practice. The hand engine worked well, but the main shaft of the "Gov. Hill" was broken and the engine disabled. On May 6, after discussion of the subject, the companies decided in favor of the Silsby manufacture of steam fire-engines. At the meeting of November 4, 1882, a committee was chosen to take charge of a series of assemblies or dancing parties to be holden during the winter. December 9 a committee was appointed to draft a new set of by-laws; also instructed the alderman of this ward to request the city government to have the new steamer named "Pioneer."

The new steamer, Pioneer No. 3, was received early in January, 1883, and the official inspection and trial of the machine took place on Saturday afternoon, January 6. The chief engineer of the fire department, John M. Hill, with Assistant Engineers Newhall, Ladd, Lovejoy, and Dunklee and many other members of the fire department, came up from Concord, and a delegation of firemen from West Concord. The mayor, Hon. George A. Cummings, ex-Mayors Humphrey and Kimball, Gen. J. N. Patterson, Maj. D. B. Donovan, and many citizens from the city were present to see the new engine. There was also a delegation from the Amoskeag fire-engine works at Manchester. The engine was the first of its kind ever brought into New Hampshire; all previous steam fire-engines in use were of the Amoskeag pattern manufactured at the Manchester Locomotive Works, and the Concord people generally were strongly prejudiced against the innovation of a Silsby engine.

The trial was made in very rough, inclement weather, but was witnessed by nearly the whole male population of the village. The first trial was with 350 feet of hose to show how quickly the machine could be put in operation. In two and one half minutes from the time that the fire was lighted, the boiler being filled with cold water, steam began to make in the boiler, and in five minutes fifty-five seconds water was forced through 350 feet of hose and showed a stream at the nozzle. The pressure was rapidly increased and a stream from the one-and-one-eighth-inch nozzle was

thrown twenty-five feet over the spire of the Baptist church, with the engine standing on Canal street. Another test was made at the iron bridge on Main street, the engine drawing its water from the river, a lift of over twenty feet. This it did to the surprise of the firemen present. Another test was made with a one-and-one-quarter-inch nozzle, playing through 150 feet of hose, which sent a horizontal stream 240 feet. Another test was made with four lines of hose each 100 feet long, and with three-quarter-inch nozzles, by which four streams were sent 144 feet; these four streams were then thrown up vertically, making a very striking exhibition of the power of the engine. The engine worked so smoothly and steadily that a full tumbler of water was placed on the top of one hind wheel when the engine was running with full power, and it remained there without spilling the water.

The whole trial was satisfactory, and the engine was accepted by the chief engineer. After the trial, the company, the city officials, and the invited guests assembled at Exchange hall, where a fine dinner was ready for them; after partaking of that, congratulatory remarks were made by the mayor and many others, thus ending a memorable day in a very happy manner.

On February 1 and 2, 1883, the company held a fair to raise money to purchase a bell for the new engine house. The committee in charge of this fair were Foreman John H. Rolfe, Assistant Foreman D. W. Fox, William W. Allen, Abial W. Rolfe, John G. Ward,—and it proved to be the most successful fair ever held by this organization. The net proceeds were \$760.

The company on February 24, on recommendation of the committee, voted to procure a bell of 1,500 pounds' weight, of William Blake & Co., Boston, Mass., the price being twenty-five cents per pound.

At the meeting of April 14, 1883, the company was visited by Mayor Woodman, Chief Engineer Hill, ex-Chief Osgood, and Assistant Engineer Newhall. The engine was taken out and worked to the satisfaction of the visitors. On July 7 the company received a present from Hon. John C. Linehan of an elegant photograph album.

September 1 the company voted to hold a course of assemblies during the coming season. September 8 the engine was taken

out and worked ; with 200 feet of hose a stream was played 240 feet. This evidently pleased the boys so much that they desired to show the engine at Concord, and arranged to take the engine down to the annual firemen's parade, and give the Concord people a demonstration of its superiority. The engine was again tried October 6, and played a single stream through 100 feet of hose 256 feet, and by using two lines of hose, each 100 feet, siamesed, the stream was thrown 300 feet. At the firemen's parade, October 9, at Concord, the company gave an exhibition of the engine, playing one, two, and four streams ; and playing through 300 feet of hose they threw a stream over the eagle on the state house.

The company took up a new line of entertainment on December 8, 1883, by arranging for a lecture by Gen. Sam. Carey.

At this meeting a fine watch chain was presented to the retiring engineer, G. S. Locke. At the meeting of February 9, 1884, the company voted to send a challenge to Captain Toof of steamer Governor Hill, for a trial of engines for a stake of \$250. On June 17, 1884, the company received a challenge from Torrent Engine Company to play a game of ball, the company which should be beaten to pay for the supper for both companies. They accepted the challenge and appointed a committee to make all arrangements, but the game was won by the Torrent company.

July 5 the company voted to procure badges at a cost of \$1.25 each.

At the annual meeting, December 12, 1885, the foreman, steward, and engineer were made a committee on dances. Also voted to have a sleighride, and appointed a committee to make the arrangements.

August 9, 1886, the company attended the funeral of their late member, H. A. Clark. They also voted to pay the widow thirty dollars from the treasury, this being the first action of the kind since the company was organized.

On April 9, the foreman, in behalf of the Silsby Manufacturing Company, presented an elegant gold-headed cane to George S. Locke, this being a present from the manufacturing company to the engineer of the first Silsby engine in New Hampshire.

The fire at the table shop of J. E. Symonds & Co., on East Canal street, December 27, 1887, gave the company the most

severe work that they had known for many years; the fire broke out at 1:45 a. m. and the company were on duty continuously until 12 o'clock noon; the weather was very cold and handling of the hose was difficult.

The record of April 7, 1888, shows that J. E. Symonds donated his last six months' pay to the company, and the money was used to provide entertainment for the company on Fast day.

At the meeting of April 5, 1890, the company voted to procure new nickel-silver badges.

At the meeting in September, 1891, the company received from J. C. Morrison certain parts of the old Torrent engine, to be kept as mementoes of the first fire-engine brought into the village.

At the regular meeting in September, 1891, the company received an *order* from Chief Engineer Davis to appear at the Central Fire Station on October 1, at 1:30 p. m., to participate in the annual parade of the fire department.

Then appointed a committee to procure regulation uniforms and hire money to pay for same, and the amount of same be paid from the subsequent salaries of the members.

Twenty-nine new uniforms were received September 29, from G. W. Simmons & Co., Boston, cost of same \$405.60, and the company used the new uniforms at the parade in Concord, October 1.

December 31, 1891, the Sanders block was burned. The alarm was given at 7:20 a. m. The company responded very quickly and had a stream of water on the fire in three minutes after arrival. The building burned rapidly, and at one time the Washington House took fire also. Assistant Engineer Allen then telephoned to Concord for assistance and the steamer Kearsarge, with Chief Davis, arrived in forty minutes from the time of the alarm at Concord. All pipes on the engine were frozen on arrival, but were soon thawed out and the steamer did good service in helping drown out the fire.

The weather was extremely cold, so that the water thrown on the building quickly froze, and the ladders and hose as well as the building were shortly covered with ice. The Concord company returned at 10:30 a. m., as the fire had then been nearly extinguished. It was a dangerous fire, and with less prompt or less efficient work by the firemen would have soon been a great conflagration.

February 17, 1892, the company responded to an alarm of fire in a tenement house on Summer street. Fire was caused by overturning an oil stove, and Miss Mary Bean was burned so that she lived but an hour. This was the first fire in the village that caused loss of life.

In October, 1892, the engine house was wired and lighted with electric lamps. October 6, 1892, the company went to Concord and took part in the annual parade and supper of the fire department.

On April 20, 1893, the company received an order to go to Concord to assist in subduing a fire at the Mead & Mason shops. The engine and hose carriage were taken as far as West Concord, when another order was received ordering the company to return to the house.

On August 19, 1893, the company took their annual outing at Broad Cove, and on October 5 they went to Concord and took part in the firemen's parade.

The annual field day of the company for 1894 was celebrated August 10 by an outing at Broad Cove, in company with the Torrent Engine Company; C. P. Shepard and H. Morrill, caterers.

The parade of the fire department occurred at Concord, October 4, 1894, and the Pioneers were present.

The annual outing for 1895 occurred in August, ex-members of the company being invited to participate on this occasion.

At the meeting of December, 1895, the former method of electing members of the company was abandoned, and from that date the company simply voted to recommend persons to the chief engineer for election.

February 2, 1896, shows the first record of using the "Extinguisher" at a fire, this extinguisher being one of the small hand machines.

April 4, 1896, voted to put in a telephone at engine house. The outing for 1896 was an excursion to Nantasket Beach on July 31 and August 1.

October 30, 1896, the company participated in the parade of the fire department at Concord, in honor of Merchants' week. West Concord drum corps furnished music for them on parade.

August 6, 1898, the company sent a communication to the city

council, by a committee of citizens, asking for better facilities for taking the apparatus to fires.

At the meeting of September 3, 1898, the chief engineer being present asked for an expression of opinion about having a parade. One voted in favor and seventeen against it. At this meeting the company appointed a delegate to attend a meeting at Manchester looking to the formation of a state firemen's relief association.

On September 8, 1898, the company attended the funeral of Frederick Keefe, and did escort duty for the funeral procession. Mr. Keefe was a member of the First New Hampshire Regiment during the Spanish War, who died at the hospital at Manchester.

At the April meeting, 1899, the company voted to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the company, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for same.

This celebration took place on September 14, 1899, at Contoocook River Park. A large number of invited guests were present from the village and neighboring towns, including the chief engineer of Concord, W. C. Green, ex-Chief Daniel B. Newhall, and other members of the fire department; also officers and members of the Torrent company, and a host of citizens. Dinner was served in the pavilion, after which Hon. John C. Linehan read an historical address of great interest, which was received with applause by the audience.

PIONEER ENGINE COMPANY OFFICERS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Foreman.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Clerk.</i>
1849.	James Rand.	1849.	Samuel B. Chase.
1850.	Albert H. Drown.	1850.	Isaac K. Connor.
1851.	"	1851.	"
1852.	"	1852.	Samuel Merriam.
1853.	"	1853.	"
1854.	"	1854.	"
1855.	Leonard Drown.	1855.	"
1856.	"	1856.	"
1857.	Albert H. Drown.	1857.	"
1858.	"	1858.	"
1859.	"	1859.	"
1860.	"	1860.	"

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Foreman.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Clerk.</i>
1861.	Albert H. Drown,	1861.	Samuel Merriam.
1862.	"	1862.	"
1863.	Sylvester G. Long.	1863.	"
1864.	"	1864.	Horace Abbott.
1865.	John Whitaker.	1865.	"
1866.	"	1866.	Calvin Roberts.
1867.	"	1867.	"
1868.	"	1868.	"
1869.	"	1869.	"
1870.	"	1870.	"
1871.	John G. Warren.	1871.	"
1872.	Charles W. Hardy.	1872.	"
1873.	Rufus Cass.	1873.	Charles G. Morse.
1874.	"	1874.	John B. Dodge.
1875.	"	1875.	"
1876.	"	1876.	"
1877.	Robert Crowther.	1877.	"
1878.	"	1878.	"
1879.	John H. Rolfe.	1879.	"
1879 } to } 1900. }	John H. Rolfe.	1879 } to } 1900. }	John B. Dodge.

FIRES.

The first serious fire in the village occurred February 4, 1844, at the Contoocook mill, which had but just then been put in full operation by H. H. & J. S. Brown. The fire broke out at 5 a. m. and burned the two upper stories; the lower stories being damaged by water and smoke. It was a surprising fact that the fire was confined to the upper stories, as there was no fire-engine or protective apparatus of any kind in the village. The fire started before light in the morning, and the weather was so cold that water froze on the clothing of the men who handled the water-pails. The Messrs. Brown were early at the mill and organized an impromptu fire company by forming the men in line from the canal along to the ladders and up the ladders to the third story; these men passed a continuous line of water-pails which were emptied into the third-story windows, and by flooding that floor

prevented the fire from working down to the lower rooms. Soon after the alarm was given, Leonard Morrison mounted one of his horses and rode to Concord in twenty minutes, giving the alarm at West Concord as he passed through that village. At Concord the fire company responded promptly to his call for help, and had their engine drawn up to the fire in forty minutes, a remarkably quick run considering the weather and the distance. The fire company worked hard for two hours and extinguished the fire. The women and mill girls worked the engine while the men rested. There was one clergyman in the village, Rev. Mr. Thomas, who worked well on the engine brakes. The origin of the fire was never known. The mill was immediately repaired, new machinery put in, and was in full operation again in a few months.

On October 19, 1849, the barn of Benjamin Scales was burned to the ground.

The batting mill, which stood on the ground now covered by the warehouse of the Concord Axle Co., was burned December 9, 1852. That was a two-story wooden building, old and dry, containing very combustible material, so that it burned rapidly. The engine companies succeeded in saving the machine-shop building which stood but a few yards away.

A dye-shop, owned by Maj. Richard Gage, on Commercial street, was burned August 2, 1845, and was not rebuilt.

On December 9, 1859, the dwelling-house of Anthony Gahagan on Summer street, next east of the Methodist parsonage, was destroyed by fire, and no house has since been built on that lot.

April 26, 1860, the large barn of Ira Swett was burned. It made a hot fire; nothing could be done to save it, owing to the lack of water in that vicinity.

J. C. Martin & Son built a woodworking shop about 1855, on the site of the burned batting mill, and that building was nearly destroyed by fire on April 10, 1861. It was immediately rebuilt. The dwelling-house of Mrs. Rebecca Foster on Washington street was burned about 1863. The stable of Bonney's Hotel was burned May 29, 1864, and immediately rebuilt. On August 15, 1866, there was a fire in the upper story of the Dr. Little block on Washington square. Lively work by the firemen saved the building.

In 1866 there were three incendiary fires in or about the Penacook mill, on the following dates: October 29, in a lumber shed; November 5, in a wood and oil shed, and on November 12 in the picker room at the east end of the mill.

The excitement caused by these fires had hardly died out when a more serious fire occurred on December 27. This fire started in the attic story of Penacook mill, in the mule room at the east end, and spread very rapidly through the entire length of the building. The force pumps at each end of the mill did good service, the hose being handled by the mill hands and volunteer firemen, who took the hose up the stairway at the centre of the mill and sent streams in both directions into the attic until forced by the burning roof to retire from that position. The fire-engine companies were promptly at work and sent streams on to the fire both from the inside and outside of the building.

It was evident at an early hour that the local fire department was hardly strong enough for handling so large a fire, and a call was sent to Concord for help. The Concord department sent up the steamer "Gov. Hill" and the company, who arrived and got to work after the roof was mostly burned. The Cataract Engine No. 6, of West Concord, also came up and did good service in drowning out the fire. The great amount of water poured into the attic protected the floor, and so prevented the fire from working down to the lower rooms, but it did great damage to the yarn and cloth in process of manufacture. One man was somewhat injured (Robert Crowther) while holding the hose on the outside of the roof about midway of the west end,—was struck by a large sheet-iron ventilator which fell from the top of the roof above him. He was considerably bruised, and obliged to leave the hose and descend to the ground. The writer being just then at liberty from work in other positions, seeing the need of a man at that point, went up the ladder to the roof and held the hose until the fire was completely extinguished at that end of the mill. This was about the hardest fire to handle that the village fire department ever had to deal with, and with less efficient service the whole mill would have been destroyed.

May 5, 1867, the storehouse of A. Harris & Sons was burned. This building was located beside the railroad some little distance

above the crossing at the flour-mill storehouse, it being so far out of the village and so far from water that it was nearly consumed before any work could be done to save it. It was not rebuilt at that place. May 28, 1867, the railroad bridge next the station was burned. October 22, 1867, there was a fire in the old brick grist-mill, and in the same month the old sawmill, which stood a little above the present Holden woollen mill and was occupied by a Mr. Cilley as an excelsior factory, was totally consumed.

July 8, 1869, Sanders block was burned. This was a wooden, one-story building on the same ground occupied by the present Sanders block. It was replaced by a three-story brick block.

September 23, 1873, there was a fire started in the Mechanics block on Main street. This was a dangerous locality, the block being an old wooden building and surrounded by wooden buildings, but the prompt service of the fire department saved the building, with but little damage.

October 18, 1873, the dwelling-house of Hon. John C. Linehan was burned, and so nearly destroyed that it was necessary to rebuild it entire. Colonel Linehan lost many valuable papers that could not be replaced. His library was mostly ruined, but has since been replaced and greatly enlarged and is now one of the largest in the city. It is particularly full in historical subjects,—a line on which Colonel Linehan has devoted much time and study.

February 13, 1877, the white schoolhouse on Summer street, district No. 20, was burned. This was a two-story wooden building which had accommodated all the schools of the district since 1849. This was considered an elegant house when it was built. It had a good-sized bell hung in the belfry at the north end, and the writer remembers that the competition for the honor of being bell-ringer was very sharp for several years after the schools opened in that building. Many of our citizens recalled happy days spent in the white schoolhouse and regretted its destruction. This fire broke out at 2:15 p. m. and it was an unusual occurrence to have a building burn down in the day time. It burned rapidly and made a great heat. The dwelling-house of Charles Bean adjoining the school yard was in danger but was saved by the work of the fire companies.

October 25, 1878, the Goodnough block was nearly burned

down. This was quite a large two-and-one-half-story wooden building, standing near the site of Ed. McShane's present residence. The fire broke out at 2:30 a. m. and was thought to be of incendiary origin. It was not rebuilt, and the ruins were finally burned up on the night of July 15, 1880.

February 26, 1879, the dwelling-house and barn of L. W. Couch on Main street next above Bonney's Hotel were burned, and were soon rebuilt on the same location.

March 1, 1879, the dwelling-house of David E. Jones on the upper end of Main street was partly destroyed. This was rebuilt and is still occupied by Mr. Jones, a worthy veteran of the Seventh regiment, N. H. Vols., who still bears the marks of his service for his country in the Civil War. Two of his brothers gave their lives that the Union might be preserved.

August 30, 1879, a barn and ell belonging to Hale Chadwick was burned. This fire was at 1:05 p. m., and was extinguished before burning the house.

April 18, 1881, the upper part of the dwelling-house owned and occupied by E. P. Everett on Merrimac avenue was burned, but the lower story was saved and the house was repaired.

March 3, 1882, the engine house of Pioneer Engine Co. No. 8 was totally consumed. This was a two-story wooden building standing in the angle of land between Merrimac street and Merrimac avenue. Besides the building the Pioneer hand engine (the pride of the whole village), the hose carriage, hose, uniforms, furniture, pictures, and many valued relics were totally destroyed. When the fire alarm was given, at 11:20 p. m., the whole interior of the building was a mass of flame, so that it was impossible to get inside to save anything. The building burned very rapidly and made a great light that was seen for many miles around. The city was at that time building a new brick engine house and ward room on Washington street which was nearly completed at the date of this fire, and the fire department immediately sent up the steamer "Gov. Hill," which was put in the new engine house.

March 18, 1882, the barn of Capt. John Sawyer on Washington street, nearly opposite the new engine house, was burned, and this gave the fire company its first opportunity to try the steam fire-engine in actual work.

February 2, 1886, a fire at the dry house of C. M. & A. W. Rolfe made a lively time for the firemen on that afternoon.

April 10, 1886, the dwelling of Geo. E. Flanders was burned, the alarm being given at 11:20 p. m. This house was at the Borough—a mile or more from the engine house—and being at a time that most people were asleep, there was some delay in getting the apparatus there, and the house, which was an old one, was nearly all consumed.

June 12, of the same year, at 1:30 a. m., there was an explosion and fire at the boiler house of H. H. Amsden & Sons. The explosion was from ignition of dust in the shaving house. The watchman, Mr. Ira Phillips, was severely burned on the face and hands.

April 13, 1887, the blacksmith shop of the Concord Axle Co. took fire from one of the forges at 6:15 a. m., and was burning fiercely in the roof before much help arrived. The fire apparatus belonging to the works was put in operation as soon as the men arrived, the fire companies also laid their hose promptly, and the fire was extinguished with a loss of about \$4,500.

December 27, 1887, a serious fire occurred at the table factory of J. E. Symonds & Co., on East Canal, near Main street. The alarm was given at 1:45 a. m., and the fire department was promptly on hand. Lines of hose were laid from the Penacook mill and from the cabinet shop; both rendered efficient aid in controlling the conflagration. The building was of stone, three stories and attic, and filled with dry stock of hard woods, which made an intense heat. The floors of the building were well soaked with oil, the shop having been used at one time as a woollen mill, also as a machine shop, and so the floors were excellent fuel, as well as the roof, which was of wood. It was evident as soon as the firemen arrived that nothing could be saved from inside the table shop, for the whole interior was soon like a furnace. The white shop standing over the canal (now Chadwick's block) was connected with the table shop by a covered bridge at the second story, which formed a good conductor to carry the flames across to the white shop, and the firemen had much work to prevent that building from burning. It, however, escaped with slight damage. It also required a large amount of water on the

Knowlton block to prevent that from burning. The firemen had a hard night's work, and were successful in saving the surrounding buildings. Loss by this fire was \$13,800.

December 15, 1888, at 4:45 a. m., a fire broke out at the residence of Abial W. Rolfe, and burned the roof off before the fire could be extinguished. This was the old Rolfe family mansion that had been occupied by three generations, and a large quantity of papers and books were stored in the attic; many of these were destroyed, and could not be replaced.

December 31, 1891, at 7:20 a. m., a fire was discovered in Sanders' three-story brick block, on same location as the present block, adjoining the Washington house on the north. The third story was occupied by W. I. Brown Post 31, G. A. R., which organization saved a small part of their property, but lost books and records which could not be replaced. The second story contained a large hall and the printing office of G. A. Noyes & Co., who lost heavily by the fire. The three stores on the lower floor were occupied by C. H. Sanders, Geo. N. Dutton, and Fred B. Holt, all of whom lost their stocks of goods by fire and water, the total loss being about \$12,800. The weather was very cold and made it difficult work to handle the hose, especially on the ladders which were soon covered with ice. It was a big fire and being so near the hotel and stable gave the fire department lively work to prevent the flames from spreading to the surrounding buildings. When the fire was extinguished the brick walls mostly remained standing but were ruined for further use and had to be taken down before building the present block. An engine was sent up from Concord to assist the local fire department.

On February 17, 1892, occurred the only fire with loss of life in the history of the village. This fire was in a tenement house on Summer street, occupied by Miss Mary Bean. She was in one of the upper rooms when her oil stove exploded, setting her clothing and the house on fire. She was taken out alive but survived only a few hours. The fire was extinguished with but little damage to the house.

April 16, 1892, a fire broke out at 4:40 p. m., in the old Fifield house on High street, and burned the upper part, causing a loss of about \$2,600.

September 26, 1892, the dwelling-house and barn of B. Frank Varney was burned. This was located at the Borough—away from the city hydrants—and the firemen found some difficulty in getting water on to the fire.

February 9, 1897, the storehouse of C. M. & A. W. Rolfe, located beside the tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was burned, and a large quantity of doors stored therein were destroyed, the loss being about \$3,000.

June 12, 1897, a fire in the tenement house of J. W. Bean on Center street caused a loss of nearly \$1,700.

CHAPTER V.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Among the earliest musical organizations of the village one of the best was the choir of the First Baptist church, during the first years of that society, and it is doubtful if there has ever since been a choir of better singers in this village. The sopranos were Nancy Hosmer, Mrs. Ardel Hosmer, Hannah Brown, Mary Dickerman, and others; the altos were Frances Hosmer (now Mrs. Drew) and her sister, Mrs. Dr. Emery, and one or two others; tenors, Jacob Hosmer, Wm. H. Hosmer, and William and Eben Allen; bases, Dea. H. H. Brown, Edmund Brown, Dr. H. D. White, and several others not now recalled. The instrumental parts were rendered by David A. Brown and Jeremiah Burpee, violins; Samuel F. Brown, violincello; John S. Brown, double bass, and Otis Stanley, flute.

Nancy and Frances Hosmer both had very sweet and powerful voices, and were well-trained singers. Mrs. Ardel Hosmer was a professional concert singer, and one of the very best that ever lived in the state; she sang with the choir when at home, but Nancy was the regular first soprano. Jacob Hosmer was also a professional concert singer with his wife, Ardel, but had seasons at home when he sang with this choir. Dr. Wm. H. Hosmer sang much of the time with this choir for ten years or more; he had an excellent tenor voice and knew how to use it. The Allens,

William and Eben, both had strong, high tenor voices and were standby singers that could be depended on. The basses, Henry and Edmund Brown, were both good singers and always in their places in the choir. Modern church music is much changed from the style used in 1840 to 1850, and is much better arranged to show the proficiency of the singers, but it can not produce voices, and the voices of that old Baptist choir have never been surpassed in our modern choirs.

FISHERVILLE BRASS BAND.

The Fisherville Brass Band was organized in 1845, and began practice in the old Union Hall, with Prof. A. L. Drew teacher, and a membership of about fifteen men, but two of whom are living, in 1901. One of these is Geo. Frank Sanborn, who played a key bugle, the other is Charles Abbott, who played a snare drum, and who has continued playing the same drum to the present day. He was a drummer before playing for this band. He purchased the drum in 1840, and it is as good as ever after sixty years of service,—and the veteran Abbott can still handle the sticks with much of his old-time skill. This is a record that would be hard to match anywhere.

Professor Drew, the teacher, was a fine performer on the key bugle, as well as an excellent drill master, and brought this band up to first-class proficiency in short order. This band was playing so well in 1847 that they were employed Sept. 9, of that year, by the Concord Light Infantry Company, which acted as escort to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, which organization, with the celebrated Flagg's band, came to Concord on that day to celebrate their two hundred and eleventh anniversary. On this occasion an incident occurred that was not soon forgotten by one member of the band. On the parade down Main street, Jeremiah Burpee was playing slide trombone on the left of the front section, the band was playing for all they were worth as they came down opposite the foot of Pleasant street, but as soon as Burpee had passed that street he noticed that the band was playing much weaker, so he played the louder hoping to encourage the boys, but in spite of his loudest blasts on the trombone the band grew rapidly fainter, he finally stopped for a moment and

looked around to see what the trouble was, and to his infinite disgust found himself alone, and the rest of the band just disappearing up Pleasant street. He had been so intent on his music that he had not noticed the turning up Pleasant street by the men at his right. In after years Burpee loved to relate this incident, and always laughed louder over it than any of his hearers. This band did a considerable amount of business for a few years playing for entertainments in the village, and in the neighboring towns. On July 4, 1848, this band played for a celebration at Warner, N. H., on which occasion the Hon. Walter Harriman delivered the oration. The band also played at a celebration at Warner on the opening of the Concord & Claremont Railroad. At another date the band played for a celebration at Corser Hill in the town of Webster. The names of the members were as follows: Asa L. Drew, teacher; J. B. Hutchinson, president; Andrew J. Elliott, clerk; Gideon A. Peaslee, treasurer; David A. Brown, Samuel F. Brown, Jonathan Edmund Brown, Charles D. Rowell, Jeremiah Burpee, Geo. Frank Sanborn, Charles Abbott, J. S. Haselton, Abner B. Winn, C. W. Potter, John H. Willard. This organization was continued until September, 1850.

SINGING SCHOOLS.

Singing schools flourished during the winter months from 1840 up to about 1860. Prof. Asa L. Drew of Boscawen (later of Concord) was one of the first teachers. He was a strict master and thorough teacher, but not very popular with the scholars. Jacob Hosmer also kept singing school in the early years of the village. He was an excellent singer, but not so rigid a teacher as Mr. Drew. Prof. John Jackman of Boscawen also kept singing schools several winters. He was a man of genial, happy disposition, and had a thorough musical education under the best teachers at Boston and New York. His son, Joseph H. Jackman, inherits much of his father's musical ability.

John H. Willard, a painter by occupation, and a fine tenor singer, kept several terms of singing school about 1850.

Prof. George Woods of Concord kept singing schools in the village for a good many years, and was an excellent teacher. His schools were mostly kept in the old "Chapel" of the Congrega-

tional society. The teacher who organized the largest and most successful singing schools was Professor Cram of Epsom, N. H. His schools were kept in the Congregational church for two or three winters, with over one hundred singers in his classes. He closed up his schools in the spring with grand concerts. One year he had a musical convention for three days, with a quartette of soloists from Boston, and made a brilliant success, both musically and financially.

In 1869 Professor Jackman organized a class of singers to assist in the grand "Peace Jubilee," organized by P. S. Gilmore, at Boston, in June. He had classes at Boscawen, Penacook, and Concord, and those who went with him and took part in those wonderful concerts, will never forget that experience.

Other singing schools have been kept in the village by Prof. Ben. Davis and Jonathan C. Lane of Concord, Mason W. Tucker, and others.

MASONIC.

The village has thus far sustained but one Masonic organization, Horace Chase Lodge No. 72, F. & A. Masons, but that one has been quite successful from the date of its organization up to the present time; many of the clergymen, lawyers, physicians, and leading men in all departments have been enrolled as members.

This lodge was named for Hon. Horace Chase of Hopkinton, a former grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and the number of the lodge (No. 72) was the number of years of Horace Chase's life at the date of organization of the lodge.

The date of the charter was June 12, 1861, and the lodge was instituted by Most Worshipful Grand Master Aaron P. Hughes on June 21 of that year. The charter members were Albert H. Drown, David A. Brown, Samuel C. Pickard, John Whitaker, E. Frank Batchelder, Jacob B. Rand, Rev. Joseph C. Emerson, and Dr. Henry D. White, all prominent citizens of the village. One only of the charter members still resides in the village, Hon. John Whitaker, who still holds an important position in the lodge work, which position has never been intrusted to other or less vigorous hands. The first lodge room was in the upper hall of the Graphic block, and remained there until 1871, when the new rooms in Exchange block were completed, to which the lodge removed and

has remained there to the present date. The masters of the lodge have been Albert H. Drown, Rev. J. H. Gilmore, Rufus D. Scales, George N. Herbert, Samuel N. Brown, Rufus Cass, Levi N. Barnes, John B. Dodge, John H. Moore, Nathaniel S. Gale, Henry F. Brown, John Harris, Augustus H. Davis, William W. Allen, Willis G. Buxton, Edmund H. Brown, Anson C. Alexander, Edson H. Mattice, Charles H. Sanders, and Almon G. Harris.

The secretaries have been Samuel F. Brown for the first year, D. Arthur Brown for the next six years, Lorenzo M. Currier for six years, John Chadwick for two years, Lucius M. Hardy for two years, James H. French for fifteen years, and John B. Dodge for the last six years.

This lodge has worked very harmoniously during the thirty-eight years of its life and maintained a high proficiency in the work of the order, while its benevolent and fraternal interests have made it helpful to all its members.

Quite a large number of the members of this lodge have taken the higher degrees in Masonry at Concord, there being now something over twenty sir knights of Mt. Horeb Commandery residing in the village, who maintain an organization and meet at Masonic hall annually on Christmas day to participate in the regular exercises pertaining to that anniversary.

CONTOOCCOOK LODGE NO. 26, I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows were the first of all the fraternal societies organized in the village, and are to-day the largest of all the societies.

On November 13, 1848, a lodge of Odd Fellows to be known as Contoocook Lodge No. 26, was instituted by Grand Master John C. Lyford, with the following-named charter members: J. F. Witherell, Oliver N. French, T. F. Bassett, G. B. Davis, J. P. Hutchinson. There were fifteen members initiated on the first night, and T. F. Bassett was elected noble grand, with J. P. Hutchinson for secretary.

Of the charter members, J. F. Witherell was a printer, and kept a candy and variety store on Summer street, just the right distance from the schoolhouse so that the scholars could run over to the store at "recess time." He was a well-educated man and had

been a Universalist clergyman at Warner before locating in this village. He published the first directory of the village in 1849, copies of which are still seen about the village. He died within the last year. His last residence was in Maine.

Oliver N. French was a tailor who carried on that business for many years here and is now a resident of Concord, and has for many years been the senior member of this lodge.

T. F. Bassett was a merchant tailor having a store in Mechanic block, but resided here only a few years.

George B. Davis was also a tailor, and had a shop near the north end of the bridge on Main street. He removed to San Francisco, Cal., and continued in the clothing business there for many years.

J. P. Hutchinson was employed in the mills here a few years, and subsequently resided in Lake Village.

Among the members first initiated in this lodge were Samuel M. Wheeler, Esq., Isaac K. Connor, George Frank Sanborn, John C. Pillsbury, A. G. Howe, and John G. Warren.

In 1852 this lodge surrendered its charter and was dissolved; but in 1868, twenty years after the first organization, the lodge was reorganized by True Osgood, grand master; the following being the petitioners for the return of the charter: Alpheus G. Howe, Oliver N. French, John D. Fife, Albert H. Drown, and John G. Warren.

The original lodge room was in the upper hall in Graphic block, and the reorganized lodge held their meetings in that room until January 12, 1871, when their new lodge rooms in the new Exchange block were dedicated. The presiding officers have been:

T. F. Bassett,	Joshua S. Bean,	D. Warren Fox,	Benj. Gross,
M. A. Downing,	David E. Jones,	Henry T. Foote,	John H. Rolfe,
S. M. Wheeler,	Chas. G. Morse,	J. Edw. Marden,	E. Frank Bean,
S. D. Hubbard,	Job S. Davis,	Geo. W. Corey,	John G. Ward,
A. G. Howe,	John B. Dodge,	John H. Moore,	H. E. Chamberlin,
I. K. Connor,	John C. Morrison,	Lowell B. Elliott,	Enoch E. Rolfe,
Geo. F. Sanborn,	E. E. Graves,	G. Frank Blake,	James M. Morse,
J. C. Pillsbury,	Abial Rolfe,	H. P. Austin,	Geo. H. Sager,
Albert H. Drown,	Eli Hanson,	Robt. Crowther,	Geo. E. Huffman,
John D. Fife,	Geo. A. Morse,	A. H. Urann,	Chas. C. Bean,
John A. Coburn,	Loren H. Chase,	Moses H. Bean,	Stewart I. Brown,

A. C. Alexander, Willis G. Buxton, David F. Dudley, John G. Warren,
 Henry G. Ames, Henry Rolfe, John Knowlton, Joseph G. Eastman,
 Wm. H. Crowther, Alfred Sanborn, Fred C. Ferrin, Chas. P. Shepard,
 Edw. R. Currier, Chas. J. Ellsworth, John S. Boutwell, W. B. Cunningham,
 Lyman B. Foster, Edw. B. Prescott, Levi R. Hinds, Walter H. Rolfe,
 Robert L. Harris, Robert D. Morse, C. D. Ingraham, Wm. C. Ackerman.
 Fred H. Blanchard, Henry H. Roberts, Arthur C. Sanborn,

During the first years of this organization the secretaries were changed frequently, but since 1882 the secretary's office has been filled by John B. Dodge only; he also served at different dates before that time and has in all performed those duties for twenty-one years. The lodge honors itself in retaining so reliable and efficient a secretary in office. No other man who has ever lived in the village has done as much work as secretary for different organizations as has been done by Mr. Dodge. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Dodge is eminently qualified for such positions and executes the work in a most satisfactory manner.

Contoocook lodge has done in all these years and is now doing a beneficent work for the citizens of the village.

THE REBEKAHS.

Hannah Dustin Rebekah Lodge No. 49, an organization affiliated with Contoocook Lodge of Odd Fellows, was organized May 12, 1892, with fifteen charter members, as follows:

Edwin R. Currier, Maria M. Currier, H. E. Chamberlin, John B. Dodge,
 Benj. F. Morse, Emma A. Morse, James M. Morse, John H. Rolfe,
 Henry Rolfe, Nellie G. Rolfe, Enoch E. Rolfe, Chas. P. Shepard.
 Arthur G. Vinica, Carrie A. Vinica, Frances S. Webster,

The objects of this society are as follows:

1. To aid in the establishment and maintenance of homes for aged and indigent Odd Fellows and their wives, or for widows of deceased Odd Fellows; and homes for the care, education, and support of orphans of deceased Odd Fellows.

2. To visit the sick, relieve their distresses, and in every way to assist subordinate and sister Rebekah lodges in kindly ministrations to the families of Odd Fellows who are in trouble or want.

3. To cultivate and extend the social and fraternal relations of life among lodges and the families of Odd Fellows.

Their first board of officers was elected as follows:

N. G., Henry Rolfe; V. G., Emma Morse; secretary, Carrie A. Vinica; treasurer, Maria M. Currier. This association having both male and female members, has since the first year elected all female presiding officers, and those who have filled that position are: Emma A. Morse, Maria M. Currier, Mary J. Fox, Blanche L. Dudley, Mabel E. Towne, Roxana P. Rolfe, Emma J. Carter, Octavia H. Ferrin, and Alice M. Ackerman.

The secretaries to date have been Mrs. Carrie A. Vinica, Mrs. Ella M. Blake, Mrs. Roxana P. Rolfe, Mrs. Minnie Prescott, and Miss Winnie A. Hinds.

This society holds its meetings in Odd Fellows' hall and is in a prosperous condition, having one hundred and ten female and ninety-one male members now on the roll.

UNION CLUB.

In the summer of 1894 a few of the citizens began to talk of organizing a club for social purposes, and after several informal meetings, organized on October 4, by adopting a constitution and by-laws that had been prepared by D. Arthur Brown.

The original twenty-five members were:

John H. Moore,	A. C. Alexander,	Chas. H. Sanders,	D. Arthur Brown,
Edmund H. Brown,	Saml. N. Brown,	Stewart I. Brown,	Wm. W. Allen,
A. E. Emery,	E. E. Graves,	H. C. Holbrook,	W. G. Buxton,
D. F. Dudley,	J. A. Massie,	A. H. Hoyt,	T. B. Wattles,
L. W. Everett,	Chas. H. Amsden,	A. W. Rolfe,	F. P. Holden,
Robt. L. Harris,	Almon G. Harris,	Guy H. Hubbard,	F. A. Abbott.
Geo. W. Abbott,			

The first president was Farwell P. Holden; secretary, D. Arthur Brown, and treasurer, William W. Allen. The other presidents have been A. C. Alexander, Willis G. Buxton, A. E. Emery, and D. F. Dudley.

The original plan was to have a club consisting of male active members, and female associate members with one day of the week designated as ladies' day, but from some cause the ladies' part of the enterprise was not fully carried out.

Rooms for the use of the club were secured in Mechanics block and fitted up under the direction of the secretary. There was a billiard table, a pool table, card tables, etc., provided. Also a

kitchen was fitted up with a view to preparing refreshments on special occasions. In 1898 the rooms were remodeled, a new billiard table put in, and other improvements made for the convenience of the members. This club is still in a flourishing condition, with a membership of twenty-five, and bids fair for becoming a permanent institution.

Other clubs with male membership have been formed from time to time, but no other has continued long.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF PENACOOK.

[CONTRIBUTED BY ISABEL N. MOORE.]



MRS. MARTHA J. BUXTON,
President of the Woman's Club of Penacook.

Our Puritan grandmothers spun and wove, brewed and baked, and reared sturdy, God-fearing men and women. They were

shining examples of domesticity. No nobler, but a different type of woman, is the woman of to-day. The world still exacts fidelity in all domestic and social relations, but it demands more. The introduction of machinery, absorbing every species of manufacture, the coming of the canning establishment, the bake-shop, the ready-made garment emporium, has given immunity from severe domestic toil; the open doors of our colleges and universities have given thorough intellectual training, and it seems fitting that this training should be applied not in the home alone, but in the neighborhood, in the state.



MISS M. ANNIE FISKE,
First President.



MRS. SARAH E. A. SANDERS,
Second President.

Some one has said that "as a general, standing on the crest of a hill, watches the approach of an opposing army, anticipates and thwarts its manœuvres, and intelligently leads his forces to victory, so, woman of to-day, from the vantage ground of intelligence and well-directed effort, takes a survey of her duties and responsibilities, and, seeing them clearly, makes fewer mistakes in fulfilling them."

A desire for better preparation to discharge responsibilities may have been one factor leading to the evolution of the "Woman's Club." The problem of the solitary student is to keep enthusiasm alive, and, unless a woman has had some mental training, she will not find it easy to persist in a systematic course of study.

The club furnishes a meeting ground for those who are interested in similar topics, yet who look at questions discussed from a different standpoint, thus they are trained to take large and broader views of life. The club teaches self-control, composure, deference to others, and the realization that the success of one is the success of all. It is hardly possible to realize the far-reaching results of the great federation meetings, where the women of the cities meet their "country cousins" to their mutual benefit. They furnish an immense amount of material for conversation and study, and give a new impetus to universal culture.



MISS MYRA M. ABBOTT,
Second Treasurer.



MRS. GRACE P. BROWN,
Vice-President.

Realizing the benefits of these opportunities, and being not a whit behind "sister women" in intelligence and intellectual ambition, the question of a club was agitated among the women of Penacook, resulting in the organization, on January 3, 1896, of a "Current Events Club," with nineteen charter members. It was a literary and social organization, and owed its existence to the zeal and persistent efforts of its first president, Miss M. Annie Fiske, who labored with great energy to secure the requisite number of names for its formation. Miss Fiske served as president nearly three years, devoting time, thought, and personal effort to the success of the club. During these years the work was mostly of a literary character, and its topics largely confined to current events.

The club joined the State Federation February 26, 1896, and has since sent delegates to its annual meetings; it has once been honored by a visit from Mrs. Blair, president of the Federation.

Mrs. Sarah E. A. Sanders, a helpful vice-president, succeeded Miss Fiske as president, bringing to the work enthusiasm, culture, and executive ability. In its third year the club began to extend its influence; the membership, first limited to fifty, was increased to seventy-five, allowing the admission of new members, some of whom have proved most helpful in the social life of the club.



MISS ALICE F. BROWN,
Secretary.



MRS. IDA D. HARRIS,
Treasurer.

With increase of membership, more outside talent was available, adding to the interest and profit of the meetings. Mrs. Sanders served two years and was followed by Mrs. Martha J. Buxton, who is just beginning her work; a keen interest in and large knowledge of matters relating to club work especially fit her for the position. She is assisted by Mrs. Grace P. Brown as vice-president, Mrs. Ida Harris as treasurer, and Miss Alice F. Brown, who has efficiently served as secretary for four years. An executive committee of three members have arranged our programmes for the year, selected sub-committees to have charge of meetings, and with the other officers, have decided any questions coming before the club.

From the beginning the members have shown great interest in

the work of the club, and a willingness to perform any duties devolving upon them. As its name implies, it has tried to keep in touch with the current events of the season by considering subjects that were attracting world-wide attention, not forgetting those of minor importance. Two years have been devoted to the study of United States history; English literature will engage our attention the present winter. The programmes have been varied and enlivened by vocal and instrumental music by members of the club and invited guests. Club "teas" have been popular.



MISS GRACE WADE ALLEN,
Chairman Executive Committee.



MISS MARIA CARTER,
Member Executive Committee.

Beside many interesting and carefully prepared papers by members of the club there have been lectures on foreign travel by Mrs. Ayers of Concord, Miss McCutcheon of Charlestown, Mass., and Miss Lucy Holden of West Concord. Mrs. Lovering of Boston vividly described "Our Pilgrim Foremothers;" Miss McCutcheon told of "Nansen, the Modern Viking;" "The Relation of Nature Study to Character" was the subject of a fine paper given by Mrs. Plimpton of Tilton seminary. Miss Whitcomb of Keene addressed the club upon the "Educational Interests of New Hampshire." Two townsmen have entertained the club,—Col. John C. Linehan told "The Story of Ireland" in a manner both interesting and instructive, and Dr. Adrian Hoyt gave a fine lecture and exhibition of the X-Ray. "What's in a Name" was the title

of a scholarly address given by Dr. Waterman of Claremont. Mrs. Roper of Winchester introduced us to "New Hampshire Artists," and Mrs. Streeter of Concord aroused our interest in "Our State Charities."

A "Musical" has been given each year, and on these evenings gentlemen were welcomed. The musical ability of our own members, as well as that of out-of-town musicians, has been appreciated on these pleasant occasions. "Children's Day" has been once observed, the little folks and their mothers enjoying a picnic. The event of the year is "Gentlemen's Night," when the best gowns are donned and most careful preparations are made for the entertainment and pleasure of the guests; music and refreshments add to the evening's pleasure. This club may truthfully be called the "Mother of the Village Improvement Society." The public interests of Penacook were discussed at one of its meetings, and soon after, the president, Mrs. Sanders, canvassed the village for names, resulting in the formation of a flourishing society. It has also procured and planted vines at the schoolhouse of District No. 20, and given several pictures to adorn the walls of the school-rooms.



MRS. HARRIET P. HOLDEN,
Member of Executive Committee.

An "Art Class" for the study of "Renaissance in Art," under the leadership of Miss Mary Niles of Concord, was recently formed, thereby making the club a department club, and resulting in the change of its name to "The Woman's Club" of Penacook.

At the time of the Armenian troubles the club sent an offering to the Relief Fund, but, as yet, no philanthropic work has been attempted. As a social factor the club has proved a success, but perhaps its most helpful feature has been the individual work of its members, which has brought to light and developed hitherto unsuspected talents.

Doubtless some enter the club as they take up any "fad" of

the day; others look upon it as a source of entertainment only, but we believe that many club women all over our land value its privileges, and are using them as a preparation for service; to these we would say, with "Tiny Tim," "God bless us, every one."

THE UNION SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this society was held September 18, 1862, in the ladies' room of the Baptist church. The preamble of the constitution is as follows:

"Believing that it is our duty to do all in our power for the comfort of the soldiers, who are periling their lives in defense of our Government, we whose names are here subscribed do unitedly agree to form ourselves into a society, the object of which shall be to procure funds and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to carry out the design. Said society to continue as long as the exigencies of the case may demand."

Ninety-eight names, of women only, were appended to the articles of agreement. There are also recorded the names of seventy-one men who contributed something to the funds of the society, but were not members. Members of the society were assessed twenty-five cents each quarter, or one dollar per year, as provided in the articles of agreement. The meetings were weekly, and nearly all were held at the ladies' room of the Baptist church. The first president of the society was Mrs. H. H. Brown, and the first secretary was Miss Harriet Chandler, who served in that office continuously as long as the society was in existence, and from whose excellent records this article has been prepared. Mrs. Brown, also, served as president all of the time except one term of three months; she had much executive ability, and was always earnest and active in the management of the society.

Previous to the formation of this society there had been considerable work done by the ladies of the village, along this line, and one or more barrels of supplies had been forwarded to soldiers at the front, but no list of the articles so sent is now obtainable.

This society began work immediately, and soon forwarded the first barrel of comforts for the soldiers to Colonel Cross, of the 5th regiment, N. H. Vols., at "Bolivar Heights," in September, 1862. Another barrel was sent to the same regiment in October of the

same year. After this the supplies were sent to the New Hampshire Soldiers' Aid society, at Washington, D. C. A printed circular of this society, issued from its rooms at 517 Seventh street, states: "It is purely a charitable institution. There is no diversion of its funds from its special object. Its officers and members serve without charge, and what is sent to the society finds its way at once to the sick and wounded, unchecked and undiminished." This circular contained a letter signed N. G. Ordway, committee for Merrimack county. In November and December, 1862, three lots of supplies were sent to this society.



MRS. H. H. BROWN,
President.



MISS HARRIET CHANDLER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

In 1863 four lots of supplies were sent to the "Christian Commission," at No. 5 Tremont Temple, Boston. A circular of this commission states that its aim is the "benefit of both soul and body" of the soldiers. Its agents in the field are "Unpaid volunteer delegates, ministers, and laymen, enlisted from all evangelical churches," and the plan was to distribute stores by these delegates. In 1864 the supplies from the Union Soldiers' Aid society were again sent to the New Hampshire Soldiers' Aid society at Washington. The last year of the war, 1865, two lots of supplies were sent to Miss Harriet P. Dame, an army nurse from Concord, and by her distributed. Receipts for the several lots of supplies are on file in the secretary's book, as follows:

September 29, 1862, one box received by Col. E. E. Cross, at camp.
October 26, 1862, one box received by Col. E. E. Cross, at camp.
November 17, 1862, one barrel received by James D. Stevens, at Washington.
November 19, 1862, one box received by S. S. Bean, at Washington.
December 11, 1862, one box received by S. S. Bean, at Washington.
January 15, 1863, two barrels received by L. P. Rowland, at Boston.
September 12, 1863, one barrel received by L. P. Rowland, at Boston.
November 30, 1863, one barrel received by L. P. Rowland, at Boston.
June 11, 1864, one barrel received by James D. Stevens, at Washington.
August 17, 1864, one barrel received by James D. Stevens, at Washington.
January 2, 1865, one barrel received by Harriet P. Dame, at Washington.
March 12, 1865, one barrel received by Harriet P. Dame, at Washington.

In all there were forwarded by this society thirteen barrels or boxes of supplies, containing the following articles: 71 bedquilts, 5 pairs sheets, 30 pillows with sacks, 5 pairs pillow-cases, 17 bed sacks, 223 shirts, 128 pairs drawers, 215 pairs stockings, 5 coats, 1 vest, 1 pair pants, 8 dressing-gowns, 59 pairs slippers, 157 handkerchiefs, 77 towels, 1 pair mittens, 69 housewives, 7 bottles wine and cider, 100 pounds dried apples, and a large quantity of lint, bandages, books, papers, sermons, almanacs, etc. The freight on these amounted to \$50. The society also sent \$50 to the Christian commission; \$180 to Miss Harriet P. Dame, and \$200 to Rev. Joseph C. Emerson, chaplain of the 7th regiment, N. H. Vols. This last was just before the close of the war, and was not all needed. Mr. Emerson returned \$100 to the society June 4, 1865. The records of the society show that they purchased materials, mostly woolen and cotton cloth and yarn, which cost \$615.50. These materials were made up into supplies for the soldiers by the women of this society. This shows clearly the spirit of the women of '61 in this village.

Much of the same work was done by local societies all over the state and throughout the whole North. The value of the supplies sent out, together with the cash contributions, amounted to about \$2,200.

The funds of the society were obtained from membership dues, from general contributions by citizens of the village, and from the proceeds of a grand fair held at the Baptist church, January 1, 1864. Dea. H. H. Brown and his wife were at the head of the committee of management, and were, with the other members,

eminently successful in conducting the largest affair of the kind ever held in the village. The receipts were \$1,065.64; expenses, \$129.19; leaving the net proceeds \$936.45.

This society was dissolved at the close of the war in 1865, leaving a record which is a credit to all of its members and an honor to the village.

O. U. A. M.

Union Council, No. 5, Order of United American Mechanics, was instituted at Penacook on December 1, 1883, at the Pantheon hall, on the Boscawen side of the river, with thirty-four charter members, as follows:

Hiram Holbrook,	John E. Hatch,	Albert E. Hatch,	Herbert Wilson,
Nat Watterson,	E. R. Ladieu,	Joshua W. Jones,	Geo. Ladieu,
Luther B. Elliott,	Alonzo B. Elliott,	Geo. W. Blake,	Samuel A. Minard,
Ruel G. Morrill,	David C. Sebra,	Wm. R. Green,	Phil. C. Eastman,
Hiram C. Norris,	Wm. H. Supry,	Charles G. Davis,	Lester W. Prescott,
Isaac Baty,	Abram Ladieu,	B. F. Varney,	Sid. A. Ketchum,
B. Frank Morse,	Henry G. Hardy,	John H. Royce,	Thos. C. French.
K. X. Codman,	Wm. H. Moody,	Fred N. Marden,	
Henry O. Moore,	Geo. W. Vinica,	C. M. Flanders,	

The objects of this order are as follows:

- "1st. To assist each other in obtaining employment.
- "2d. To encourage each other in business.
- "3d. To establish a sick and funeral fund.
- "4th. To assist the widows and orphans of deceased members.
- "5th. To aid members who may become incapable from following their usual vocations in obtaining situations suitable to their afflictions."

From this it would appear that the order was something like the mutual insurance companies, but with some of the more questionable features of the mutual companies left out. The members of the local councils pay regular dues to constitute a fund, from which the weekly sick benefits and funeral benefits of limited amounts are paid. There is also connected with the national organization of this order a funeral benefit department, which pays funeral benefits of larger amounts, and to this department the members of the local councils are admitted on payment of the stipulated fees.

This local council continued its meetings at Pantheon hall for some fifteen years, and then secured more desirable quarters in the Chadwick block, over the canal, where they had the two upper stories fitted up conveniently for their own use.

The presiding officers, councilors, to the present date, have been :

Isaac Baty,	W. H. Putnam,	C. D. Ingraham,	Chas. G. Davis,
E. B. Runnels,	Wm. H. Moody,	F. P. Robertson,	Asher Ormsbee,
Chas. E. Blake,	Geo. R. Bean,	Geo. W. Blake,	Chas. Smith,
Thos. C. French,	G. H. Berry,	S. A. Ketchum,	Geo. E. Sargent,
Geo. C. Norris,	J. E. Hatch,	Wm. M. Cates,	George Matot.
H. J. Morrill,	J. I. Hastings,	Geo. B. Elliott,	
B. F. Varney,	L. H. Crowther,	Wm. A. Bean,	
H. O. Moore,	Asa Emery,	A. L. Churchill,	

The recording secretaries as well as the councilors are chosen semi-annually, but some have held the office for two or more terms. The secretaries to date have been: Joshua W. Jones, A. W. Elliott, Charles Smith, C. M. Quimby, George C. Norris, H. O. Moore, C. M. Flanders, Charles G. Davis, R. C. Corser, B. A. Nichols, William A. Bean, L. H. Crowther, and Frank P. Robertson.

This council holds regular meetings every Tuesday evening, and the present number of members in good standing is twenty-four.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The first organization of this order in the village was called Myrtle lodge, No. 14, K. of P., and was instituted on June 11, 1872, by Grand Chancellor Matthew T. Betton of Portsmouth, in Sanders hall, which was their place of meeting the first year; afterwards in Graphic block.

Of this lodge there were fifteen charter members, whose names were :

Stewart I. Brown,	Henry T. Foote,	D. Warren Fox.
John C. Farrand,	Isaac Cronk,	William Farrand,
Norman D. Corser,	Alvin H. Uran,	Charles N. Robertson.
H. R. Putnam,	William Musgrove,	Thomas Ridings,
John F. Abbott,	Valentine Lawson,	Robert Crowther.

The first board of officers was elected as follows :

Norman D. Corser, C. C.	Stewart I. Brown, M. of E.
Robert Crowther, V. C.	John C. Farrand, M. at A.
D. Warren Fox, P.	William Barnett, I. G.
Henry T. Foote, K. of R. S.	William Farrand, O. G.
Thomas Ridings, M. of F.	

This lodge continued for about eight and one half years, and then surrendered its charter, December 20, 1880.

After an interval of something over fifteen years this lodge was reinstated on April 30, 1896, as Myrtle lodge, No. 60, with twenty-three charter members, as follows:

Stewart I. Brown,	F. M. Garland,	I. M. Frost,
Edw. R. Currier,	Frank E. Senieff,	O. J. Fifield,
A. E. Sweat,	Edw. B. Morse,	F. P. Holden,
Wm. Farrand,	H. H. Randall,	A. H. Hoyt, M. D.,
P. R. Cutler,	Benj. F. Morse,	George B. Elliott,
Charles N. Bean,	Wm. H. Garland,	G. E. Farrand,
Ezra B. Runnels,	U. A. Ketchum,	A. C. Alexander.
Frank J. Morse,	W. H. Meserve,	

The first board of officers under the new organization was elected and installed as follows:

Stewart I. Brown, C. C.	W. H. Meserve, K. of R. & S.
Edw. B. Morse, M. of W.	W. H. Garland, M. of A.
O. J. Fifield, M. of E.	Henry H. Randall, P.
G. E. Farrand, O. G.	Frank J. Morse, M. of F.
Charles N. Bean, V. C.	E. B. Runnels, I. G.

This lodge has continued in a prosperous condition up to the present date, having at present thirty-eight members. The lodge holds its meetings weekly at the O. U. A. M. hall.

The names of past chancelors of the lodge are as follows: Stewart I. Brown, Charles N. Bean, Edw. B. Morse, Wm. H. Meserve, Arthur E. Sweat, Wm. H. Garland, Fred F. Carr, John W. McNiell, and Charles G. Davis.

This order has sick and funeral benefits, and in general principles is somewhat like the Odd Fellows' organization.

FISHERVILLE LYCEUM ASSOCIATION.

The Fisherville Lyceum Association was organized about 1868 for the purpose of securing a course of lectures during the winter seasons, lectures being at that date the most popular form of

entertainment, not only in the cities, but in many of the towns and villages of our state, and elsewhere throughout the country.

The business was largely in the hands of lecture bureaus in Boston and New York, and was so well arranged that even the villages like Penacook were enabled to secure some of the very best talent of the lecture platform. The following is a partial list of the lecturers who were heard in Penacook during the existence of this lyceum association: Mark Twain, A. A. Willetts, Mrs. Livermore (three or four times), Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglas, Rev. J. O. Peck (twice or more), Hon. William Parsons (three or four times), Rev. J. D. Fulton, Hon. P. A. Collins, Hon. J. E. Fitzgerald, Fred Grant, Prof. Patterson, John B. Gough, Rev. W. H. H. Murray (two or three times), Charles Rollin Brainard, Matthew Hale Smith, Rev. George C. Lorimer. The famous Mendelssohn Quartette of Boston was also heard in one of the lecture courses.

This association was conducted most of the time under the presidency of Hon. John C. Linehan.

TEMPERANCE AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

As long ago as 1848 there was an association in the village called Mechanics' Division, No. 10, Sons of Temperance, having seventy members, meeting weekly at Sons of Temperance hall in the Pantheon block. This association had provision for sick benefits for its members, and continued in existence several years.

The Daughters of Temperance also had an association at the same time, with fifty-two members, and working on the same general lines as the Sons. These societies were disbanded after some years of good work, and in later years similar societies have been formed at two or three periods, but have not proved to be permanent organizations.

There are at this date (1901) other societies in active operation in the village as follows: The St. John's society, connected with the Catholic congregation; the "Foresters," and the Canado-Americaine societies; Court Lafayette, No. 19 (men), and Court Villa Bonsecour, No. 13 (women), all of which are organized for mutual benefit of the members, and are evidently in a prosperous condition.

THE PHILOLOGIAN SOCIETY.

The Philologist Society was organized about 1854 or 1855, having both male and female members, and held their meetings in the upper hall of the Graphic block. The name would seem to indicate that the object of the society was the study of language. How much they studied is not recorded, but it is certain that something was done in literary work, as the society had a small library. Several volumes of the history of England are now in the library of George W. Abbott, which were a part of the Philologist society library. The records of the society are not now available, but some of the members were Edmund Worth and his sister Hattie, David D. Smith and his brother Albert, John K. Flanders, Hiram and Abner Durgin, the Morrill sisters, Ada and Mary, and Franc Caldwell. George W. Abbott recalls that he took part in a play there in the winter of 1855-'56, called Fitz James and Roderick Dhu, in which he and David Smith fought a duel. The writer remembers attending one of their entertainments, consisting of recitations, dialogues, and short plays; they had a stage built across the north end of the hall, with curtains, costumes, etc., and gave an enjoyable performance.

THE GRANGE.

Dustin Island Grange, No. 252, was organized March 12, 1897, and was originated mainly by the efforts of B. Frank Varney, who spent considerable time in securing subscribers for the enterprise. As the result of his labors there were sixty-one charter members, and the membership was immediately increased to one hundred.

The object of the organization is "the promotion of agricultural and other kindred pursuits by inducing coöperation among farmers and those alike interested for their mutual benefit and improvement."

The presiding officers of this society have been as follows: B. Frank Varney in 1897, Almon G. Harris in 1898 and 1899, B. Frank Varney in 1900, and Walter E. Gushee in 1901.

The secretaries have been Dr. A. L. Parker in 1897, John C. Farrand served three months, then Mrs. Abbie E. Noyes took the position and still continues in that office.

The present membership (February, 1901) is fifty-two males and fifty-eight females.

W. I. BROWN POST, 31, G. A. R.

Wm. I. Brown Post, 31, of the Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted on the 12th of May, 1875, by Department Commander Alvin S. Eaton, of Nashua, assisted by Assistant Quartermaster-General J. A. Skinner, Post Commander Timothy B. Crowley, and Past Commander Alvin Tinkham, of Nashua, and Past Department Commander Timothy W. Challis, of Manchester.

The Post was named in honor of Major William Ide Brown, late of the 18th Regiment, N. H. Volunteers, who was killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 29, 1865, being the last officer from New Hampshire killed in action in the war for the preservation of the Union. There are thirteen names on the charter of this Post as follows: Hiram H. Holbrook, Robert Crowther, George W. Corey, Freeman Deschamps, Charles Riley, William Barnett, James Riley, Joseph E. Sanders, John C. Linehan, James F. Chase, David E. Jones, D. Arthur Brown, John G. Lovejoy.

Of these thirteen charter members, two only—Charles Riley and Joseph E. Sanders—have since died, and of the eleven remaining, six are still residing in Penacook.

Twenty-five members were mustered in at the first meeting, May 12, 1875, and the first board of officers chosen as follows:

Commander—John C. Linehan.	O. D.—Norman D. Corser.
Senior Vice-Commander—Geo. W. Corey.	O. G.—Joseph E. Sanders.
Junior Vice-Commander—D. Arthur Brown.	Surgeon—Dr. C. C. Topliff.
Q. M.—Robert Crowther.	Adjutant—Samuel N. Brown.

Colonel Linehan served as commander for the first three years, and was followed in command by Geo. W. Corey who served the second three years, and in later years served two years more. Samuel N. Brown, the first adjutant, served six years continuously, and at later dates has served six years more. Robert Crowther, elected quartermaster on the original board, resigned one week later. Samuel F. Brown was then chosen for that place but served only a part of the year. On his resignation, Dr. James H. French was chosen quartermaster, and held that office continuously until

the year of his death, nearly nineteen years. He was succeeded by D. Arthur Brown who has held that position for the last eight years. Dr. French also served as chief marshal on Memorial Day for at least fifteen years; since his death that position has been filled for seven years by William H. Raymond. As president of the day for Memorial exercises, Colonel Linehan has served for some fifteen years or more, from which it appears that the original members have been working members throughout the life of this organization.

Previous to the organization of this Post, the graves of soldiers had been decorated for a few years by the Fisherville Memorial Association, which was maintained largely by the efforts of Col. John C. Linehan, and the members of Brown's band and their wives.

The first memorial service conducted by this Post, in 1875, was observed by the citizens generally throughout the village and the neighboring towns; business was suspended in the village during the afternoon, and a large concourse of people accompanied the Post to the Woodlawn cemetery. The procession was formed in Washington square in the following order: Chief marshal, Dr. J. H. French; assistant marshal, T. O. Wilson; Brown's band, D. Arthur Brown, leader; officer of the day, N. D. Corser; Wm. I. Brown, Post 31, in uniform, Geo. W. Corey commanding; carriages with disabled comrades, speakers, and flowers; Knights of Pythias, Robert Crowther commanding; St. John's Total Abstinence Society, James Kelley, president; Mechanicks band, Frank E. Bean, leader; Torrent Engine Co., Henry C. Briggs, foreman, thirty men; Pioneer Engine Co., Rufus Cass, foreman, forty men, James Riley, commanding; citizens in carriages and on foot.

The exercises at the cemetery were opened with a selection, "Chapel," by Brown's band, followed by prayer by Rev. L. E. Gordon, after which the graves of twenty-six soldiers were decorated by the comrades of the Grand Army, a small flag and a bouquet of flowers being placed on each grave.

Rev. M. D. Bisbee then delivered the oration. At the conclusion of the address a salute was fired, and the procession was then re-formed, marched back to Washington square and closed the public exercises with a dress parade. This was a most successful

beginning of the annual decoration exercises, which have been continued without a break for twenty-five years. At this first Memorial Day the graves of soldiers or sailors who served in the Civil War only were decorated, but in 1880, and since that date, the graves of Revolutionary and 1812 War veterans have also been decorated by this Post.

The number of graves has been increasing as the years have passed, until the last year, when the whole number decorated by W. I. Brown Post 31, or by details from the Post, was 195—located in ten cemeteries as follows: In Woodlawn cemetery, Penacook, 79; Canterbury, 23; East Canterbury, 8; Horse Hill, 27; River View cemetery, Boscawen, 17; Central, Boscawen, 18; Beaver Dam, Boscawen, 10; Water Street, Boscawen, 5; Webster, 7; Hardy's, 1. Of late, the Post has been assisted in decorating graves by the J. S. Durgin Camp, Sons of Veterans, and also by comrades from Post 44 at West Concord.

Since the organization of the Relief Corps, the making of wreaths and bouquets for decoration of the graves, has been in the hands of that Corps.

The W. I. Brown Post prospered, and increased in numbers rapidly during the early years of its existence, and in 1882 had seventy members on its roster. These represented about every New Hampshire regiment or organization that went to the war, as well as a number of the regiments from the neighboring states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York.

Soon after the first Memorial Day, the Post held a strawberry festival on July 3, at the grove in the rear of Penacook Academy, from which they realized \$54.57 for the Post fund.

By vote of the Post, Comrade Samuel N. Brown was requested to write a sketch of the life of Maj. William I. Brown for whom the Post was named; Comrade Brown prepared the sketch and read the same at the meeting of November 2, 1875. The sketch was copied in full upon the adjutant's record book. It was afterwards printed in pamphlet form at the request of (and at the expense of) Comrade D. Arthur Brown.

Memorial Day, 1876, was observed with much the same form as on the first year. The Brown's band and the two engine companies were in procession, and the oration at the cemetery was by

Gov. Walter Harriman. On this day the Post sent a detail of comrades in a four-horse team to the Horse Hill cemetery, where the graves were first decorated.

In 1877 the procession included Brown's band, Pioneer Engine Co., Concord Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, and Myrtle Lodge, No. 14, of the same order. The orator was Rev. Leander S. Coan, department chaplain of New Hampshire, who also assisted at an entertainment in the hall in the evening. At the close of the afternoon exercises a collation was served in Exchange hall.

August 23, 1877, on invitation of the city government, the Post went to Concord, and took part in the exercises of the reception to President Rutherford B. Hayes.

In 1878 on Memorial Day, all factories (except the flour mill) shut down for the whole day. The oration this year was at the cemetery, and was delivered by Rev. Henry E. Powers of Manchester. Brown's band furnished music, and Torrent Engine Company joined in the parade. A collation was served at Exchange Hall after the exercises at the cemetery.

Rev. H. Woodward delivered the oration on Memorial Day, 1879.

In September, 1879, the Post attended the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Manchester, accompanied by a drum corps.

A fair or levee was held in Exchange hall Nov. 20, 1879, which gave the Post net proceeds amounting to \$118.

In the following year, May 5, 1880, the Post invited the several pastors of the village churches to preach memorial sermons on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day.

On Memorial Day, 1880, a detail of comrades from the Post were sent to decorate the graves at Canterbury and Boscawen. The oration this year was by Rev. J. B. Robinson. In the parade were the Brown's band, the fire companies, and the cadets from the School of Practice, Rev. J. H. Larry, manager.

In 1881 both the fire companies declined an invitation to parade. The Post drum corps furnished music for the march. The cadets were again in line, and a delegation from Post 44 assisted in the decorative exercises. The orator was Rev. J. H. Larry.

October 2, 1881, the Post attended a memorial service on the death of President Garfield, at the Baptist church. April 16, 1882,

the department chaplain, Rev. D. C. Roberts, delivered an address on the G. A. R., at Exchange hall. In May, 1882, the great fair of the Post was held, from which the net proceeds were \$557.50, which replenished the treasury finely.

The city government first appropriated money for Post 31, for use on Memorial Day, in May, 1882. The orator on this occasion was Rev. G. W. Grover of Nashua. In November of this year the Post made a fraternal visit to Louis Bell Post at Manchester; January 25, 1883, visited Post 2 at Concord, to attend their campfire.

On Memorial Sunday, 1883, the Post first attended religious services together, at the Methodist church, where they were escorted by the Sons of Veterans. The orator on Memorial Day was Rev. C. H. Kimball of Manchester.

On April 3, 1884, a fine gold badge was presented to Department Commander Linehan, as a token of the esteem of his comrades of W. I. Brown Post 31. The badge was purchased by subscriptions and the presentation was by the Post Commander, Henry F. Brown. The orator on Memorial Day, 1884, was Rev. Welcome E. Bates.

The records of the Union Soldiers' Aid Society were presented to the Post on April 16, 1885.

The comrades attended services at the Baptist church on Memorial Sunday, 1885. The Memorial Day orator was Rev. C. E. Milliken, and the exercises were held in Exchange hall. A collation was served after return from the cemetery. In June, 1885, the Post obtained a Grand Army lot in Woodlawn cemetery, given by the Cemetery Association, in which burial could be made of deceased comrades who owned no lots.

In 1886 Rev. Dr. Cephas B. Crane of Concord was Memorial Day orator, and the Post attended church at the Methodist. In November of this year the Post held a campfire at the Boscawen town hall for the benefit of the comrades residing in that section.

The Post assisted in forming a Relief Corps in April, 1887, and on Memorial Sunday attended the Methodist church. Col. E. J. Copp was orator on Memorial Day, 1887.

In 1888 the orator was Rev. C. W. Heizer of Manchester, and the Sunday exercises were at the Congregational church.

March 14, 1889, a committee was appointed to memorialize the legislature in favor of establishing a New Hampshire Soldiers' Home.

This year's orator was Rev. F. H. Buffum. The Post went to Boscawen in the morning, and in the evening of Memorial Day Comrade Linehan gave a very interesting lecture at Exchange hall, the title of the lecture being "Music and Songs of the War." This proved to be so popular that Colonel Linehan has since been called to deliver it in all parts of the state. On October 12, 1889, the Relief Corps presented an elegant silk flag to the Post, which has since been carried in all parades of the Post. The Post attended the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Nashua, October 15, 1889.

Hon. Frank D. Currier of Canaan was orator on Memorial Day, 1890, and the Sunday service was at the Methodist church.

In April, 1891, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the G. A. R. was observed by a public meeting in Exchange hall. Among the speakers on that occasion were Capt. Jack Adams and Hon. W. M. Olin of Boston, also Hon. John C. Linehan.

On Memorial Day, 1891, the Post went to Boscawen in the forenoon, with the usual exercises in Exchange hall in the afternoon, including the oration by Rev. W. C. Bartlett, and singing by a male quartette and by the school children. In the evening the Post went to Canterbury and held a campfire in the town hall. Colonel Linehan gave his lecture on "Music and Songs of the War," with D. Arthur Brown as bugler. On this day one hundred and sixty-three graves of soldiers and sailors were decorated.

The fire in Sanders block, December 31, 1891, destroyed most of the property of the Post. Insurance on the property for \$200 was paid, and the Post gave \$80 from that to the Relief Corps, as there was no insurance on the property of that organization.

Services of Memorial Sunday in 1892 were at the Baptist church. The orator for Memorial Day, 1892, was Hon. Henry Robinson. For orator in 1893 the Post secured Rev. T. J. Conaty, a prominent clergyman of Worcester, Mass. The Troubadour Club of Concord (twenty male voices) sang on that occasion; also the school children sang several pieces and marched to the cemetery.

On January 4, 1894, Hon. Charles H. Amsden presented a memorial book (costing \$100) to the Post, at a public meeting held for that purpose. Mr. Amsden made a fitting speech of presentation, and Comrade Linehan delivered the address of thanks for the gift. Addresses were made by the department commander, Frank G. Noyes of Nashua, and by several comrades of Post 2.



POLICE STATION AND G. A. R. HALL.

Subsequently Comrades J. C. Linehan and D. Arthur Brown were made a committee to fill the memorial book with the personal records of each member of the Post, and of all soldiers and sailors who went to the war from Penacook. Comrade Linehan prepared the records of the men and a history of the Post, and several comrades wrote of their experience in camp and in battles; then the whole was copied into the memorial book by Comrade D. Arthur Brown, who by order of the Post deposited the book for safe keeping in the state library at Concord, on April 16, 1896.

After the fire at Sanders block the Post secured quarters at Pantheon hall, where the meetings were held until January 4, 1894, when the Post headquarters were established in the new Sanders block. That remained headquarters until January 1, 1901, when the Post took possession of the new hall in the police station. This hall was provided for use of the Post and Relief Corps by the city government, free of expense for rent or heating.

In 1894 services on Memorial Sunday were at the Congregational church. On Memorial day, Rev. E. G. Spencer was orator and music was furnished by Peabody's Cadet band.

The following year, 1895, the Post attended church at the Episcopal chapel. The orator on Memorial day was Hon. J. W. Remick. The school children sang again on this occasion.

In 1896 the church service was at the Baptist house. The orator on Memorial day was Frederick B. Eaton, Esq.; music by Peabody's band and the school children.

Rev. Frank L. Phalen was Memorial orator in 1897, and the religious services were held at the Episcopal church.

Rev. Dr. H. P. Dewey gave the 1898 oration on Memorial day, the music being given by the Schubert quartette and Peabody's band; the Sunday services this year being at the Methodist church.

In 1899 the Post attended service at the Baptist church. Rev. G. W. Farmer was Memorial orator. The Spanish War veterans were invited and joined in the parade: they also decorated the grave of one soldier of that war; music by Peabody's band and the Schubert quartette.

The wreaths used on Memorial day, 1900, were purchased ready made, and were much better than the homemade wreaths used heretofore. Instead of bouquets tied on the flags as used in previous years, the Post purchased potted plants to decorate the graves. The music for this year was by Mr. H. H. Gorrell of Laconia and the Peabody band. Rev. Frank L. Phalen was the orator, and the Sunday services were at the Methodist house.

The number of graves to be decorated has increased from twenty-six to one hundred and ninety-five, while the number of comrades capable of doing duty grows constantly less, the number of comrades belonging to the Post in 1900 being only forty-seven.

There has been paid out from the relief fund since November, 1885, the sum of \$308.92.

The whole number of members on the roll is one hundred and thirty-four, and of that number thirty-four have died up to April 22, 1901.

W. I. BROWN W. R. C., No. 45.

The first meeting to consider the subject of organizing the Woman's Relief Corps was held in Grand Army hall, April 29, 1887; this meeting was attended by the comrades and their wives, and the feeling was favorable for the new organization. At an adjourned meeting on May 6, committees were appointed for canvassing in behalf of the movement, and application for a charter was authorized. The charter is dated May 20, 1887, and carries twenty-seven names, these charter members being as follows:

Emma A. Morse,	Philena I. Vinica,	Elvira C. Annis,	Annie A. Jones,
Frances S. Webster,	Ellen F. Farnum,	Stella M. Dimond,	Eliza J. Bent,
Ella E. Emerson,	Mary P. Atkinson,	Susie A. Knowlton,	Thirza A. Haines,
Susie E. Haines,	Sarah J. Moody,	Eliza K. Chadwick,	Rachel Davis,
P. J. Ingraham,	Mary A. Dimond,	Cora E. Ladieu,	Sarah J. Jerald,
Carrie Shepard,	R. C. Deschamps,	Eldora L. Moody,	Eva E. Ladieu.
Kate Corey,	Phebe A. Crowther,	Julia A. Elliott,	

The corps was instituted May 20, 1887, by Mrs. Mary A. Pratt, department president, who administered the obligation to twenty-seven members.

The work of the Order was then exemplified by Mrs. Staniels, president, and the officers and members of E. E. Sturtevant Corps, No. 24.

The original board of officers was as follows:

President, Emma A. Morse.	Secretary, Annie A. Jones.
Senior Vice-President, Philena I. Vinica.	Treasurer, Frances S. Webster.
Junior Vice-President, Elvira C. Annis.	Chaplain, Ellen F. Farnum.
Conductor, Stella M. Dimond.	Guard, Eliza J. Bent.
Assistant Conductor, Ella E. Emerson.	Assistant Guard, Mary P. Atkinson.

These officers were installed by Mrs. Mary A. Pratt.

The Corps immediately began active work, and assumed the work of making the wreaths and bouquets of Memorial Day, 1887, which work they continued on each succeeding year until 1900, on which later year the Post purchased the wreaths and flowers of

a florist. This corps also began on this first year furnishing a collation for the Post on Memorial Day, and have not neglected that duty a single year to the present date. Aside from the Memorial Day service, they have furnished collations for the Post at installations, public meetings and the like, times without number, and have done like service for the Sons of Veterans on many occasions. In fact, there has been no occasion on which a collation was needed, when the Corps has not cheerfully given their services.

This Corps also began, in 1887, attending church on Memorial Sundays, and have continued that practice with the Post and Sons of Veterans.

In the earlier years of the organization they increased in membership rapidly, and at one time had nearly one hundred names on the roll.

To secure funds for their use the Corps has been prolific in picnics, levees, suppers, and parties of various kinds. In the line of suppers they have had a surprising number of different kinds, or at least different names, some of which are harvest supper, Shaker supper, old folks' supper, colonial tea, inauguration supper, chowder supper, election supper, fireman's supper, etc., but the beans are relished just as well under one name as under any other. The Corps has also held apron and necktie parties, Fourth of July picnics, socials, bonnet parties, poverty parties, calico parties, etc., from all of which they realized more or less money for their relief or general funds. This would indicate that Corps 45 is a working organization, but it is not alone in the above mentioned departments that they have been active. Their visits to, and care of, the sick and afflicted of the families connected with the Post and Sons as well as those of their own membership, have been a blessing to the community, and their work in that line is deserving of all honor.

Another object on which their time, labor, and money has been expended is the Soldiers' Home at Tilton, N. H., where they have made annual visits, and have completely furnished a room in the hospital building, largely from their own funds, but with some help from the West Concord Corps, the amount expended there being about \$150.

The Corps has maintained a relief fund of ample amount for their own organization, and has contributed about \$150 to the

relief fund of the Post, besides a small amount to the Sons of Veterans. Aside from these sums the Corps has expended in direct relief contributions in cases of sickness or death about \$300.

The Post room in Sanders block, where the Corps held their meetings, was burned Dec. 31, 1891, and the Corps lost all their property which was not insured. To assist them the Post contributed \$80, the Department Council of the W. R. C. of New Hampshire gave \$20, and the West Concord Corps contributed \$10, and Corps 45 went forward with their work as prosperously as ever. The present number of members is forty-six. The officers have been as follows:

<i>Presidents.</i>	<i>Secretaries.</i>	<i>Treasurers.</i>
1887—Emma A. Morse.	Annie A. Jones.	Frances S. Webster.
1888—Annie A. Jones.	Ella E. Emerson.	Parmelia L. Ingraham.
1889—Emma A. Morse.	Sarah J. Jerald,	Ellen F. Farnum.
1890—Philena I. Vinica.	Annie A. Jones.	Mary E. Dimond.
1891—Ella E. Emerson.	Philena I. Vinica.	Mary E. Dimond.
1892—Susie E. Haines.	Philena I. Vinica.	Mary E. Dimond.
1893—Mary E. Dimond.	Eldora A. Moody.	Annie A. Jones.
1894—Mary E. Dimond.	Eldora A. Moody.	Annie A. Jones.
1895—Ellen F. Farnum.	Philena I. Vinica.	Annie A. Jones.
1896—Thirza A. Haines.	Philena I. Vinica.	Roxa P. Rolfe.
1897—Ella E. Emerson.	Annie A. Jones.	Lydia F. Smith.
1898—Eliza J. Bent.	Annie A. Jones.	Kate B. Wiggin.
1899—Fannie M. Blake.	Roxa P. Rolfe.	Kate B. Wiggin.
1900—Myrta C. Haines.	Annie A. Jones.	Ellen F. Farnum.
1901—Myrta C. Haines.	Annie A. Jones.	Ella E. Everett.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PENACOOK AND BOSCAWEN WATER SYSTEM.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. JOHN C. PEARSON.]

To E. E. Graves, M.D., and the late Isaac K. Gage belongs the credit for taking the first step in bringing the water from Great pond in Boscawen to the village of Penacook and intermediate points. At their request the selectmen of Boscawen incorporated in the warrant for the annual town meeting in March, 1889, an article to see if the town would vote to raise and appropriate the sum of \$100 to defray the expense of a survey of the line from Great pond to Penacook. At the annual meeting following the town voted that sum, and in the summer of that year the services of Mr. George W. Lane of Chichester were engaged, under whose direction two lines were surveyed. One was by the highway leading to Water street, to a point near the residence of the late Franklin P. Atkinson; thence across the land of the late Leonard Silver and land of Henry Coffin and others to the easterly end of the pond south of the residence of John A. McClure. This route was found to be not feasible by reason of the deep cut required through the Coffin farm. A second line, beginning at the outlet of the pond, thence south by the site of mills formerly owned by Ira Jackman, southeasterly, easterly, and northerly, to the highway east of the Folsom farm, formerly owned by the late Hervey Atkinson, and thence by the highway to the village of Penacook, was reported to be feasible, though somewhat circuitous, by reason of high ridges of land that it was necessary to avoid.

At the June session of the New Hampshire legislature in 1889 E. E. Graves, M. D., representative from the town of Boscawen, introduced a bill, which was passed by both branches and approved by the governor, chartering the Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company. It gave to said company the right to enter upon, to pass over, and to construct a system of water-works for fire and domestic purposes, with the right to sell to the

town of Boscawen or the city of Concord, or to any fire precinct that might be formed, any system of water-works which the company might construct should such a course be deemed advisable. The corporation was organized according to law, the charter fees were paid by the voluntary contributions of a few public-spirited citizens, and the company began its struggle for an existence. The friends of the enterprise were few, the opposition was strenuous, and sometimes it appeared as though there was no chance for public support or approval. For nearly two years the struggle went on, the friends of the project working in season and out of season and winning one after another to their side. On the 18th of June, 1891, the following notice was printed and posted :

“IMPORTANT NOTICE.

“All persons in Boscawen and Penacook interested in having a supply of water brought from Great Pond in Boscawen through Boscawen Plain and Penacook north of the Contoocook River, are requested to meet in the Torrent Engine Hall in Penacook on Thursday evening, June 25th next, at 7:30 o'clock, to see what action can be taken to secure an immediate and abundant supply of water. A full attendance is earnestly requested. By order of the directors of the Boscawen and Penacook Water Works Co.

“ISAAC K. GAGE, *Sec'y*.

“PENACOOK, N. H., June 18th, 1891.”

At this meeting there was a good attendance, and the discussion was warm for and against the proposition. This seems to have been the turning point. The result was a gain for the friends of the enterprise, and meetings were called in quick succession.

That part of the village of Penacook and of Ward One in Concord lying north of the Contoocook river was without an adequate supply of water, and the plan was made to form the Penacook and Boscawen Water Precinct, embracing that part of the town of Boscawen lying south of the highway leading from Boscawen Plain to Swett's Mills in Webster, beginning at the point where the line dividing the towns of Boscawen and Webster intersects the highway, thence easterly and northerly by this highway

to the east line of the Hervey Atkinson farm, thence north by said east line and the east line of land known as the Dr. Wood land to the highway leading from Boscawen to Corser Hill in Webster, thence by this highway and easterly to the highway leading past the old cemetery, northeasterly over Mount Pleasant, so called, past the house now owned by Enoch Gibson, and easterly to the Merrimack river; embracing also that part of the village of Penacook in Ward One of Concord north of the Contoocook river.

Pending the adoption of this plan, overtures were made to Ward One in Concord to join in the enterprise and to receive its water supply from this source instead of from Penacook lake, but the negotiations failed. The city of Concord, desiring to increase its water supply, caused a survey to be made to Great pond and the water to be analyzed. Conditions were found to be so much in its favor that the city applied to the legislature of 1891-'92 for a charter, for the purpose of taking the water. A hearing was had before the committee of the senate, the bill having been introduced in that branch of the legislature. Counsel for the city appeared, and stated that the city needed the water and that any rights the Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company might have by reason of a prior charter were of no account by reason of the inability of that company to raise the necessary funds to accomplish the work.

A good number of the friends of the Boscawen plan were present, and objected to being so treated. Believing, as they did, that the water supply was ample for all, this proposition was made by those representing the Boscawen and Penacook company: That the Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company would relinquish its rights and privileges, under its charter, to the city of Concord if said city would agree to furnish to the citizens of Boscawen and that part of the village of Penacook in Ward One north of the Contoocook river, water for *domestic* use at the same rates charged the citizens of Concord, leaving the hydrant rates to be fixed as the city should deem just and equitable. The city of Concord did not get its desired legislation.

All these troubles were helps to the Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company. Friends came to its aid. Money was raised and appropriated to make an accurate survey of the best

line that could be located from the pond. Bartlett, Gay & Young, civil engineers and contractors, of Manchester, made an accurate survey and careful estimates as to the probable cost of construction, and the first work of any amount was done before the snow of the winter came in 1892. Meetings followed each other in quick succession, all favorable to the carrying on of the plans. Committees were appointed, estimates and bids were advertised for, money was appropriated, and the work went on. A contract was made with the Michigan Pipe Company of Bay City, Mich., to furnish the pipe and lay it complete, with the necessary hydrants and supply pipes. In January, 1893, the water from Great pond was flowing freely through more than twelve miles of pipe, furnishing an abundant supply of water, so pure that the most careful analysis can hardly detect impurities.

Subsequently the Penacook & Boscawen Water Precinct bought of the Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company all its rights and privileges, the construction having been done by the chartered company, and the entire plant became the property of the precinct, which stands as at first organized. The Boscawen & Penacook Water-Works Company is out of business.

Great credit is due the public-spirited few who in the early months and years of the first life of this important work, and even before there was life, stood so true and steadfast in their faith in the worth of this undertaking. I cannot forbear giving the names of some of these men. First, as stated in the beginning of this article, stand the names of E. E. Graves, M. D., and Isaac K. Gage; with them should be associated the names of Hon. Willis G. Buxton, A. C. Alexander, M. D., Charles H. Sanders, E. S. Harris, Lyman K. Hall, A. A. Harris, Hon. Charles H. Amsden, Hon. Edmund H. Brown, Henry F. Brown, D. Arthur Brown, Samuel N. Brown, Stewart I. Brown, George Neller, John C. Morrison, George L. Pillsbury, and others, who by their acts and deeds helped bring about the happy consummation.

[Signed] JOHN C. PEARSON.

Hon. John C. Pearson, the writer of the foregoing article, was himself a prominent actor in the establishment of the water system. At the hearing before the senate committee he was particularly

active, and his strong argument against the Concord scheme was effective in defeating their hostile plans.

The Penacook and Boscawen Water Precinct assumed the expense of construction of the works and issued bonds for the necessary amount to pay for the same. The present officers of the precinct are,—Moderator, Robert L. Harris; Clerk and Treasurer, Hon. W. G. Buxton; Commissioners, Dr. E. E. Graves, Robert L. Harris, George Neller.



DUSTIN ISLAND MONUMENT.

To commemorate the wonderful exploits of Hannah Dustin and her two companions, there was a monument erected in 1874 on the island where she killed the Indians. The funds for procuring the monument and placing it in position were secured by contributions from citizens along the Merrimack valley from Franklin to Haverhill, mainly by the personal efforts of Robert B. Caverly,

Esq., of Lowell, Mass., and E. S. Nutter, of Concord, N. H. The land, all of the island east of the Northern railroad, was given by J. C. Gage and Calvin Gage in trust to Rev. N. Bouton, E. S. Nutter, and R. B. Caverly, and by them, at the dedication of the monument, was turned over to the state of New Hampshire.

The exercises of the dedication were on June 17, 1874, and drew together a very large company from the village and the surrounding towns. Music was furnished by Brown's band and a chorus of singers under the direction of Prof. John Jackman. A collation was served from tables in the grove on the westerly side of the railroad. Addresses were made by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton of Concord, N. H., Robert B. Caverly of Lowell, Mass., Hon. B. F. Prescott of Epping, Col. John H. George of Concord, Hon. G. W. Nesmith of Franklin, Major-General S. G. Griffin of Keene, D. O. Allen of Lowell, Rev. Elias Nason of Billerica, Mass., Charles C. Coffin, Esq., of Boston, Mass., Rev. W. T. Savage of Franklin, and ex-Governor Onslow Stearns of Concord. Gov. James A. Weston accepted the deed in trust for the state of New Hampshire.

The monument is of Concord granite, the design was by William Andrews of Lowell, Mass., the sculptors were Andrew Orsolini, William Murray, and Charles H. Andrews, and the monument was erected by Porter Blanchard of Concord. The base of the monument is 8 feet square, the plinth is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, and the die is 4 feet 8 inches square by 7 feet 7 inches high, with sunken panels 4 inches deep. The whole monument from the ground to the top of the statue is 25 feet. The statue of Mrs. Dustin is 7 1-2 feet high, and is well designed and finely executed.

Mrs. Dustin is represented holding the tomahawk in her right hand and the bundle of scalps in the left; one foot is bare and the other has a shoe. The die on the north face bears the names of the contributors of the funds, which are as follows:

John S. Brown.	Jonas B. Aiken.	John Proctor.
Almon Harris.	Edward L. Knowlton.	Geo. W. Nesmith.
Artemus L. Brooks.	Josiah G. Graves.	Onslow Stearns.
Benj. F. Butler.	Norris Knowles.	Walter Aiken.
Edward Spaulding.	Henry F. Brown.	D. Arthur Brown.
Joseph Stickney.	John C. Gage.	George A. Pillsbury.
James C. Ayer.	Isaac Adams.	Calvin Gage.
Mrs. J. Bancroft.	Emily Rogers.	
W. P. Cooledge.	Eliza Rogers.	

And many others. On the west die the inscription is as follows :

HEROUM GESTA
FIDES JUSTITIA.
HANNAH DUSTIN.
MARY NEFF.
SAMUEL LEONARDSON.
MARCH 30, 1697.
MIDNIGHT.

The south die shows the gift of the monument to the state, as follows :

Know ye that we with many plant it,
In trust to the state we give and grant it,
That the tide of time may never cant it,
Nor mar nor sever.
That pilgrims here may heed the mothers,
That truth and faith and all the others,
With banners high in glorious colors,
May stand forever.

Witness :
B. F. PRESCOTT.
ISAAC K. GAGE.

NATH. BOUTON.
ELIPHALET S. NUTTER.
ROBERT B. CAVERLY.

The east die has an inscription as follows :

	March	
15	1697	30
THE WAR-WHOOP TOMAHAWK		
FAGGOT AND INFANTICIDES		
WERE AT HAVERHILL		
WIGWAM-CAMP FIRES AT NIGHT		
AND TEN OF THE TRIBE		
ARE HERE.		

The monument is enclosed by a substantial iron fence, on a granite base, designed and erected by D. Arthur Brown ; the expense of the fence and base being assumed by the state.

To many persons the inscriptions on the monument seem hardly adequate, and it is doubtful if any one could learn from the inscriptions what the monument was intended to commemorate. It is hoped that the state may at some time cover those inscriptions with bronze tablets, on which shall be given the main points of the

tragic story; the date of the massacre, and the date of the dedication of the monument.

Dustin's Island was formerly much larger than at present, large enough so that William H. Gage planted corn, and pastured sheep on the island. The action of the river currents have cut down the island to the present dimensions.

CELEBRATIONS, ETC.

One of the earlier celebrations in the village was on the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the United States, July 4, 1826. This was quite a notable gathering, including citizens from the surrounding towns. The exercises were held on Dustin's island, and included a picnic dinner, reading the Declaration, speeches, toasts, etc., and a big bonfire. Citizens were to be conveyed to the island by boat, and the committee decided that no children under fourteen years of age could attend. That did not suit all the younger people, who had been looking forward to this occasion with great expectations for many days, and could not give it up. So Harriet Chandler (aged 9), Phebe Rolfe, Sophronia Gage, and other young folk, went to the river bank near the present corn-mill, took off their shoes and stockings, and waded over to the island, and took part in the celebration, so far as allowed by their parents, who sent them ashore in the boats at the close of the exercises.

On July 4, 1837, the citizens met in the morning at the Contoocook Mill (then just completed but having no machinery) and formed a procession; men with their wives, and boys with their best girls, making quite a long line, which marched to Boscawen Plains, thence down to the Merrimack river, where they went on board a large boat owned by Chandler Gage, and floated down stream to the mouth of the Contoocook and landed near the site of the flour mill. There they were met by a company from Boscawen who escorted the party back to the Contoocook mill, where they all had dinner, and after dinner had a dance on the big floor of the new mill. To complete the day's celebration most of the party went to Concord in the evening to see a display of fireworks.

On July 4, 1845, the citizens had a celebration, being joined in this by the citizens of West Concord. A procession was formed

at the tavern on the Boscawen side, headed by a band of somewhat peculiar instrumentation, as follows: Two violins, played by David A. Brown and Jeremiah Burpee; one violincello, played by Samuel F. Brown; bugle, by G. Frank Sanborn; flute, by Otis Stanley; fife, by Nathan W. Gove; snare drum, by Charles Abbott; and bass drum by A. J. Elliott. The procession marched to the grove just back of the schoolhouse lot on the Concord side, where a speakers' stand had been erected and seats prepared for the audience. The presiding officer was Rev. Edmund Worth, and with him on the stage were Rev. Dr. Bouton of Concord and Priest Tenney of West Concord, both of whom took part in the exercises. One of the most promising young men in the village, Abial Rolfe, read the Declaration of Independence. The principal orator was Judge Dana of Concord, who spoke of the Indian wars, in which his father had been an active participant. Harriet Chandler, now living, in 1900, at eighty-three years, was one of the singers who took part in the exercises. Two others who took active part in this celebration are still living, Geo. Frank Sanborn and Charles Abbott.

On July 4, 1847, there was a celebration with exercises in the new Penacook mill, on the lower floor of the east half, as there had then been no machinery put in that part. The orator on this occasion was Esquire Lewis Smith. Other items of this celebration are not at hand.

Another Fourth of July celebration, in 1864, was held in Harmony grove, on the Rolfe island, not far from the present table shop. On this occasion Col. Abial Rolfe made a notable speech, and Governor Gilmore was present and made a speech.

On another Fourth of July, 1855, all the religious societies in the village joined forces for the day, forming a procession near the old hotel on the Boscawen side, and, headed by the Fisherville Cornet band, Abbott's Drum corps, and Pioneer Fire company, they marched to a grove on the hillside near Queen street, west of the residence of Guy H. Hubbard. In this procession the Catholic society turned out the largest number of people in the ranks, this being the first public demonstration to the people of the village that the Catholic society was larger than either of the others, a distinction which they have ever since maintained.

The "Sanitary Fair," held on January 1, 1864, by the Ladies' Union Soldiers' Aid society, was the most notable event of that character that ever transpired in the village. It was held at the Baptist church, which was profusely decorated and illuminated in all parts; a covered way was built from the front entrance to the side entrance to allow the people to pass freely from the lower to the upper rooms. The Concord Brass band was engaged to furnish music, and the great organ was played by Prof. Asa L. Drew of Concord. The committee to arrange the whole affair consisted of H. H. Brown and wife, John D. Fife and wife, John C. Gage and wife, and A. A. Harris and wife.

A subscription paper was circulated before the fair, and cash contributions amounting to \$242.30 were received from sixty-two contributors, the largest sums being given by H. H. and J. S. Brown, \$50 and \$20 respectively. Caldwell & Amsden contributed a set of black walnut chamber furniture, and the workmen followed their example by contributing four sets of pine chamber furniture; these were furnished by the efforts of John Carter, Charles Black, Frank A. Abbott, and S. Prentice Danforth. George H. Amsden also contributed six tables. Many other articles were contributed by the citizens, and a large assortment of silverware, etc., taken from the stores for sale. The amount taken for tickets of admission was \$229.26, and total receipts were \$1,065.64. Expenses, \$129.19, leaving the net proceeds at \$936.45. The whole affair was entirely successful, and very enjoyable to all the great assemblage of persons who attended.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DANIEL WEBSTER AND HIS NEW HAMPSHIRE NEIGHBORS.

Daniel Webster was born so near this village that the citizens of Fisherville could justly claim to be neighbors of the great defender of the constitution. When journeying from and to his law office at Boscawen he often called on the citizens here, especially on Esquire Wm. H. Gage, who lived in the house now occupied by his son, Asa M. Gage. It is doubtless true that Mr. Webster was respected and loved by about all of the citizens of this village, and they took a just pride in his great achievements

in the senate of the United States. Mr. Webster's great speech in the senate on March 7, 1850,—which was so bitterly resented by hosts of his former political friends as to cost him the loss of the presidential nomination,—was read here by his neighbors with feelings of admiration and regret, but the fierce denunciations of the great statesman elsewhere seem to have only moved his old friends and neighbors into closer sympathy for their great leader.

In August, 1850, a letter was prepared, probably by Rev. Ebenezer Price, and signed by eight clergymen and one hundred and nineteen others, assuring Mr. Webster of their unfaltering confidence and respect. The whole letter was in most excellent form, and must have been gratifying to even so great a man as Daniel Webster. The reply of Mr. Webster, written at Washington, September 21, 1850, was a noble production, and the portion addressed particularly to his friends and neighbors was a perfect gem. The concluding sentence reads: "And the affectionate terms in which you express yourselves make your letter a treasure, precious in my esteem, which I shall keep near me always while I live, and leave for the gratification of those who come after me."

The signers of the letter who resided in the village were :

Rev. Edmund Worth,	Luther Gage,	Calvin Gerrish,
John S. Brown,	Calvin Gage,	Greenough McQuesten,
Daniel S. Balch,	Hiram Gage,	William G. McQuesten,
John Batchelder,	Richard Gage,	Capt. Henry Rolfe,
Dr. A. O. Blanding,	Jacob Hosmer,	Timothy C. Rolfe,
James K. Brickett,	Almon Harris,	Col. Abial Rolfe,
John A. Coburn,	John Johnson,	Eldad Tenney,
Nathan Chandler,	John C. Johnson,	Abner B. Winn,
Abial R. Chandler,	Luther G. Johnson,	John G. Warren,
Samuel K. Choate,	Reuben Johnson,	Phineas J. Pearson,
Hon. James Briggs,	John Jameson,	Joseph Gerrish,
Samuel R. Flanders,	Jeremiah Kimball,	Horace D. Lewis,
John C. Gage,	Dr. J. W. Little,	Joseph Pillsbury.

Thirty-nine names in all, one third of the whole number of signers. Others whose names appear on the letter were residents of Salisbury, Franklin, Boscawen, Webster, Canterbury, West Concord, and Concord. Among those names are C. C. Coffin, the eminent writer and historian; Judge Geo. W. Nesmith, a life-long

intimate friend of Mr. Webster; also Austin F. Pike, late United States senator, and Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, historian of Concord.

CONCERT BY MAJ. ALFRED LITTLE.

The first public concert ever given by Maj. Alfred Little was at Pantheon hall, Fisherville, N. H., in March, 1846. It was a notable and enjoyable occasion, so successful that he gave most of his time for some years afterwards traveling in the concert business. Major Little had for some years before this date been at work for Charles Austin, a manufacturer of reed instruments at Concord, N. H., and while there constructed for his own use a melodeon, of exceptional power and brilliancy of tone, which he had learned to play in a truly artistic manner. The instrument was of a form never seen in these days, being a rectangular box of perhaps 36x18 inches, with flat top in which were inserted the keys, round pieces of ivory, arranged in a double row, corresponding to the position of the white and black keys on a piano; the lower part of this instrument was the bellows, which were operated by the left arm of the performer. Major Little was quite a wonderful performer on the melodeon, an excellent singer, and although a cripple, was an actor of no mean power. He was a noted musician all over New England for many years in a class entirely by himself, and has never had a successor. Besides his first public concert noted above, he gave several other concerts in the village, one or two in the old Congregational chapel, and some in the Congregational church. He was born in Boscawen June 3, 1823.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

The year 1876 was ushered in at midnight by the ringing of bells, firing of guns and cannon, a great bonfire in Washington Square where was gathered a large company of the citizens and Brown's band, which began playing the national airs on the stroke of the clock at midnight. The bells were rung for an hour, twelve to one o'clock, and the band played about the same time. The bonfire was kept burning until morning.

On July 4, 1876, the Boscawen citizens had a celebration in the pine grove east of Penacook academy, president of the day, N. Butler, Esq.; secretaries, Isaac K. Gage, Chas. E. Chadwick, and

Chas. M. Rolfe; toastmaster, Rev. A. C. Hardy. The bells were rung at sunrise and at noon. A national salute of thirteen guns was fired at sunrise, a salute of twenty-six at noon, and about sunset sixty-one more guns were fired, making one hundred during the day.

The exercises in the grove began at 2 p. m., with
Prayer by Rev. J. E. Burr.

Reading the Declaration by Rev. J. A. Freeman.

Oration by Charles C. Coffin, Esq., of Boston.

Near the close of the oration (indications of a shower appearing) the meeting was adjourned to Academy hall. After the oration was finished, sentiments were proposed by the toastmaster, Rev. A. C. Hardy, and responded to as follows:

The Past, Present, and Future of our Government, by N. Butler, Esq.

The Day We Celebrate, by Col. E. G. Wood.

The Mother Country, by Rev. J. A. Freeman.

The Old Folks at Home, by Col. D. F. Kimball.

Boscawen's Son, the Town of Webster, by J. C. Pearson, Esq.

The Orator of the Day, by C. C. Coffin, Esq.

The exercises were interspersed with singing, accompanied by an organ and cornet, under the direction of S. G. Noyes.

The celebration was closed by a grand display of fireworks in the evening, at Penacook Square.

REMINISCENCES.

[BY CAPT. NAT. ROLFE.]

In the early years of the nineteenth century the Borough was quite a village by itself, and quite a factor in the town affairs of Concord. The men were a strong, vigorous, and a rather rough set, nearly all belonging to the same party, and working strongly together in town meetings in opposition to the Concord street people. It is related that they were loud in opposition to the large appropriations by the town for schools. Another item which aroused their fiercest objections was the appropriation for ringing the bells. When these articles came up for action the Borough war cry, "Ring your own bells and school your own children," was heard above all other noise and confusion. When the Bor-

ough gang wanted to vote they often went to the ballot box in one solid body, and literally carried everything before them, with very little regard for the feelings or convenience of anybody else. At home they were inclined to have their own way, and sometimes did not show much deference to the wishes or rights of others. A certain thrifty citizen of Concord who owned land around the bog district complained a good deal about the Borough gang who, as he claimed, cut fire wood on his land without leave or license, and he could not find any way to stop their game. He came to Nath. Rolfe, who was a landowner in the immediate vicinity, about the case, and wanted to know how Mr. Rolfe managed to keep them off his land. Captain Rolfe answered, "I tell them to help themselves on my land, and take all the firewood they need." The result was the Borough liked their neighbor Rolfe too well to take overmuch off his land, and hated the thrifty Concord man just enough to incline them to bother him all they could. Firewood was then only worth the cutting, and taking some in the most convenient place was not considered a very heinous crime.

The year 1816 was known as the cold year, and hardly any corn was raised in the state, but Nat. Rolfe had a piece of warm intervale land that he could get a fair crop from. Corn was the principal crop in those days, so that a failure of that crop meant suffering for the poorer people. As soon as it became known that Captain Rolfe was raising a crop of corn, a sharp trader from Concord came up and tried to buy the whole of Rolfe's corn, knowing that the price must advance to a very high figure. Captain Rolfe told him that his corn was all sold. The trader was much disappointed, and asked who was so smart as to get ahead of himself on the deal. Captain Rolfe replied, "The corn is all sold to the Borough." No trader got a bushel of that corn, but it was all sold to the poorer families at the Borough, and at the ordinary price of previous years.

[BY HARRIET CHANDLER.]

At the Old Union school-house, while it was located on Brown's Hill, Mrs. Sarah Kimball Martin was the most noted female teacher. The scholars in those days all brought their dinner to school, and the teacher as well. During the cold weather when

they had a fire in the big open fireplace, the teacher told the scholars that if they would bring some potatoes she would bake them in the ashes, and they could have them all hot at the noon time. The next morning some time before close of school, Isaac K. Gage, who evidently was not keeping his mind on his books, rose up in his place and shouted, "Teacher, isn't it time to put the potatoes in the ashes?" This perhaps may sound strange to scholars of the present day, but is no greater contrast to their modern customs than are the studies then most prominent. The "Catechism" and the "commandments" were daily read or recited, and were considered the proper exercises for all schools.

Mrs. Reuben Johnson, wife of the landlord, when a girl was sent to Boscawen to attend school. She boarded in the house next to the Dix homestead, and frequently went to the Dix house to play with the children. On one evening when there the children all took off their shoes so as to make less noise in their play; during the play the shoes were thrown about the room, and Adams Dix threw one of Mrs. Johnson's shoes into the fireplace and burned it. So one, at least, of our village women in later years had something to tell of her acquaintance with the celebrated Gen. John A. Dix, the author of that world famous order, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot."

In the early days of the village "Current Event clubs" and "Grange" meetings were unknown, but they then had a very good substitute for those things in the lyceum, which flourished here from about 1835 to 1850. Meetings were held monthly or oftener, and the ladies took part in them by furnishing a "Paper," made up of such contributions as they could get and the remainder being written by the editor. Mrs. Frances M. Winn, Mrs. S. M. Wheeler, and Miss Harriet Chandler were the most notable writers for those "papers." Other regular exercises were discussions or debates by chosen speakers. One of these was a discussion on the relative merits of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, the disputants being Lawyer Nehemiah Butler and Lawyer Samuel M. Wheeler. Another discussion was on "Which has the greater influence, women or wealth?" This was argued by Henry Rolfe and Thomas Wheat, but it does not appear how the question was decided.

Another feature of these old times was the lectures by prominent speakers from abroad. One of these lecturers is now living,—Hon. L. D. Stevens of Concord.

The first piano brought into this village was bought by Reuben Johnson for his youngest daughter, Mary, and that instrument is still standing in the front room of the Isaac Gage house, having been in use for over fifty years. Mary Johnson, under the instruction of Prof. A. L. Drew, became an excellent performer on the piano.

Professor Drew played the first reed instrument (a melodeon) ever used in the Congregational church (on the north side), in 1849, and that melodeon is still at the residence of Mrs. I. K. Gage.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. JOHN KIMBALL.]

In the fall of 1830 Benjamin Kimball moved into the Plummer house, and there were then in the village seven families, having eighteen sons, as follows: Richard Gage, five,—Calvin, John Chandler, Hiram, Luther, Benjamin Franklin; William H. Gage, two,—Isaac K., Asa M.; Henry Rolfe, four,—Nathaniel, Timothy, Henry, Abial; Nathan Chandler, three,—Abial R., Nathan, William P.; Reuben Johnson, two,—Luther G., John C.; Benjamin Kimball, one,—John; Timothy Abbott, one,—Charles.

The first death among these eighteen sons for fifty-four years is that of Nathan Chandler, who died June 12, 1884, aged seventy-two years. At this last date the average age of those eighteen sons was sixty-six years.

Of those sons there are living (February 22, 1901), Asa M. Gage, aged eighty years and three months; Hon. John Kimball, aged seventy-nine years and ten months; Charles Abbott, aged seventy-eight years and seven months; Col. Abial Rolfe, aged seventy-seven years and eleven months; B. Frank Gage, aged seventy-three years and three months.

[BY GEORGE F. SANBORN.]

The Borough was quite the largest part of the village in 1831 and for several years afterwards. There were three sawmills and a match factory in operation, and lumbering operations were quite extensive. Besides the lumber for the local mills there was

a considerable teaming business in "carrying by lumber;" that is, lumber that came down the river from the towns of Hopkinton, Warner, Hillsborough, and others, was taken out of the river above the falls of the Contoocook, and carried by the falls on teams down to the public landing at the mouth of the Contoocook, where it was again put in the water and sent to market at Lowell and Boston. This carrying-by business gave employment to ten or fifteen teams and a small army of men.

The Elliott family was the most numerous of the early residents. Three brothers, Aaron, Eli, and Jonathan, lived in an old house where Geo. E. Flanders now lives; Ezra lived on the next farm west, now owned by W. W. Whittier; Bernard was located at the Scales place, below the cemetery at the junction of West Main street with the Borough road, where he brought up a family of ten children; David lived at the hollow south of the Squire Fowler place, and Joseph was nearly opposite on the same road; Eben's house was at the street corner next south of the present sawmill, and Theodore had the adjoining farm next west.

The three brothers who lived together at the Flanders place owned a cider mill, which absorbed a large portion of the apple crop in that vicinity and furnished liquid refreshment to the inhabitants for miles around. One of the sawmills was run by Eben Elliott, another by David Elliott's family, and the third by the Morrill family. Dea. Benjamin Morrill and his sons—Benjamin, Gilman, and Eben—carried on a farm in addition to their sawmill business.

Lieut. Marshall Baker, uncle of Governor Nathaniel B. Baker, was a notable man in the Borough. He served in the War of 1812, and before going into battle at Plattsburg sharpened his sword on both edges to make it more effective. He was a very powerful man, six feet four inches high, and large and muscular (he had one brother six feet nine and one-half inches high). He was also at the battle of Chateaugay. He resided in the house now occupied by his son-in-law, Cyrus Savory, that house being now one of the oldest at the Borough. Lieutenant Baker died May 20, 1862, aged seventy-five, and was buried in the Horse Hill cemetery, and nothing marks his grave except the small flag and wreath of the G. A. R. There are several other soldiers

of the War of 1812 buried in that cemetery, but without headstones. Marshall Baker was noted for profanity, and his wife for sincere piety. None of the Baker family are now living, and comparatively few of the Elliotts.

The Morrill family is still represented by Ruel and Henry Morrill, sons of Gilman, and by Mrs. G. W. Abbott and Mrs. John B. Dodge, daughters of Benjamin.

Capt. Jeremiah Fowler was a leading citizen, attaining the rank of captain of the famous Jackson Rifles. He built the match factory on the bank of the outlet not far from his residence. The old homestead has been occupied in the last generation by his son-in-law, John D. Fife, and his family. Mr. Fife was a man of more than usual ability and good education; he was a civil engineer by profession, and served several years on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Dea. Benjamin Hoyt lived on the River road between the Borough and Horse Hill. He was a prominent farmer in the first half of the century, and when the village had grown enough to support churches he became a deacon of the Baptist church on its organization, and worthily maintained that office until his death. One son and one daughter still reside at the old homestead (1899).

During the existence of the Jackson Rifle company and as long as the old militia laws were in force, Geo. Frank Sanborn was a noted bugle player at trainings and musters. When he first came to the Borough, under promise of assistance in purchase of a bugle, he joined the Jackson Rifle company, but as no help came from them he managed to purchase one for which he gave \$22.50, and then decided to play for any company that would hire him. At the next "training day" he was warned to appear in the ranks of the Jackson Rifle company, and on his refusal to parade with them he was threatened with severe punishment. He, however, made engagement to play for another company, and received \$12 for one and a half days' service. During one season of musters and trainings he earned \$75 with his bugle.

The usual number of musicians hired for a military company was but two, a clarinet and bugle player, these being in addition to the regular drummers and fifers of the company.

The oldest person ever living in the village was Mrs. Lydia Elliott, wife of Joseph Elliott, one of the early settlers at the Borough. She was born Jan. 30, 1753, and died June 24, 1856. The family came to the Borough in 1778 and lived in a log house for many years.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

In the earlier years of Penacook the burials of deceased citizens were made at Boscawen, West Concord, or Horse Hill cemeteries. About the year 1848 burials were made in a pine grove a little south-east of the present schoolhouse in District No. 20, and that was continued as a burial place until Woodlawn cemetery was laid out. At the annual town-meeting of Concord in 1849 an appropriation was made for the purchase of land for a cemetery at Penacook, and a committee consisting of Henry H. Brown, Nathaniel Rolfe, Eldad Tenney, Theodore Elliott, and E. F. Brockway, was appointed to lay out the land into cemetery lots. The citizens soon cleared a part of the land, and then the remains of those buried near the schoolhouse lot were removed to the new cemetery.

The first meeting for organization of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association was held on February 28, 1853, at the office of S. M. Wheeler, Esq. At this meeting Mr. Wheeler presided, and Samuel Merriam acted as clerk. A committee consisting of S. M. Wheeler, Rev. Edmund Worth, David A. Brown, Daniel S. Balch, and Dana W. Pratt, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. This committee was also instructed to present a resolution at the next town-meeting in March, authorizing the Woodlawn Cemetery Association to take possession of the new cemetery, the hearse, and hearse house. That resolution was duly adopted at the town meeting of 1853. At a meeting on May 3, 1853, the committee reported a draft of constitution and by-laws which were adopted, and nineteen names appear to have been affixed to the constitution at that date, as follows:

Henry H. Brown,	Nathaniel Rolfe,	Edmund Worth,	Jason D. Watkins,
Samuel Merriam,	John S. Brown,	Abial Rolfe,	John A. Coburn,
Perley Knowles,	Dana W. Pratt,	Timothy C. Rolfe,	Rodney Dutton,
Henry H. Amsden,	Jere. S. Durgin,	John Batchelder,	Samuel F. Brown.
David A. Brown,	Moses H. Fifield,	Jacob P. Sanders,	

Of these original members but three are still living at this date (September, 1900),—John S. Brown, Moses H. Fifield, and Col. Abial Rolfe.

The first board of officers of the association consisted of: President, Henry H. Brown; vice-president, Nathaniel Rolfe; secretary and treasurer, Samuel Merriam: executive committee, D. W. Pratt, J. P. Sanders, and John Batchelder; sexton, Jason D. Watkins. The choice of lots was sold at auction on May 9, 1853, to the citizens of the Concord side of the village, and the executive committee fixed the prices for lots sold to persons not residents of Concord. The prices were first fixed at \$3, \$4, and \$5 each, according to location. The lots sold at these prices did not produce sufficient income, so the Association voted in May, 1855, to circulate a subscription paper to raise funds for the improvement of the cemetery, and \$100 was raised at that time. John D. Fife was employed to survey the cemetery, which he did on June 2. The fees of the sexton were first fixed at \$1.50 for each burial in summer, and \$2 in the winter; this included digging the grave and attendance with the hearse. In 1856 another call was made for subscriptions to defray expenses. At the annual meeting in May, 1857, a committee was appointed to set out trees and trim up the shrubbery. Two years later another committee was appointed for the same purpose.

In September, 1861, the association employed George S. Morrill to lay out lots and make a plan of the same. In 1862 the association applied to the city for funds to defray the expense of a new fence. In 1863 the executive committee voted that certificates of ownership be issued to those persons who had paid for lots. In that same year the sexton's fees were raised to \$2.75 for burials in summer, and \$3.25 in winter. As early as 1868 the association appointed H. H. Amsden and H. H. Brown as a committee to see about purchasing more land, and securing from the city an appropriation to pay for the same.

Another new fence was needed in 1870, and the association appointed H. H. Brown and James I. Tucker to secure an appropriation for that.

The funds of the association received from the sale of lots had increased gradually until 1872, when the amount on hand was

\$384.65, and the association directed the treasurer to deposit the money in the savings bank so as to secure some interest on the balance on hand.

In 1873 John S. Brown was appointed to negotiate for more land. The treasurer's report in May, 1874, showed a balance of \$692.66 cash on hand. At this time Col. Abial Rolfe was appointed to negotiate for more land. A new fence was built on the west side of the cemetery. The subject of a soldiers' monument was discussed at the annual meeting and plans presented, but after consultation it was decided to take no action in the matter until a public meeting could be held to ascertain if the public would join in the movement. The records do not give any further information in regard to a soldiers' monument, but a subscription was started for that object, and \$100 was given by Charles H. Amsden, also \$25 by E. S. Harris, and a few small sums by others, and the matter was then dropped. The money was deposited in the bank, and in 1896 the \$100 contributed by Mr. Amsden was applied to the purchase of an elegant Memorial Book for W. I. Brown Post 31, G. A. R., which book, containing a record of each soldier who went from the village to join the Army of the Union in 1861-'65, was deposited in the state library at Concord, and is, perhaps, as good a soldiers' monument as could be made. In 1876 the committee on procuring more land reported that they had had an offer of fourteen acres of land from John G. Warren for \$600, also one acre from M. H. Fifield, and one from Andrew Keenan for \$400. These offers were not accepted, but the committee was continued for further investigation.

The treasurer's report, in May, 1877, showed cash on hand \$713.02, and the association voted to build a tomb; that was done at a cost of \$614.09 by Charles H. Amsden, Charles C. Bean, and John S. Brown, committee.

The matter of procuring more land was brought up at each annual meeting of 1878, 1879, 1880, and at the annual meeting of 1881 the secretary was authorized to act with the mayor and aldermen on the matter.

The mayor, George A. Cummings, was present at the meeting of the executive committee in May, 1882, to advise in regard to

procuring land for the extension of the cemetery, and John S. Brown, C. H. Amsden, and John C. Linehan were appointed to get the prices at which adjoining land on the south side of the cemetery could be purchased. At a subsequent meeting the committee reported that they could get seven acres of land from David Marsh at \$200 per acre, also one and one half acres of Andrew Keenan for \$400. It was decided to purchase one and one half acres of each, but before the trade was consummated Mr. Keenan notified the committee that he could sell only one and one quarter acres for the \$400. That caused a halt in the business, and the committee then looked elsewhere for land. They were offered land by Asa Emery on the west side of Main street just south of Willow Hollow at \$40 per acre; also land of Moses Humphrey on the east side of the street just south of Willow Hollow at \$15 per acre, and it was decided to locate the new cemetery on the Humphrey land. In September, 1882, the city purchased about fifty acres of land of Moses Humphrey and Eugene Moore, paying \$700 for the same. The matter of laying out lots in the new cemetery was left in the hands of C. H. Amsden, Abial Rolfe, and J. C. Linehan. The location of the new cemetery was not considered desirable by all, and the committee did nothing about clearing the land for use as a cemetery. At the annual meeting in 1884 the committee reported that arrangements had been made satisfactory to the mayor whereby the land purchased by the city south of Willow Hollow would be disposed of, and that the association could have the land adjoining the cemetery formerly owned by David Marsh, and the one and one half acres from Andrew Keenan, for \$1,050, and Charles H. Amsden was authorized to complete the purchase. By request of Hon. J. C. Linehan a portion of the new land at the southern side of the field was set apart for the use of the Catholic congregation and deeded to the bishop of the diocese in trust. The executive committee erected a fence around the new part, and during the following year began setting out trees, as the new land was without trees or shrubbery.

In 1888 the association arranged for a supply of water from the city mains, carrying the pipes to both old and new parts of the cemetery. In 1889 the entire charge of the cemetery was placed

in the hands of the sexton, but it was not until 1896 that the sexton was given a salary; then it was made \$10 per year. In this year the committee instructed the sexton to have the speakers' stand repaired; this stand was formerly a band stand in Washington square, built by subscription of the citizens; after the dissolution of Brown's band in 1878 the stand was removed to the cemetery for use on Memorial days.

The first record of funds being received in trust by the association to pay for the care of lots was June 6, 1896,—\$100 paid by Mrs. Mary Herbert for care of Lot No. 83; also \$100 on same date paid by Mrs. Maria E. Martin for care of Lot No. 293; also, in September, 1897, Miss Bethia Drown paid the same amount for care of Lot No. 54.

In 1898 another block of lots was laid out in the new part of the cemetery. An effort was made at this date to have owners of neglected lots either put them in better order or pay the association for taking care of them, which resulted in an improved appearance of the grounds. In 1899 the tomb was partially rebuilt, making a wider entrance and an easier descent from the sidewalk; the work was carried out by D. Arthur Brown, C. H. Sanders, and W. W. Allen as committee. Additional water pipes were put in this year under the direction of D. Arthur Brown and W. W. Allen.

During the forty-eight years of the existence of this association, there have been but eight presidents. Henry H. Brown served in that office nine years; Nathaniel Rolfe, one year; Henry H. Amsden, seven years; Jacob B. Rand, four years; Moses H. Bean, eight years; John S. Brown, ten years; Charles H. Amsden, three years; and Charles H. Sanders, the present president, six years. Only four persons have held the office of secretary and treasurer. Samuel Merriam served for eleven years; John S. Brown, fourteen years; John C. Linehan, nine years; and William W. Allen, the present incumbent, fourteen years.

In the list of sextons only five names appear; Jason D. Watkins served during the first two years; then John A. Coburn, who was elected in 1855, served continuously, with the exception of one year, until 1888, thirty-two years in all. The one year that he was not elected was 1860, when Andrew A. Dow had the

place. After Mr. Coburn, the next sexton was Oliver J. Fifield, who served two years. In 1890 William W. Allen was elected sexton, and is now serving his eleventh year.

Of late years much more labor has been laid out by the citizens to keep their lots in good order, making a decided improvement in the appearance of the cemetery. This renewed interest has been brought about, at least in part, by the yearly decoration of graves by the G. A. R. post on Memorial day; it being now a very general practice for the owners of lots to lay out work in putting them in presentable order just before Memorial day and placing flowers at the graves on that occasion. The whole number of names signed to the constitution is 68, and the present membership stands at 27.

JACKSON RIFLE COMPANY.

The Jackson Rifle company was the most notable military organization of this section during the last seventy-five years. It was formed in 1828 or 1829, and was a semi-political company, as the members were all, or nearly all, Democrats, and it was said that no Federal need apply for admission. The centre of the population was then at the Borough end of the village, and most of the members lived in that neighborhood, so the company was often called the Borough Rifle company. The first officers were: Captain, Sherburn W. Elliott; lieutenant, Jeremiah Fowler; ensign, Eben Elliott. In 1835 Capt. Nathaniel Rolfe was the commander, having Benjamin Speed for his lieutenant and Rufus D. Scales for ensign.

The company was uniformed with fine green cloth coat and pants, and with round top leather caps having very large visors. The coats and caps were liberally ornamented with round silver buttons, and the whole uniform cost \$50 each; a rather extravagant outlay for those times. Probably no military company since that day, except the "Governor's Horse Guards," has been so finely uniformed. This company was attached to the Eleventh Regiment of the state militia, and drew their rifles as well as their drums and fifes, from the state.

There were three stated occasions each year on which the company was required by law to turn out for military duty—those

were the May Training, Fall Training, and Muster—on which occasions the state paid the men twenty-five cents each day to pay for their dinners, and six cents each to pay for grog, prohibitory laws being then unknown. The Jackson Rifle company usually made arrangements for dinner, on Muster days, at the nearest tavern, at a cost two or three times as much as the state allowance, and possibly some of the members exceeded the allowance for grog.

The company continued in existence some sixteen years, being finally disbanded in 1845, its last commander being Capt. John Sawyer.

Other commanders of this famous company were Jeremiah Fowler, Timothy Dow, Elbridge Dimond, Albert G. Dow, Sherman D. Colby, Rufus D. Scales, Benj. F. Spead, John A. Moore, Nathan Moore.

FISHERVILLE LIGHT INFANTRY.

The Fisherville Light Infantry company, or as it was commonly called, the Fisherville Guards, was organized in 1850, and was attached to the 12th Regiment of the New Hampshire Militia. The first commissioned officers were: Captain, Alexander McPherson; 1st lieutenant, Geo. D. Abbott; 2d lieutenant, S. D. Hubbard. Owing to dissatisfaction with the management, McPherson held the office of captain but a few months, then the other officers were advanced in grade, and a new man named Colby was chosen 2d lieutenant. This company was uniformed with blue dress coats, tall, stiff blue hats ornamented with white cord, white pants, leather belts, knapsacks, canteens, muskets of the old flint-lock style, and when on parade made a grand and imposing spectacle for the youth of that day. Soon after the organization of this company the ladies of the village purchased a fine silk flag, and had a public presentation at Washington square on a fine summer day. The company was lined up in front of the hotel, with most of the citizens crowding about them. Mrs. A. B. Winn, standing on the piazza of the hotel, made an eloquent and patriotic speech, and then delivered the flag into the hands of Col. Abial Rolfe, who made the speech of acceptance for the company in a style worthy of the occasion, and for which he received the applause of the

listening spectators, especially of the boys who had climbed up in the oilnut tree which then stood directly in front of the hotel about two rods from the front door steps.

This company was maintained only two or three years, as the change in the militia laws of the state caused it to disband. The last muster which this company attended was at Hooksett, and at that time the state paid the men \$1.50 per day for services, and gave them an extra half dollar to pay for a dinner. Probably there are very few of the members still in the village, but one is still living, apparently strong and hearty as ever—Hazen Knowlton, Esq.—who has furnished some of the statistics for this article.

SMYTHE GUARDS.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

The military organization known as the "Smythe Guards" was formed in April, 1866, one year after the close of the Civil War. The rank and file numbered fifty men. The members were in the main of Irish birth or parentage, and the majority had seen service in the Civil War. The officers were as follows: Captain, Charles Reilly; 1st lieutenant, John C. Linehan; 2d lieutenant, Frank Spearman; 1st sergeant, William Maher.

Reilly had served in Company A, Fifth Regiment N. H. Vols., from September 26, 1861, to October 29, 1864, three years and one month, and at his discharge was a corporal. He was wounded at Cold Harbor on June 4, 1864.

Linehan had served as a musician in the band of the Third N. H. Vols., from August 15, 1861, to August 31, 1862, one year and sixteen days.

Spearman's service was in the Third Artillery, U. S. Regulars, Company L, from May 21, 1861, to May 21, 1864, three years. He was a corporal when mustered out.

Maher served in Company E, Seventh N. H. Vols., from October 21, 1861, to July 20, 1865, the end of the war, three years and nine months. He was a corporal when discharged.

The company was mustered into the state service on May 8, 1866, and the officers commissioned on the same date.

It was disbanded May 1, 1868, by order of the governor, and the officers honorably discharged. The cause was the impossi-

bility of maintaining the number required by law, many of the men having removed elsewhere.

William Maher was second lieutenant when the company was disbanded. Rev. Timothy P. Linehan, now of Biddeford, Me., was a corporal in this company. The nucleus of the company was the local Fenian Brotherhood, an Irish revolutionary organization, at that time extending all over the United States, and whose head centre in March, 1865, was Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, of Delaware, who was the last general officer of the Union army to lose his life in action. Capt. Cornelius Healy, of the Eighth New Hampshire, who, with others, went to Ireland in the winter of 1865, in the hopeless attempt to free their native land, was taken prisoner by the English government. Governor Fred. Smythe of New Hampshire actively interested himself in securing his release, and as a mark of appreciation the Smythe Guards were organized and named in his honor. But one of the commissioned officers was living in February, 1901. Reilly died in Penacook, and is buried in Woodlawn cemetery. Spearman was accidentally killed in San Francisco about twenty years ago.

BOYS' MILITARY COMPANIES.

About 1851 or 1852, Capt. William Knowlton, a brother of Hazen Knowlton, formed a military company of the boys attending school in the white schoolhouse of District No. 20. Knowlton was a quite enthusiastic drill-master, and made the exercises interesting for the lads. Saturday afternoons were often spent in drilling, marching, etc., on the common, now occupied by the homestead of George W. Abbott, and others. The state did not at that time furnish arms for school companies, so this company had nothing but sticks for guns, but were so well drilled in the facing and marching movements that some of those boys had little to learn in that line when they went into service in 1861.

Another company, or two companies, rather, were organized by Rev. J. H. Larry, from the students at his "School of Practice," at Penacook academy. These companies were armed with old style Springfield muskets, much too heavy for use of many boys, but they were ambitious and managed to carry the muskets somehow. These companies had some sort of uniform, probably caps

and blouses, and they became quite efficient in company manœuvres and the manual of arms, as the organization was continued through several terms of the school.

ITEMS FROM DIARY OF SQUIRE WM. H. GAGE.

[BY COURTESY OF MISS LUCY K. GAGE.]

1846. August 26. Earthquake this morning about quarter before five, a tremendous shock.

October 1. Benj. Morrill's wife died this day; buried October 4. Elder John Harriman preached funeral sermon.

November 19. Patrick Martin killed this morning at 4 o'clock. Two others buried, but taken out alive. (Sand bank near flour mill.)

November 27. Engine came up to Captain Rolfe's for the first time. (Northern R. R.)

December 1. The engine passed up by here (Squire Gage's place) about 4 o'clock p. m. for the first time.

December 25. The passenger cars passed here for the first time, having the directors on board; engine and ten cars went up at 11:30 a. m., and went down at 3:30 p. m.

December 28. The cars commenced to run regular routes this day.

1847. January 6. Timothy Abbott died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

January 21. Mrs. Polly Chandler died this evening in the eighty-second year of her age.

February 5. The railroad went off about 150 feet this morning at 9 o'clock, at Goodwin's point. (Probably high water.)

July 18. Dea. David Brown died at noon this day.

November 17. The cars went to Lebanon for the first time to-day.

1848. January 17. Bought a farrow cow for \$13, also a ram for \$6.25.

February 1. Good fat oxen sold for 6½ cents per pound.

March 10. Gen. Sam. Houston of Texas was in Concord this day.

May 4. Robert Hall killed in match factory at the Borough.

June 27. Barrel of flour cost \$7.50.

1848. May 1. Elder A. C. Morrison died.

August 8. The Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad opened to Meredith (Laconia).

September 17. Great frost this morning.

1849. January 14. First reed organ (melodeon) played in Congregational church, by Prof. A. L. Drew.

June 26. Sold my wool at two shillings per pound.

1850. January 15. Riot at Dame's tavern (Washington house) this eve.

January 16. Whittier, Kimball and Carter were tried for rioting, and put under bonds.

April 2. A daughter of Elder Jeremiah Smith drowned in the outlet.

May 21. Bought molasses at 21 cents per gallon. Sugar at 5½ cents per pound.

June 9. Elder Smith baptized Ruth Jones, and a daughter of Benjamin Hoyt.

July 12. Edmund, youngest son of Dea. David Brown, brought home for burial.

July 25. Rev. Isaac Knight, first Congregational clergyman on Boscawen side, died this day.

October 2-3. State fair. Fifteen yoke of oxen in town team took first prize, \$24.96.

October 30. Made and put in cellar seventeen barrels of cider.

November 17. First meeting of Congregational church in meeting-house after uniting.

December 22. Jason Hoyt baptized by Elder Smith.

1851. January 8. Samuel Stark returned from California.

January 14. Samuel Stark died this day.

March 20. Charlotte Johnson was married to S. D. Hubbard, at Lawrence.

March 22. Hon. Isaac Hill died at Washington, D. C.

March 27. Hon. Isaac Hill buried at Concord, N. H.

May 5. Elder Elijah Shaw died this day.

August 13. Great hailstorm. Hailstones fell that measured 3½ inches in diameter. (This statement has just now [1901] been confirmed by living witnesses, who were then living in the vicinity of Squire Gage.)

October 15. Philip Hunt was caught in a belt and carried around the shafting at Contoocook mill, and nearly killed.

October 30. Freight train ran off track against barn.

1852. January 1. Quite a freshet. Marshall Colby killed at Mast Yard.

January 2. Elder Mark Fernald buried.

February 9. Mrs. Charlotte J. Hubbard died.

March 16. Reuben Johnson died, aged sixty-three.

March 21. Stephen Danforth died, aged sixty.

April 21, 22, 23. Greatest freshet ever known in Contoocook river. Foundry washed away.

July 3. Benjamin T. Kimball died.

July 5. Hannah Persons Gage died. (Daughter of Calvin Gage.)

August 19. Reuben Goodwin died. Age, seventy-four.

August 22. Dedication of Methodist church. (Between Merriam and Summer streets.)

August 28. Albert Ames thrown from his wagon and killed.

September 8. John P. Gass died. (Landlord of American house, Concord.)

October 24. Daniel Webster died. Buried October 27. Bell tolled at Penacook mill.

December 2. Sarah Thompson, Countess of Rumford, died.

1853. January 6. Benjamin Pierce, eleven years old, only son of President Franklin Pierce, was killed by the cars at Andover, Mass.

January 31. Lydia Elliott is one hundred years old to-day.

February 26. Elizabeth S., wife of John Chandler Gage, died this day, age thirty-one.

May 23. Luther and John Johnson started for the West. Samuel Merriam, also.

June 1. Siamese twins exhibited at Concord this day.

August 9. Phebe, wife of Andrew J. Russ, died.

October 26. Andrew J. Russ carried his three children to John Ellsworth's to live, giving Ellsworth \$5 per week and cloth for the children's clothes.

1845. August 2. The dye-house of Maj. Richard Gage burned.

September 17. Pantheon block raised this day.

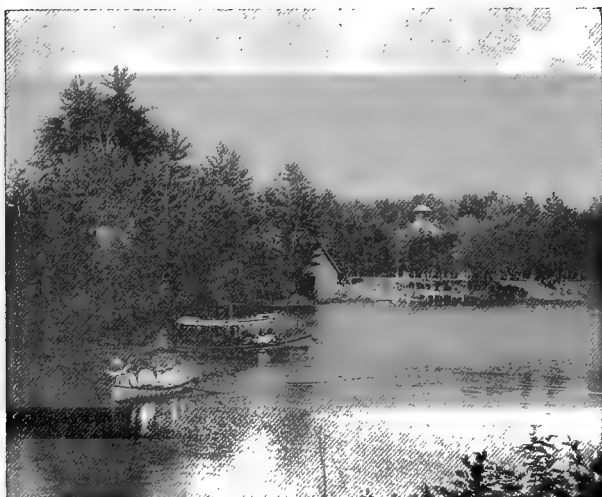
The driest season on record was in 1854; but very little rain fell from June 30 to September 8.

There was a cold snap in 1857; on January 23 the thermometer went down to 23° below zero; on the 24th to 24° below; on the 25th to 14° below, and on the 26th to 24° below.

OFFICERS, WARD ONE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Councilmen.</i>
1853.	John Batchelder.	Jeremiah S. Durgin, Eben F. Elliott.
1854.	Henry H. Amsden.	Rufus D. Scales, Nath. C. Elliott.
1855.	Albert H. Drown.	Robert B. Hoit, J. B. Rand.
1856.	Albert H. Drown.	Robert B. Hoit, J. B. Rand.
1857.	David A. Brown.	Timothy C. Rolfe, Jeremiah F. Runnels.
1858.	David A. Brown.	Timothy C. Rolfe, Jeremiah F. Runnels.
1859.	J. B. Rand.	Andrew P. Bennett, Cyrus W. Lincoln.
1860.	J. B. Rand.	Andrew P. Bennett, Cyrus W. Lincoln.
1861.	Samuel Merriam.	A. A. Eastman, Hiram Simpson, Nathaniel Rolfe.
1862.	Samuel Merriam.	Nathaniel Rolfe, George P. Meserve.
1863.	John A. Holmes.	Harvey Chase, George P. Meserve.
1864.	John A. Holmes.	Amos Hoyt, Hazen Knowlton.
1865.	John A. Holmes.	Amos Hoyt, Hazen Knowlton.
1866.	John A. Holmes.	Edw. Runnels, Jeremiah S. Durgin.
1867.	Jeremiah S. Durgin.	Edw. Runnels, Hiram Simpson.
1868.	David Putnam.	William H. Bell, Cyrus Runnels.
1869.	William H. Bell.	Cephas Fowler, Cyrus Runnels.
1870.	William H. Bell,	Job S. Davis, Cyrus Runnels.
1871.	John Whitaker.	Frank A. Abbott, Daniel G. Holmes.
1872.	John S. Brown.	John C. Linehan, Daniel G. Holmes.
1873.	John S. Brown.	John C. Linehan, Daniel G. Holmes.
1874.	Charles H. Amsden.	Rufus Cass, Daniel G. Holmes.
1875.	Charles H. Amsden.	Rufus Cass, Andrew P. Bennett.
1876.	John Whitaker.	Fred P. Chandler, Andrew P. Bennett.
1877.	John C. Linehan,	Fred P. Chandler, Edw. Runnels.
1878.	Frank A. Abbott.	John Carter, Edw. Runnels.
	N. S. Gale.	
1879.	John H. Rolfe.	John Carter, Jeremiah Runnels.
1880.	John Carter.	Henry Rolfe, Sherwin P. Colby.
1883-4.	J. Edw. Marden.	John W. Powell.
1885-6.	Henry F. Brown.	David F. Dudley.
1887-8.	John H. Rolfe.	John McNiel.
1889-90.	William W. Allen.	John O'Neil.
1891-2.	John O'Neil.	Henry T. Foote.
	John B. Dodge.	Frank P. Robertson.

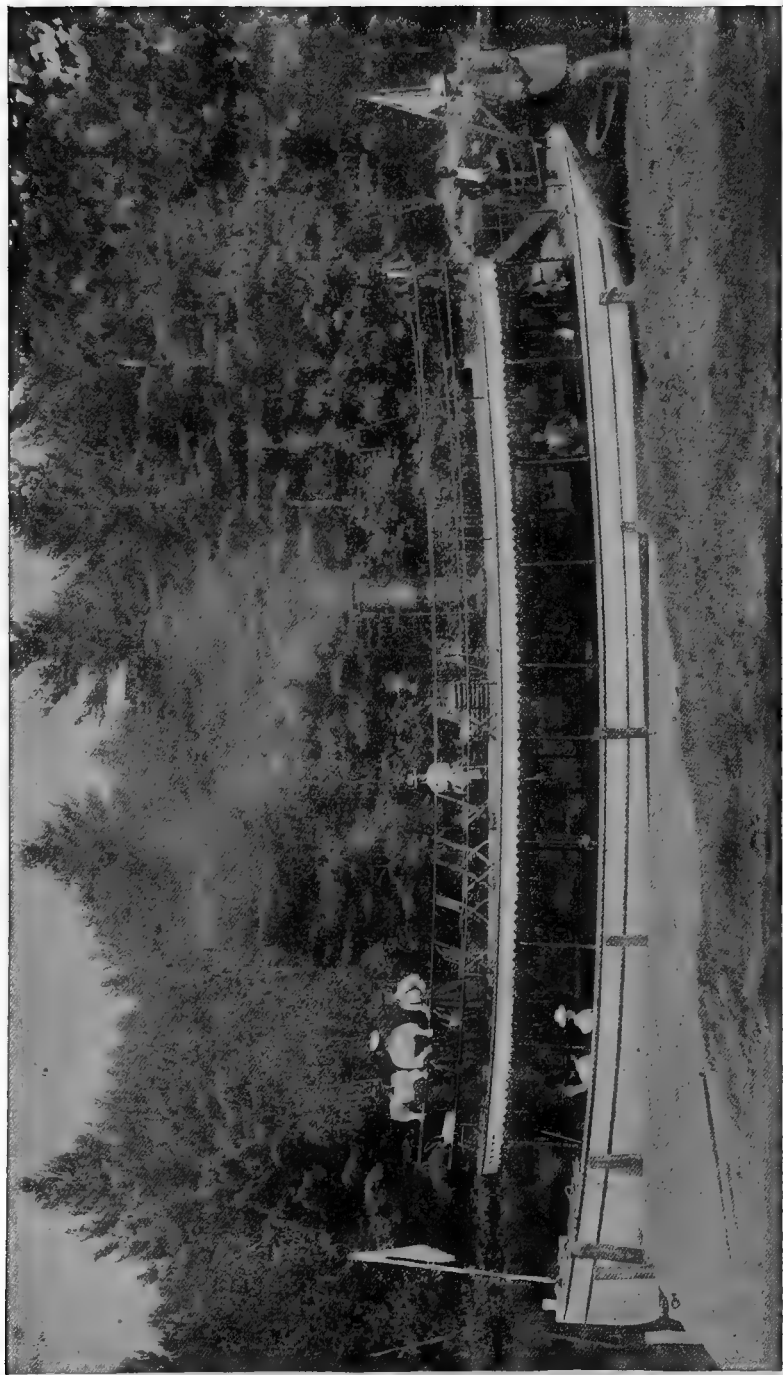
<i>Year.</i>	<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Councilmen.</i>
1893-4.	Alfred E. Emery. Henry E. Chamberlin.	Eddie C. Durgin. Robert W. Hoit.
1895-6.	David F. Dudley. Eddie C. Durgin.	William C. Akerman. John Harris.
1897-8.	Charles E. Foote. Charles H. Sanders.	William C. Spicer. William Taylor.
1899-00.	Charles E. Foote. Harry G. Rolfe.	William Taylor. Joseph Newsome.
1901-02.	William W. Allen. Harry G. Rolfe.	Henry Rolfe. Frank P. Bennett.



CONTOOCCOOK RIVER PARK.

One of the finest parks in New England, so far as natural features are concerned, is located within the village limits, about one mile west of Main street, on the south bank of the Contoocook river, at the upper dam. The park is owned by the Concord Street Railway Company, and extends over some fifteen acres in extent, mostly covered with a grove of pine and hard wood. Seats, swings, and the like are placed under the branches of trees and along the banks of the river.

A large pavilion, for dancing, concerts, etc., stands near the waterfall, and a few rods back from the river is a fine open-air auditorium, with a large stage and dressing-rooms, for theatrical



THE "MODENA"—COMMODORE WHITAKER, PROPRIETOR—AT CONTOOCCOOK RIVER.

entertainments, which are provided for the patrons of the road, afternoon and evening, during the summer season.

There is a café located conveniently near the pavilion, and a bowling alley at a suitable distance below the auditorium.



“THE COMMODORE,”—HON. JOHN WHITAKER.

Between the bowling alley and pavilion there is a wide lawn, suitable for tennis, baseball, or football. A good supply of pure water is provided, and a generous equipment of electric lamps in the buildings and all about the grounds.

But perhaps the most attractive feature of the place is the naval establishment of Commodore John Whitaker, whose boat-houses and wharves are located just above the dam and opposite the pavilion. To Commodore Whitaker belongs the honor of building and managing the first steamboat ever sailed on the Contoocook river. His steamer, the *Modena*, is a fine boat, accommodating two hundred passengers, and makes regular trips during the summer season up the river some six miles or more, a most delightful ride either by day or by moonlight. The Commodore has also several steamboats suitable for small parties, and row-boats and canoes for all patrons. The park and the steamer on the river make a very attractive combination, and thousands of visitors from Penacook, Concord, and surrounding towns are entertained there during the summer season.

PENACOOK IN THE CIVIL WAR.

[WRITTEN BY JOHN C. LINEHAN.]

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When the call for 75,000 volunteers was made in April, 1861, it met with a prompt response in Penacook. From the time of the firing on the *Star of the West*, the village had been in a blaze of patriotic excitement. It was intensified by the attack on Fort Sumter. It was a common sight in those days, before hostilities actually commenced, to see the men in one shop, seized with a sudden impulse, stop working, and led by some of their fellows under the folds of the stars and stripes, march to each shop in the village in turn with the effect that all joined in a glorification for the Union. War meetings were also a marked feature of the period.

On the organization of the first three months regiment, so numerous were the volunteers that but few of those desiring to enlist were taken. Among those who did go were Curtis Flanders, Michael Griffin, Stephen Cooney, and others whose names cannot now be recalled, all of whom reënlisted later. To the boys and girls not arrived at the age of reason, the few weeks preceding their departure in Concord seemed like a grand picnic or a general holiday, the boys appearing in the streets in uniform and

their best girls on their arm, for very few of them were married, and neither they nor their relatives dreamed of the hardships and privations in store for them. When the first regiment marched from the old camp ground on the plains to the railroad station in the early spring of that year, it was escorted by the Governor's Horse Guards, headed by the Fisherville Cornet Band, D. Arthur Brown, leader. Both Guards and band were mounted. It was a perfect ovation from the camp to the depot, the street being lined with thousands of people from all over the state.

It had barely left before the organization of the second regiment began in Portsmouth. One of its first captains was Leonard Drown, at one time foreman of the Pioneer Engine company. The men were enlisted for three years. When orders were given to march to the front, the following Penacook men were enrolled in its ranks: Leonard Drown, Isaac N. Vesper, Abner F. Durgin, Hiram F. Durgin, John Muzzey, George Damon, William Healey, Joseph H. Wilkinson, Joseph C. Swett, James Thompson, Daniel Desmond, Nicholas Duffy, Philip C. Eastman, and Hiram S. Goodwin.

The weeks and months rolled by. There had been some fighting in the West and in West Virginia, but with little bloodshed. Up to July following, the only engagement bringing war home to the New England people was that at Ball's Bluff in which no New Hampshire troops were engaged.

Even later in that month, when the news of the humiliating defeat at Bull Run brought shame and sorrow to the Union cause, it was the occasion of no mourning in Penacook. One man, however, who had lived there for several years and during his stay was in the employ of Rolfe Bros., was killed. His name was John Savage, a native of Ireland. On the first call for troops, he went to New York and enlisted in the 69th regiment under Colonel Corcoran. He had no relatives in the village. The call for the first 300,000 followed this, the first pitched battle of the war, and from the first of August to December following, the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth regiments were organized and were nearly all at the front before the first of January, 1862.

When the roll was called on their departure, the following Penacook boys responded to their names in the regiments mentioned:

Third—Henry H. Ayer, Stephen Cooney, John K. Flanders, Walter Roby, Adna S. Currier, James M. Chase, Joel A. Cushon, Joseph H. Currier, Fred H. Favor, Edwin Farrand, Hiram Gage, William H. H. Gage, Thomas Minnehan, Martin Spellman, Jeremiah Sheehan, D. Arthur Brown, Henry F. Brown, Samuel F. Brown, Geo. E. Flanders, Carl Krebs, John C. Linehan, William W. Flanders, Jason R. C. Hoyt, John C. Mitchell, and John Curran. Fourth—Samuel H. Runnells, Michael Cuddy, William Brannan. Fifth—Francis Keenan, Lucius Feeney, Samuel Wooley, Roland Taylor, Daniel Gibson, Walter W. Eastman, Orvis T. Blinn, Patrick Brannon, Calvin P. Couch, Nathan C. Danforth, Luther C. Copp, Sylvanus Danforth, Edwin C. Gilmore, Thomas Gahagan, Anthony Gahagan, Albert Hunt, Benjamin F. Morse, Charles Riley, and Bernard Thornton. Sixth—Curtis Flanders and Andrew J. Simonds. Seventh—J. S. Durgin, Rev. J. C. Emerson, Robert Burt, Charles D. Wallace, Charles D. Rowell, Jonas Foster, George A. Hoyt, Joseph S. Hoyt, Robert O. Farrand, Oliver B. Abbott, Fisher Ames, James Chadwick, Samuel Chandler, Lyman Cheney, William Duckworth, Edson A. Eastman, Lucien O. Holmes, David E. Jones, Daniel W. Martin, Thomas Sawyer, Geo. W. Gilman, James Hatton, Samuel W. Holt, Peter Howarth, Wm. S. Roach, Samuel McElroy, Samuel Cheney, Wm. S. Hutchinson, Wm. R. Wadleigh, Geo. M. Whidden, Joseph Farrand, Alexander Stevens, Ebenezer Daggett, John Clancey, Richard Nolan, Thomas Healey, Daniel Jones, John Maher, William Maher, J. K. Brickett, Matthew Wooley, Lorenzo Connor, Daniel Abbott, Jefferson Searles, Patrick Gahagan, Freeman Ferrin, John Price, L. S. Raymond, Joseph Morrill, Selwyn Reed, S. P. Reed, and J. M. Dwinell. Eighth—Michael Griffin, James Martin, James Martin, Jr., and Michael Martin. In addition to those, Hubert McEvilly, Tenth Vt.; Moses Jones, Fourteenth Regulars; William Simpson, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, N. Y.; Cyrus Holmes, First Massachusetts Cavalry; Capt. Nathaniel French, Thirtieth Massachusetts; Francis Spearman, Third U. S. Artillery; John Meahla, Seventh R. I.; Alfred Preston, New York Fire Zouaves, and James and Owen Maguire in a New York regiment.

George W. Abbott went out as a recruit for the Seventh in 1862, Loveland W. French for the Third in 1864. Among those who

served in the navy and who enlisted during the same period or later were James C. Bowen, James Gahagan, Thomas Brannon, Philip Hackett, Charles Moulton, James Garvey, George Brown, C. W. Eastman, Asa Emery, Peter O. Shepard, R. J. Morrill, and James Quigley.

The absence of so many from Penacook could not, of course, help being noticeable. A young girl in the village wrote her brother, who was at the front in the winter of 1861, that every day was like Sunday and the streets were as quiet as a graveyard, so many of the boys had enlisted. There were naturally many anxious hearts. The post-office, as well as the periodical store, was crowded on the arrival of every train and every mail.

Among those at the front, however, the situation was different. The Fifth, Second, and Sixth were enjoying themselves in Virginia, with perhaps little thought of the campaign beginning in the early spring following. The Third and Fourth, after a hazardous and tempestuous voyage with the Sherman expedition, had arrived safely at Port Royal, and on Thanksgiving of that year the members of both regiments enjoyed an old-fashioned New England celebration in the camp of the Third. A little later the Seventh was on its way to Fort Jefferson, Fla., and the Eighth meandering through the West India Islands on its journey to take part in the capture of New Orleans. "All quiet on the Potomac" was the signal through the winter of 1861-'62.

The early spring brought a change, when the second movement against Richmond began under command of McClellan. Before this, however, Curtis Flanders of the Sixth had been killed on April 19, 1862, at Camden, N. C., the first in his regiment to meet his death in action, and the second from Penacook, furnishing the occasion for mourning for the first time in the village since the war began. This was quickly followed by that of Captain Drown of the Second, who fell at Williamsburg on May 5, 1862, being the first commissioned officer killed from New Hampshire. His body was returned to Penacook, and his funeral was one of the noted events occurring here during the war.

The seven days' fighting, June, 1862, followed, and here George Damon, Thomas Ward, and Francis Keenan were killed; W. W. Eastman, captured; and several of the village boys severely

wounded, among them Charles P. Shepard, who was shot through the stomach. His recovery was a wonder. There was then a respite, but a month later, at the second Bull Run, John Muzzey and Hiram F. Durgin died a soldier's death, being killed in action.

Meantime, while all this was taking place in Virginia, the Third had its first experience in action down in South Carolina, participating in the battle of Secessionville, June 16, 1862, in the first campaign against Charleston. None was killed, but Stephen Cooney and Fred H. Favor were severely wounded. A little later at Antietam, in September of the same year, B. F. Morse lost a leg.

Although New Hampshire regiments participated in the bloody battle of Gettysburg and in the engagements taking place in South Carolina and Louisiana, there was no serious loss of life among those in the regiments from Penacook. Two in the Fifth, however, Lucius Feeny and Roland Taylor, were killed at Gettysburg, and Nicholas Duffy was captured.

It was a common sight now to see on the street mothers, wives, sisters, or daughters wearing mourning in memory of those who fell. Many were anxiously praying for the war to cease, for to them the song, "When this Cruel War is Over," meant something. It was to continue, however, nearly three long, weary years more, and in order to bring it to a successful termination, there was another call after the McClellan campaign for 300,000 more volunteers.

The response to this was the formation of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth regiments for three years, and the Fifteenth and Sixteenth for nine months. Previous to this time, however, Henry Pearson, Henry A. Flint, William H. Caldwell, and Horace C. Danforth had enlisted in the New Hampshire battalion of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, and Isaac Davis, John H. Gilman, E. R. Manning, Benjamin Morrison, Joseph H. Rolfe, Joseph E. Sanders, Charles P. Shepard, James F. Tyler, Thomas Ward, and George Scales in the First regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, and Robert Crowther in the First New Hampshire Light Battery.

In response to this call the following enrolled themselves in the

several regiments: Ninth—William I. Brown, Patrick Clancey, George W. Gage, John H. Brown, Patrick McQuade, and William Kidder; Twelfth—C. S. Emery, E. C. Jameson, Charles K. Manning, and Ross C. Goodwin; Tenth—Albert Clough and Edgar Roberts; Thirteenth—Nathan Hardy; Fourteenth—William H. Moody; Fifteenth—Moody J. Boyce; Sixteenth—Albert H. Drown, David D. Smith, Samuel N. Brown, George H. Cushon, Joel A. Cushon, Hall F. Elliott, John H. Elliott, Alfred Elliott, Hanson D. Emerson, Asa Emery, George B. Elliott, Isaac C. Evans, Peter O. Shepard, and John Heath.

All were at the front before the winter of 1862-'63. The Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth were attached to the Army of the Potomac, except that the Ninth and Fourteenth were separated from it for a short period. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth were assigned to the Department of the Gulf.

Although few lost their lives by the bullet up to the summer of 1863, some of them succumbed to disease. Among them were John K. Flanders, Walter Roby, William Healey, James K. Brickett, and Samuel and Matthew Wooley. The year was not to pass, however, without a large increase of mourning on account of those killed in action, for during this period occurred the terrible charge on Wagner in the second attack on Charleston, in which the Seventh, led by its gallant colonel, lost so many men. Among them were the following from Penacook: George M. Whidden, Alexander Stevens, Ebenezer Daggett, John Clancey, Richard Nolan, Daniel Jones, Lorenzo Connor, Freeman Ferrin, L. S. Raymond, and Joseph Morrill. Captain Ayer of the Third was severely wounded in the same engagement but remained with the regiment.

George W. Gage of the Ninth was killed by the explosion of a locomotive at Bolivar, Ky., in the same year, and away on the banks of the far-off Mississippi, James Martin, Jr., of the Eighth, was killed in the attack on Port Hudson. Moses Jones of the Regulars and William Simpson of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders were killed, and Cyrus Holmes and Capt. Nathaniel French died of disease.

Meanwhile the Sixteenth suffered terribly from disease in Louisiana, owing to the malarial character of the district in which

it was located. It left New Hampshire in September, 1862, with 914 men, and returned nine months later without being in a single engagement and leaving behind 213, who died of disease. Among them were several from Penacook: Louis and James C. Elliott and Hall Elliott; his son, John H. Elliott, died immediately on his return.

People mourning over the privations of the soldiers in the late Spanish-American war ought to look on and ponder over those figures.

So the weeks, the months, and the years rolled by. The number of weary hearts increased. Fathers, mothers, sisters, sons, brothers, relatives, and friends went to rest every night waiting impatiently for the morn and fearing to read the day's news on account of what it might possibly bring them. The years 1863 and 1864 went by with the awful campaigns of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, but fortunately with no additional loss to Penacook in those two engagements.

The spring of 1865, for the first time, brought hope to the anxious ones at home as well as encouragement to the friends of the Union, for it was clearly apparent that the war was about over. It was not to end, however, without additional sacrifices being made by the residents of Penacook. Stephen Cooney of the Third was killed at Drury's Bluff in May, 1864. Joseph Farrand, Thomas Healey, Daniel Abbott, and Jefferson Searles of the Seventh fell at Olustee, and in the same engagement Robert Farrand received the wound that rendered him sightless for life and left him a prisoner in the hands of the enemy and for a time a denizen of the horrible prison pen at Andersonville. Samuel Reed and John Price died of disease, and later S. P. Reed and J. M. Dwinell fell at Laurel Hill.

Capt. Henry H. Ayer, after being wounded severely twice, met his death, sword in hand, on May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff; and at Cold Harbor on the month following, Lieut. Charles S. Emery was mortally wounded and Luke Garvey and Reuben Eastman killed. The two latter were drafted in August, 1863, and were the only ones in Penacook of that class obliged to go to the front.

Two more regiments were raised in the fall of 1864, and with a full knowledge of what was before them the following enlisted

therein: Eighteenth—J. Scott Durgin, Samuel N. Brown, William E. Jameson, James M. Shepard, George H. Gleason, Frank Stevens, William Barnett, Nathaniel E. Baker, Frank S. Hunt, Nathaniel O. Kimball, and William F. Wallace. William I. Brown, who was adjutant of the Ninth regiment, was appointed major of this. First Heavy Artillery—Henry J. Brackett, Horace Clough, Mark Chase, Fred W. Durgin, William H. French, Warren D. Morrill, Lawrence Jimray, Joseph Jimray, George Marsh, Leroy Swett, Hiram J. Morrill, Moses E. Haynes, Charles P. Haynes, Robert Lloyd. Lorenzo M. Currier enlisted in the Post band stationed at Port Royal in 1862, remaining there until the end of the war. David A. Brown was in the same band.

The war ended early in April, 1865, but it was not to close without more Penacook blood being shed. Hubert McEvelley of the Tenth Vermont was killed on March 25, 1865, and Maj. William I. Brown fell four days later at Fort Steadman, Petersburg, the two last of Penacook's volunteers to lose their lives in the war for the Union. Captain Drown was the first and Maj. William I. Brown was the last commissioned officer from New Hampshire to be killed in the great contest, and what is left of their mortal remains lies in Woodlawn cemetery in Penacook.

Among those of the foregoing who held commissions were Majors J. S. Durgin and W. I. Brown; Captains Leonard Drown, Henry H. Ayer, Nathaniel French, and J. C. Emerson; Lieutenants Abner F. Durgin, Isaac N. Vesper, Joseph H. Wilkinson, Robert Burt, Charles B. Wallace, True W. Arlin, Charles S. Emery, A. H. Drown, and Isaac Davis. Col. William P. Chandler, who commanded an Illinois regiment, and led it at Mission Ridge, was born in Penacook and was a brother of the late Nathan Chandler.

At last it was over, and when the news reached Penacook on that April morning, 1865, that Lee's army had surrendered, the village went wild. The shops and mills shut down, and all the people, old and young, united in celebrating the event. The bells of both churches and mills were rung nearly all day. A piece of artillery was dragged up on Sanders hill, and salute after salute was fired in honor of the great victory. It was a day long to be remembered by those who participated in it.

Now that peace was restored, the people of Penacook realized the sacrifices made by their fellow-citizens during the four long years of battle. Between April, 1861, and April, 1865, about 220 men had enlisted from Penacook, serving either in the army or navy. Fifty-four of this number never came back, being killed in action or dying of wounds or disease. Nearly three fourths of them met their death or the cause of it from bullet or shell on the battle-field. No attempt has been made here to give the full details or to be accurate in the description of this patriotic episode in the history of the village. It is not necessary. It was done before, and the record of the men, a portion of whose names only appear here, has been written in the Memorial volume presented to our Grand Army Post by the Hon. Charles H. Amsden. For safe keeping it has been placed in the state library in Concord. Fifty years hence it will be appreciated by the children of the men whose names are written therein, and as well by every lover of the Union which they helped to save.

Lecky, in his history of England in the 18th century, credits the men of '61 with more true patriotism than the men of '76. How true this statement may be is not necessary to investigate, but the record made by the men of Penacook proves that in loyalty to the government they were behind none others during either of the two periods. As has been stated, but two drafted men went to the front. There were a few substitutes, perhaps of the class known as bounty jumpers, but they are not included among the foregoing. If there were any, their numbers were not worth mentioning, for those who volunteered in response to each call very nearly filled the quotas. This patriotic spirit was not confined to any particular class, but permeated all. The sons of some of the very best to do people in the village were among the first to enlist, and this statement will hold good of those who went to the front in the last as well as the first regiments. Samuel F. Brown, Charles D. Rowell, B. F. Morse, W. W. Eastman, and George E. Flanders were overseers in the different departments of the mills. H. H. Brown and his brother John had each two sons in the service and two brothers. Capt. Nathaniel Rolfe and B. F. Caldwell, the manager of the cabinet shop, each had a son in the service, so that it can be truthfully said that all in Penacook, em-

ployers and employees, had a common interest and took the same part in the great contest which saved the Union. With a record like this the people of Penacook can well feel proud of their boys of 1861. The nationality of those named were as follows: Of Scotch parentage, 2; French Canadian, 3; English, 15; Irish, 45; American, 152.

PENACOOK IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

[WRITTEN BY JOHN C. LINEHAN.]

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But one regiment was called for by the government to form part of the army acting in Cuba or elsewhere during the Spanish-American War.

When the First New Hampshire Volunteers left Concord for the front on May 17, 1898, the following Penacook boys were enrolled in the several companies in its ranks:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Birthplace.</i>	<i>Parentage.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Geo. C. Norris,	C	Corporal		American	
John E. Ferrin,	C	Private	Penacook	Irish	
James Driscoll,	C	Private	Ireland	Irish	
James Shea,	H	Private	Lowell, Mass.	Irish	
Frederick Keefe,	C	Private	Lowell, Mass.	Irish	Died in
Charles Brooks,	C	Private	Connecticut	American	service
James H. Woolley,	E	Private	Stalybridge, Eng.	English	
Gale Dudley,	E	Private		American	
James Fife,	G	Private	Lowell, Mass.	Irish	
Napoleon Miner,	G	Private	West Randolph, Vt.	French	
Edward McNamara,	H	Private	Lincoln, Neb.	Irish	
Harry Brown,	H	Private		American	
John Parkinson,	H		Lawrence, Mass.	English	
Thomas Rouse,	H	Private		Irish	
John H. Royce,	E	Private	Penacook	American	
Ernest S. Royce,	E	Wagoner	Penacook	American	
Wm. J. Corbett,	C	Private	Penacook	Irish	
A. W. Nutting,	E	Private	Canterbury	American	
John Roberts,	H	Private	Penacook	French	
Fred V. Terry,	U. S. navy	Private	New York	American	

But one of the number, Frederick Keefe, died. None of the others was seriously ill. John Parkinson is now in the Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. A., at Manila. Three at least of the number were the sons or grandsons of veterans. The father and

uncle of Woolley died in the Civil War, one in the Fifth regiment, the other in the Seventh, while the grandfather of Shea, Luke Garvey, was killed in the Fifth; a grand uncle, Thomas Healey, was killed in the Seventh, and still another, William Healey, died in the Second. Brown is a son of E. L. Brown, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, now in the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry. John and Ernest Royce were nephews of James Woolley and grandsons of Corporal John R. Davis, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers. With one or two exceptions, nearly all of those named were not far from twenty years of age. Woolley had seen service in the regular army, putting in five years in the cavalry. He was, for that reason, the old "veteran" of the regiment.

Eight of the number were of Irish parentage, two of English, two French Canadians, and eight of American parentage. Although this regiment lacked the opportunity to distinguish itself, as it remained in camp in Chickamauga during its entire service, it is not too much to claim for it that if it had, it would have made as good a record on the battle-field as it did at Chickamauga, for it was said of it that there was no better volunteer regiment encamped there. To the credit of our Penacook boys it must be said of them that their conduct received the commendation of their superior officers, in this way acquiring the character of being good soldiers and thus keeping up the reputation of the village established years before by the boys of 1861.

THE FISHERVILLE CORNET BAND:

[WRITTEN BY JOHN C. LINEHAN.]

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The Fisherville Cornet Band was organized in September, 1858. As Cap'n Cuttle would say: "This was a band as was a band," and paved the way for its famous successor. D. Arthur Brown was its first leader, S. G. Noyes, director, and E. Frank Batchelder, clerk and treasurer. The other members were: S. P. Danforth, D. F. Silloway, W. O. Dyer, Alfred Bullock, John C. Mitchell, Alonzo Campbell, Charles Abbott, E. S. Harris, E. R. Noyes, G. W. Brockway, Jeremiah Burpee, David A. Brown, Henry F. Brown, S. P. Danforth, I. H. Farnum, Geo. E. Flanders, Nathan Emerson, Geo. F. Sanborn, and George Amsden.

This band in its infancy occupied the room over the present Methodist church, and it was interesting for those outside to note the evolution from "Few Days" to the rendition of a first class quick-step.

The recruits who joined later were L. M. Currier, Mason W. Tucker, Charles P. Shepard, John C. Linehan, George C. Virgin, C. C. Bean, Edward Dow, Charles J. Ellsworth, George B. Elliott, and Samuel R. Mann. The location was changed to Pantheon hall, and here it remained during its existence. Under the tutorship of Alonzo Bond of Boston, and leadership of Loren Currier, the band secured and maintained a reputation that placed it among the best musical organizations of the state. It accompanied the Pioneer Engine company to the last great firemen's muster at Manchester in 1859, and marched at the head of the Concord "Wide Awake" in the great torchlight procession in Boston in October, 1860. A new acquisition was made that year in the person of Carl Krebs, a Prussian and a great musician. The best tribute paid the band at the same time was its selection to perform service for the Governor's Horse Guards, one of the most stylish military organizations ever recruited in New Hampshire. The fact that Hall's band of Boston, one of the best in the country, had been its predecessor in the Horse Guards was evidence of its standing.

At first there was a little rivalry between it and the Concord band, but the latter was left far in the rear, and took consolation in the fact that if not as good players "they were not so round shouldered as the members of the Fisherville band."

Their engagement by the Horse Guards, although a matter of pride, was nevertheless an occasion of dismay, for the boys for the first time in their lives had to play on horseback. As nearly all of them were novices in this direction the outlook was serious, for it is a question if there were half a dozen of the number that had ever straddled a horse. When the proposition was first broached in the band room, one of the saddest looking men was the leader, Loren Currier. He said he would vote to accept on one condition, and that was if a horse could be secured large enough to have them all ride together and give him a place in the middle. The proposition was, however, accepted, and for three

or four weeks the flat on the Boscawen side looked like a western ranch, surrounded by a lot of tenderfoots playing the part of cowboys, for it was up there the boys went to break in their steeds. It was a moving sight (the moving was all towards the ground, however), and the bucking bronchos of the Wild West show furnished no more sport, while it lasted, than did the gallant equestrians of the Fisherville band while trying to train their horses to march and wheel by fours. But they finally overcame all obstacles, and a proud lot they were when they made their first appearance on Main street in Concord, at the head of the gorgeous squadron of hussars. This was in the spring of 1861, a year full of historic memories.

When the First New Hampshire regiment went to the front, in April of that year, it was escorted to the depot by the Horse Guards, and on its return, three months later, it was received by the same organization, the band furnishing music on both occasions. "Election Day" following it also led the parade. It was a great day, and to those who took part, one to be remembered. The horses had been pretty well trained by this time, but until this day there had never been any occasion to move faster than a walk, which was, no doubt, pleasing to the horses, and still more pleasing to the riders. Everything passed off finely while the line marched up Main street, save a little coolness between the steeds rode by Loren Currier and David Silloway. During a brief halt near the free bridge road, the latter's horse became too familiar with that of Currier—a fiery little black nag owned by Rolfe Bros., and her resentment made itself felt through her heels, the movement almost upsetting Currier and disabling Silloway, who received the full effect of the attack on one of his knee pans, and above the blast of the bugle could be heard the voice of Silloway, as he roared with pain. "Condemn your old mare," said Dave. "Darn your old horse," said Loren, and then the "band played," while poor Dave was taken to the hospital, the first and only victim of the war in the Horse Guards. The procession moved, wheeling to the left at the north end and countermarching down State street. Arriving at the South church the column halted while the governor and guests, etc., dismounted and entered the building. This part over, the order to "forward march" was given, immediately

followed by the order "Trot." This order not being down on the "bill of fare," the boys were not prepared, and the result was confusion dire. In the twinkling of an eye there was a forcible separation of the band and Horse Guards, and in some instances of horse and rider. The steed, a powerful nag, ridden by George Flanders, took a literary turn and started on a gallop for St. Paul's school. Bill Dyer rode the old gray store horse of H. H. and J. S. Brown; his business was such that nothing could excite him; he looked on, and instead of running and making a fool of himself, he simply laid down and rolled over, seeming to think he would be in the ring when time was called.

It was a most eventful day, as those surviving can well remember, and the spectacle of John Linehan, Henry Brown, Loren Currier, and several other gay young sports, bobbing up and down, sometimes on the saddle but more times off, like corks on stormy waters, once seen can never be forgotten. Each mutually concluded that thereafter the ground was good enough for them. But circumstances soon brought about a change, which gave them all the ground service they wanted.

The old band, before the war, left many pleasant reminiscences, for while it was in existence it broke the monotony of what might otherwise have been a dull community and awoke a love of music in the young people of the village that has hardly yet died out. Samuel G. Noyes was in its early days its director, and it is not saying too much to give him what is his due, and that is the credit of bringing out and encouraging young men to study music, vocal and instrumental. It would be a rare thing to go by his store between the years 1856 and 1870 and not hear the music of a violin, flageolet, cornet, or cabinet organ, played by either himself, his wife, or his brother Enoch, for all three were performers on one or all the instruments mentioned. Then the village was often enlivened by the promenade concerts given in their band-room, notably so when Alonzo Bond was the teacher, and no church fair or levee in those days was complete without it.

The advent of Loren M. Currier as leader opened a new source of pleasure, for a better story teller never lived, and the recollection of the happy hours spent during recess at rehearsals listening to him, to the quaint sayings of John Mitchell, or to the historical

debates between Sam Brown and John Linehan, is enough to make one wish he was a boy again.

Excursions by the Pioneer Engine company were of more frequent occurrence then than now, and the band invariably accompanied it. The lake and the seashore were often visited, and a trip to Portsmouth in 1859 is often recalled on account of the many incidents it furnished. The party was invited to visit Jones's brewery, and during their stay the prohibition law was declared off. The Shoals was the objective point, and in order to reach there, ten miles, the company and band embarked on a schooner. On the way they were becalmed, and many were obliged reluctantly to part with the samples partaken of at the hop mill, for Neptune demanded toll, which had to be paid in his own coin, and all who were ever seasick know what kind of currency that is. The Shoals were not reached until late at night, and the demand for supper on arriving was light. One of the band boys who still lives, while wrestling with his stomach, happened to get his eyes on the revolving light on White Island, and as he looked at it he thought it was the moon, but was amazed to find that it was red and white in turn. Hardly trusting his eye, he burst out:

"Boys, what in thunder ails the moon, is that seasick, too?"

Another was in a terrible pickle to find if there was not some way that he could walk around to the main land without going by water again, but after a time all managed to return safely, and for a long time after enjoyed talking about the trip with as much interest as if it had been a whaling excursion or a journey to the West Indies.

The Merrimack county fairs were then held in Fisherville, and here, too, the band made itself conspicuous, being always engaged for such occasions. The flat near the academy, the level space below Willow Hollow, now grown over with trees, and the old common front of the schoolhouse, were the several locations. The fairs grew to be so successful that Concord gobbled them up.

About 1860 they were first held on what is now the state camp ground, where they flourished for a few years, until the war, horse jockeying, and similar blessings peculiar to martial nations and wide-awake, enterprising cities, drove them out of existence.

At political meetings, too, generally Republican, for the great

organization of that name was still in its infancy, it made itself felt, and the strains of "Way Down upon the Swanee River" mingled harmoniously with the cries of "Bleeding Kansas." The institutions of learning, also, like New London, New Hampton, and Tilton, availed themselves of its services, but the storm cloud which had hung over the country for years finally burst, and Bull Run was the first awakening of the great struggle which was to last for four long years only to end with the sacrifice of half a million of lives, but with the government more firmly established than ever and for the first time in its history free from the foul stain of human slavery.

Events followed events in rapid succession in those stirring days. The formation of the Third regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, in July, 1861, made an opening for a regimental band, and in this band were enlisted D. Arthur Brown, Henry F. Brown, Samuel F. Brown, George E. Flanders, Carl Krebs, John C. Mitchell, and John C. Linehan. David A. Brown accompanied the regiment, but was not enlisted. This step practically wound up the career of the Fisherville Cornet band, for later Loren Currier went out in the Post band at Port Royal, and the absence of so many finally brought about its dissolution, an event which occurred before the close of the war.

D. Arthur Brown was the second leader of the Third Regiment band, and it is worthy of note that this was the first band to play at the capture of Port Royal in November, 1861. And the Port Royal Post band played at the raising of the flag on Fort Sumter on its recapture, after Sherman's celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea. The old band was well represented in both organizations. There are many pleasant reminiscences connected with it, and accompanying them are some both sad and tender, for rarely was a better lot of young men organized for any purpose. Of the twenty-nine men who were members during its existence but six reside in Penacook to-day.

E. Frank Batchelder, who was its first clerk, was the son of John Batchelder, the storekeeper. He died about twenty years ago. His widow, who was the daughter of our old-time friend, "Ben" Morrill, is now the wife of George W. Abbott. Frank Batchelder, it is believed, was the first person to cut and

store ice for summer consumption in the village. His ice house was located on the spot where the Moran house is located beside the square.

George S. Danforth, who, like the latter, played cornet, was a brother of Reuben Danforth. He left the village before the war, and died out West in '98.

"Bill" Dyer, his fiddle, and red vest, was a well-known figure in Penacook for nearly forty years. He passed away about ten years ago.

Alfred Bullock, whose home was on the Couch place, on the road to Boscawen, now owned by H. Bonney, died before the war. His widow is the present wife of Charles Couch.

John C. Mitchell, who lived opposite the academy, died shortly after the war. None of his people now resides here.

Alonzo Campbell removed to Concord in the sixties and died there some years ago.

E. S. Harris was one of the first members, and one beloved by all his associates. A more genial or hospitable man never lived. He left us but a short time ago, the greatest loss the village has met for years.

Enoch R. Noyes, good, kind old Enoch, as mild as a woman, and with a pleasant word for everyone. He, too, at a very short notice, as many will remember, went the way of all flesh within a few years.

George W. Brockway, who lived on the Boscawen side, a blacksmith by occupation, died a few years ago.

Nathan Emerson, the finest looking man perhaps in the band, was an employee of Caldwell in the cabinet shop. He went away in 1860 and never returned.

Jeremiah Burpee, for many years overseer of the card-room in the Penacook mill, one of the pillars of the Baptist church, and one of the jolliest, kindest men on earth, has been gathered to his fathers for years. Fat and merry was he; he enjoyed a good story, and when one was told him it was a treat to notice the twinkle of his eye, the movement of his double chin, and the quiver of his ponderous body. He played an E flat tuba, and could fill the bill and instrument too.

S. P. Danforth, better known as Print, now lives in Concord

and is engaged in building; one of the firm of Danforth, Forrest & Co. He was one of the old-time favorites, and still loves to talk of days when we were boys together.

"Ike" Farnum, who served in the war in Berdan's Sharpshooters, died a few years ago from malaria contracted in service. His widow now lives in Penacook. He was quiet and gentle, making friends wherever he went.

George H. Amsden, brother to Charles H. Amsden, died early in the seventies. His death, like that of E. S. Harris, was a public calamity. He was a man of the most amiable character, and none laments his loss more than those who knew him best, viz., his employees and his associates in the old band.

Mason W. Tucker, who used to work for Rolfe Brothers, left here after the war, and for years was engaged in the mercantile business in Boston.

"Charley" Shepard was with Ike Farnum in Berdan's Sharpshooters, was shot through the body at Fair Oaks, but recovered from the effects of his wound, and is at the present time mayor of Knowlton hill. Like Cincinnatus, his active life being over, he has returned to the plough, and has blossomed out a full-fledged granger.

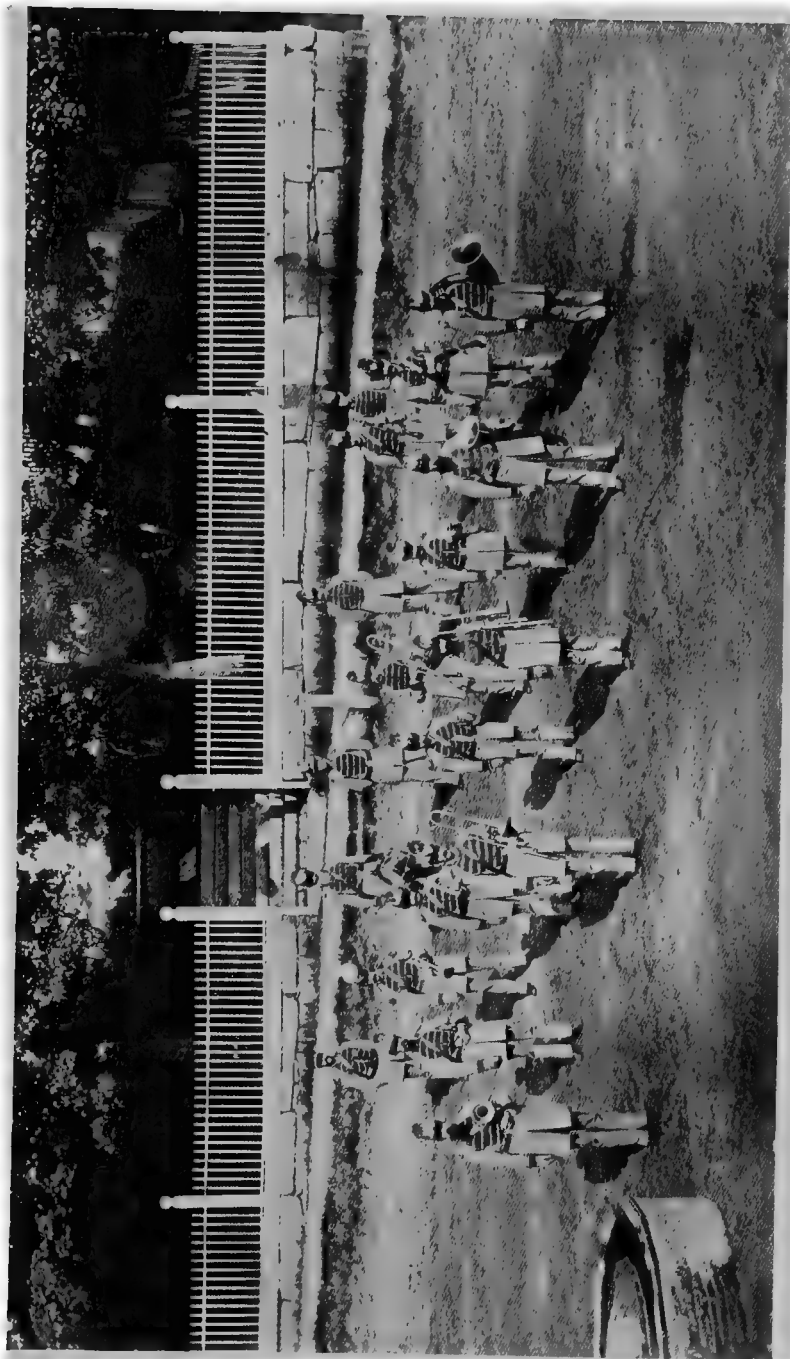
Charles C. Bean, who was ever a warm friend of the band, has been dead about twelve years. Kind hearted and public spirited, his sad ending will ever be lamented by those who knew and esteemed him.

BROWN'S BAND.

[WRITTEN BY JOHN C. LINEHAN.]

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Several attempts had been made, during the war, to maintain the organization of the old Fisherville Cornet band, but whatever headway had been made was blocked in February, 1863, by the departure of Loren M. Currier, David A., Samuel F., and Henry F. Brown, and John C. Mitchell. They were attached to the Post band, stationed during the war at Port Royal, S. C. This finally wound up the existence of the old band, and for over two years "tooting" was at a discount in Penacook. The only excep-



BROWN'S BAND, 1876.

tion was Sam Noyes, who would blow an occasional blast just to let the public know that the fires were still burning.

The close of the war in the spring of 1865 gave hopes of its resurrection, and not in vain, for before the summer was over the absent ones had returned. A meeting was held at the Washington House. It took some time to get things into shape, for of course the boys who had but just returned had more important duties to attend to. After these had been adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned, the organization of a new band was finally perfected. This began its career under the most auspicious circumstances, for a large part of the members had acquired experience, as well as practice, on the "tented field."

The final meeting to perfect the organization was held on the evening of Oct. 15, 1865, and the name selected, in accordance with Article I of the Constitution and By-laws. "In view of the past services of David A. Brown in sustaining the musical interest in this village, this organization shall be known by the name of 'Brown's Cornet band.'" This was a deserved compliment to a gentleman who had always taken an active part in the support of the various musical societies in the village from the very first. The original members were D. Arthur Brown, John C. Linehan, Loren M. Currier, David A. Brown, George F. Sanborn, George F. Blake, David S. Marsh, John Pendergast, John C. Mitchell, Jeremiah Sanborn, Samuel N. Brown, S. P. Danforth, Warren W. Whittier, Charles H. Garland, Charles Abbott, Samuel F. Brown, J. H. Proctor, George E. Flanders, and Samuel G. Noyes. The officers were: D. Arthur Brown, leader; L. M. Currier, musical director; and John C. Linehan, clerk and treasurer.

The citizens of the village were so well pleased that they subscribed liberally towards the purchase of new instruments. The ladies, who had always taken the band under their special protection, did, if anything, more than their part. A levee held by them for the same purpose netted nearly \$400. For some five years after its formation the most of the playing outside of the rehearsal room was for excursions, picnics, lectures, etc., given or held under the auspices of the several religious or benevolent societies in the village and for which, as a rule, no charge was made. In this way the band had been noted for doing its share

in providing rational amusement as well as good music for the community.

Very little classical music had been rendered by the old band. The experience of a large number of the members during the war was such as to bring about a call for that kind, however. It was hard work at first. It was an easy matter, comparatively, to play quicksteps, polkas, mazurkas, etc., but it was another matter altogether to take up long selections from the different operas, and it must be said that the change was anything but pleasing to a large majority, the greater part of which would about as soon saw wood as to rehearse the different parts of "Il Trovatore," "Martha," etc. Constant practice, however, under the direction of Mr. Currier, effected a great change in this respect, so that in time all learned to love this style of music. In addition to being of a higher class than was usually played by a country band, it was worth a good deal more as a means to read rapidly, which is one of the first essentials to a player.

During the period mentioned it accompanied parties from the village to the many places of resort, from the mountains to the sea. Not a nook or cove on the beautiful Winnipiseogee but what were familiar to its members. It furnished music for the first reunion of the Third regiment, which was held at Boar's Head, Hampton, in the fall of 1870. This was an enjoyable occasion for such of the band as were in the service. For that reason it is one of the events that cannot be forgotten. Colonels Fellows and Jackson were present.

The late Charles W. Webster of Boscawen was an honorary member of the band, and during its existence he made it a special event of each year to have the band at his place on the Fourth of July. Those gatherings were perhaps the most enjoyable of any in which the boys participated. Usually Mr. Webster had as guests some of the most noted men between Boston and Boscawen. He was the soul of hospitality. It was his desire, when the time arrived to lay him away with his fathers, to have the band officiate at his funeral, but of the two he survived the longer and this part of the compact was not fulfilled.

Under the tuition of Mr. Currier and the leadership of Mr. Brown, the band had by this time acquired a reputation for pro-

ficiency in music as well as a reputation for discipline that was not confined to the village. When first organized there was no thought of accomplishing anything more than playing merely for personal pleasure or to remind them of the experience of the past. This was not to be, however. Applications for its services from outside were so frequent that it was finally decided to procure uniforms.

Some time before this, when the decoration service for Memorial Day was instituted, an organization was formed by the members of the band, called "The Fisherville Memorial Association," for the purpose of paying the respect on Memorial days due the memory of the veterans whose remains were interred in Woodlawn cemetery. A few outsiders also belonged. This service was faithfully performed from 1870 to the institution of the Grand Army Post in 1875. The band not only paid all the expense for the decoration of graves, but as well for speakers, hall, etc. In this laudable enterprise the ladies of Penacook coöperated by furnishing the flowers and wreaths.

In October, 1874, uniforms were worn for the first time. In color they were gray with red facings. The hats were of the latest style then in vogue, with pompons. They were very attractive, and the band made an attractive appearance on parade, creditable to itself and satisfactory to its friends. On this occasion it accompanied the St. Patrick's Benevolent society to a fair held in Concord for the benefit of Father Barry's church. Later it furnished music for the dedication of the Dustin Island monument, which was perhaps one of the greatest events in the history of Penacook; also on the occasion of the dedication of the new iron bridge. In the summer of the same year it accompanied the Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord, on the annual excursion of the organization. From that time henceforth to its dissolution the band furnished all the music for this Commandery.

The excursion mentioned, or rather its route, was from Concord to Portsmouth, thence to the Isles of Shoals, where dinner was taken, back again to Portsmouth, remaining there over night. In the morning cars were taken for Dover, where the visitors were the guests of the Dover Commandery. A most bounteous ban-

quet was partaken of here, which was duly appreciated by the Sir Knights as well as by the members of the band. From thence the train was taken for Wolfeborough via Alton Bay and the steamer *Mt. Washington*. Here the party remained over night. Next day a sail was taken to Centre Harbor, where they dined, returning to Concord on the same evening. During this trip Sir Knight John Whittaker filled the part of drum major, his stalwart form and manly bearing naturally attracting a great deal of attention.

The following year, 1875, there were many calls. It accompanied the St. Patrick's Benevolent society of Penacook to the St. Patrick's Day celebration in Manchester and attended the services held in the cathedral. The political campaign of the same year kept it in service for nearly a month continually. An excursion to Downer's Landing, Boston, with the same society was another pleasing episode in its history. This year for the first time Mr. E. N. L'Africain of Marlborough, Mass., one of the best cornet players in New England, became an honorary member. Thereafter, until the dissolution of the band, on all occasions requiring extra-talent soloists, he was present.

September, 1875, it again accompanied the Mt. Horeb Com-mandery on its annual excursion. This time they went to Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard. In addition to Mr. L'Africain, the services of Jean Missud, leader of the Salem Cadet band, and Joseph L'Africain, tuba, and Pedro Meyrelles, clarionet, were secured, thus rendering the best service from the organization of the band. They also became honorary members. Another addition was William Kennedy, cornet soloist, formerly of the British army, who had joined the band as a regular member. This trip was the pleasantest ever undertaken, and the music from the start to the return was creditable to the band and enjoyable to all who heard it.

The first general reunion of the New Hampshire Veterans was held in Manchester in October, 1875. The services of the band were engaged on this occasion, and for them they were specially complimented by Major-General Griffin, camp commandant. It also furnished music at the annual levee of the Concord Board of Trade, held in White's opera house, the same year. The hon-

orary members were all present, the solos rendered by Messrs. Kennedy, Missud, and Meyrelles being loudly applauded and repeatedly encored.

Brown's band furnished music for a fair held in Eagle hall, Concord, in the November following, by the First Methodist society. It lasted for two evenings, and on the way down and return each evening the boys were agreeably entertained and highly edified by listening to a discourse by Professor Currier on the snares and temptations which beset the path of the young man who leaves his home for the first time, to take part in the bustle and turmoil of a wicked world. His illustrations drawn from his own experience were vivid, and when he failed to find a suitable subject from that source, he drew largely from his imagination—all of which had such an effect on his hearers that not a dry eye was to be seen in the hack, with the possible exception of the sage himself, who was then a firm believer in the old saw,—

“A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men.”

The kind, genial, old philosopher! Though his shadow is not large, may it never grow less! His mission in life has seemed to be to smooth out the crow's feet and wrinkles of care. He is still living, in the year of our Lord 1899, hale and hearty, and let us hope when the bugle sounds his last call, all that is mortal of him may be laid in some bright, sunny corner of the city of the dead, where the green grass and bright flowers can spring to life over him, in whose presence, care and gloom vanished like mist before the sun.

To a stranger entering Penacook five minutes before twelve o'clock on the night of the 31st of December, 1875, the village presented no unusual appearance, but five minutes later, immediately on the first stroke of the midnight bell, the booming of cannon, the rattling of musketry, the ringing of bells, the unearthly shrieking of steam whistles, the blaze of bonfires, the cheers of the multitudes, and the inspiring strains of the “Star Spangled Banner” from Brown's band, all gave notice that the Centennial of American Independence had arrived, and the citizens of Penacook were prepared to greet it and usher it in with

all the honors due such a great event. This was, without exception, the greatest event occurring in the history of the village, and will perhaps be remembered the longest by those who were engaged in it.

On Memorial Day, 1876, music was furnished for the Decoration Day services at Great Falls. The band went down the evening before and gave a concert in the town hall for the benefit of the Post. There was an immense audience, and a handsome sum was realized. The beginning of the centennial year found Brown's band in good condition, and with an enviable reputation, both for the quality and the quantity of its music. It was a common remark by the officers of the several organizations for whom it served, that they never had a band so liberal with its music. There was no "soldiering" in its ranks, as it was expected that each man would play his part until the signal to cease was given by the leader. In this respect the band never failed to give satisfaction. No organization, after having contracted to pay liberal wages for a day's job, liked to see a band marching at its head, with the instruments idle half of the time in the hands of the performers.

The discipline of the band was perfect, and this was nearly all due to the leadership of D. Arthur Brown, whose word on parade was law. On the 15th of January of this year a concert and ball were given in Contoocook. Although not a great success pecuniarily the occasion was enjoyable to all concerned. In the spring campaign of this year music was furnished in Concord. A new acquisition was made in March in the person of Thomas Fookes, a fine musician and a skilled performer on the trombone and euphonium. He had seen service in the English army and navy, and before coming to Penacook was the director of the Concord brass band. On March 2d it accompanied the White Mountain lodge of Odd Fellows to East Concord, the occasion being the funeral of one of their associates. The day was extremely cold and was well remembered, for it was hard work to keep the valves of the instruments from freezing. A levee was held by the ladies of Penacook for the benefit of the band during the same month, which was very successful, a handsome sum being netted.

On April 26 music was furnished the Penacook lodge of Odd

Fellows who went to Concord to take part in the anniversary of the establishment of the order in New Hampshire. On the first of May music was furnished for the Mt. Horeb Commandery in Concord, the occasion being its fiftieth anniversary. The Lawrence, Mass., Commandery was present and was accompanied by Edmund's band of Boston. Both commanderies turned out with full ranks, and the fine appearance of the Knights, with their magnificent regalia and good marching, made it a very attractive spectacle. A levee was held in the evening in Phenix hall, both bands uniting to furnish the music for the grand march. June 8, election day, Col. John A. White, of the governor's staff, secured the band for the First New Hampshire S. M., which was to take part in the inauguration of Governor Cheney. It was an old-time election day, the entire state militia being present, while on all sides were auctioneers, pop beer men, corn doctors, balloon sellers, peanut venders, lemo, lemo, lemonade stands, and crowds of people. Concerts were given in the state house yard in the evening.

On June 29 the band accompanied the Reform club to Concord to attend a mass meeting of the temperance people of the state. It was held in the state house yard. Among the speakers were John B. Gough and Wendell Phillips. July 4 the city of Concord celebrated the 100th anniversary of the republic. There was a grand trade procession, the finest ever seen in the city, every business house, mercantile, manufacturing, and otherwise, being represented in it. In addition there were large floats, many of them representing the stirring events occurring in different periods of the country's history from the discovery of America by Columbus down to the Civil War. All uniformed organizations in the city, military and civil, turned out; but the old saying of "Man proposes but God disposes" was never better illustrated, for the parade had no more than got fairly started when a terrific thunder storm, or rather a succession of them, burst over the devoted patriots' heads, putting an end effectually to the celebration.

July 6 it accompanied the Democratic Ward Committee to Concord, the occasion being the ratification meeting of Tilden and Hendricks. On the 9th of August it again led the Mt. Horeb Commandery to its annual field day, which was held in Suncook.

The Manchester Commandery was also present, accompanied

by the Goffstown band. After the exercises were over, a bounteous banquet was partaken of in a tent near the residence of Sir Knight Jewell. A visit was paid to the Head brick yards and a parting salute paid General Natt, who had his French brigade (bricklayers) turn out in uniform(?). On Sept. 5 the West Concord Reform club engaged it for an all day picnic on the shores of Lake Penacook. There was music and speaking in the grove during the day and a general illumination in the evening. On Sept. 7 the band was engaged to furnish music for two days at Great Falls, for the annual reunion of the Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was reënforced on this occasion by Missud, Castle, and L'Africain. It played on the 21st of this month for the great Blaine ratification meeting in Concord, where all had an opportunity to see and hear the man who so narrowly escaped being president.

For several years music had been furnished for the Pioneer Engine company, taking part in the annual parade of the Concord fire department. It accompanied the Torrent Engine company on the 30th following. The immortal Saxie Pike was drum major and attracted more attention than General Grant would and undoubtedly felt better than Grant ever dared to feel. In October it accompanied the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester to the World's fair at Philadelphia. The governor of New Hampshire and many of the eminent men of the state with their ladies were guests. It reported for duty in Manchester at 11 a. m. Oct. 14, 1876. After dinner a parade was made on Elm street, after which the line of March was taken for the railroad station. The weather was very pleasant, making the occasion enjoyable to all concerned. The band was reënforced by Jean Missud, Castle, Harrington, L'Africain, and Edward Bagley. The latter was one of the best cornet players born in New Hampshire as well as one of the most estimable of men, and for many years before his death was the leader of the Germania band of Boston.

The services of Saxie Pike were engaged as drum major. Both veterans and band made a fine appearance, especially the former, whose uniform was a novelty to the people en route. The journey was via the Sound and Jersey City. A concert was given on the steamer to a very appreciative audience. The boat was literally

packed with people. Every one seemed to be going to the Centennial and taking their wives or best girls with them. As it was out of the question getting either a stateroom or berth, the old saying that "Politics makes strange bed fellows" was beaten here as all lay around loose, both men and women, and in the desire for a few hours' rest all diffidence disappeared and Barnum's happy family was renewed on a large scale.

To those who had never seen New York before, the ride along the East river was delightful. The morning was bright and sunny, every object being seen distinctly. Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, with their public institutions, were quickly passed by. Hell Gate, the scene of so many wrecks, was on the right, and all around towers, steeples, ships, steamers, tugs, and ferryboats made the scene something wonderful for those who had never been to the sea-coast or in the harbor of a large city, and there were many of that class. They arrived in Philadelphia about noon. Quarters were assigned them at the hotel near the exhibition grounds. After dinner a parade was made down Chestnut street to Independence hall. The fine appearance of the Veterans and the good music, for the band never played better, drew a large crowd, and the streets were thronged with people who followed the procession until the hall was reached, when the line was broken and an opportunity given to all to examine the Philadelphia Cradle of Liberty and its priceless relics.

The great event of the trip was the celebration on New Hampshire day. The commander of the Veterans was a real veteran himself, Major Henry H. Huse of the Eighth New Hampshire. As a compliment, escort duty was performed from the hotel to the exhibition grounds by the Lexington Cadets of Virginia, who were dressed in the traditional rebel gray. Among the invited guests were Governor Cheney and his staff in full uniform, and the orator of the day, Professor E. D. Sanborn of Dartmouth college. The march through the Centennial grounds was something worth remembering. It was also Italian day. A statue of Columbus was dedicated in the forenoon. All the Italian societies in Philadelphia and vicinity and as far off as New York were present and participating. Witty Charles Garland remarked on seeing them that it was the first time that he had looked on so many Italians

without seeing either a hand organ or a monkey. The place of meeting was at the New Hampshire house. There was a large assemblage of the sons and daughters of the old Granite state waiting for the services. They were of great interest to all present. In addition to the music by the band, which had been especially prepared, the celebrated Hutchinson family sang some of their famous songs as well as a new ode composed for the occasion. This visit to Philadelphia was one of the pleasantest outings ever taken by Brown's band, and although more than twenty-two years have passed since then, the remembrances of it are as vivid as ever to those who survive. A sketch of the trip was prepared under the direction of the commander of the Amoskeag Veterans and published in pamphlet form. It contained full details of the event as well as the names of all who participated.

After its return the band gave a concert in Phenix hall, Concord, for the Centennial fountain erected in Fairmount Park by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. This netted a handsome sum. It was under the supervision of the St. John's Catholic Temperance society of Penacook. Nearly all of the same soloists were present, the pianoforte accompanists being Mrs. W. W. Hill of Concord and George H. Linchan of the band.

During the presidential campaign of this year, the band was kept pretty busy up to the very eve of the election. In January, 1877, a series of promenade concerts were given in Exchange hall, which were very successful pecuniarily. On May 17 following, a fine concert of both vocal and instrumental music was given in Exchange hall. Among those who assisted on that occasion were Dr. and Mrs. J. H. French, Mrs. C. H. Scott and Miss Grace E. Darling of Manchester. On May 30 it was called upon to go for the second time to play for the Great Falls Post, G. A. R., on Memorial Day. The concert was given in the town hall, which was as fine a performance as was ever given by the band. On June 28 it furnished music at the commencement at the New Hampton institute. On the way to that place a serenade was tendered the birthplace of Mr. Currier in Bristol as a compliment to the man whom so many loved.

On the glorious Fourth following it accompanied the Torrent Engine company to Franklin, and on the 12th gave a concert on

the stand near the Eagle hotel at Concord. Later in the evening some of the principal citizens were serenaded. Among those thus honored were Governor Prescott, Hon. George E. Todd, Rev. J. E. Barry, and J. Frank Webster. July 26 it accompanied the Mount Horeb Commandery to the funeral of Sir Knight Harris, who was interred at Warner. On the 14th of August a four days' trip was taken with the governor of New Hampshire and the state legislature to Bennington, Vermont, to participate at the Centennial of the battle. While here it had the honor of being called upon to furnish music for the reception of President Hayes at the depot on his arrival, at the levee in the hotel in the evening, and at the grand banquet the next day. Col. Charles C. Danforth of Concord acted as drum major, and by his skilful manœuvering gained new laurels for himself as well as the band. Again at Concord its services were called into requisition at the reception of the president during the day and evening. A two days' trip was taken later to Lake Memphremagog. It furnished music for the field day of Mt. Horeb Commandery on the 5th of September, and on the 27th of the same month accompanied the commandery to the funeral of Sir Knight Taylor at Bristol.

When 1878 came round, some of the older members of the band began to think it was about time to retire. The majority of them had been playing full twenty years. Meantime new cares and responsibilities had increased with the advance of age. Their services were being constantly applied for in the winter of 1877 and the year following, 1878. The most notable event of the latter year was the first reunion of the New Hampshire Veteran association held at the Weirs.

The band had furnished music for the very first gathering at Manchester in 1875, and the re-engagement for 1878 was evidence of the character of the service rendered. It was now at the height of its reputation, and after considering the matter the members decided to give up business while in this condition rather than let it continue and lose the prestige which years of hard labor had produced. They voted to disband; instruments and uniforms were sold, and Brown's band became only a memory. In its dissolution the village lost an organization that had done more during its existence in its line for Penacook than any other it had ever

contained. Its services were furnished gratis for levees held by the several religious societies in the village and for the Post on Memorial days, and concerts were given on the stand in the Square on many pleasant evenings in summer. The band stand was removed later to the cemetery, where it comes in good use on Memorial days as well as being a monument or a reminder of Brown's band.

Among those who joined later and before its dissolution, were William Kennedy, Jean Missud, E. N. and J. R. L'Africain, Pedro Meyrelles, Edward Bagley, George H. Linehan, Frank M. Garland, Frank E. Bean, Dennis and Edward O'Brien, Charles Perkins, Stewart I. Brown, Samuel Burdick, George S. Locke, Albert G. Bugbee, James McArdle, John H. Rolfe, Abial W. Rolfe, and Joe Warren.

One notable event in the history of the band that deserves recording was a visit to the White Mountains in October, 1877. It accompanied a party of excursionists, and with them went up the newly constructed railway to the Tip-top house on Mt. Washington. The atmosphere was perfectly clear; the view all around was, in consequence, grand beyond description; the air was warm and genial as on the average June day. It is believed that this was the first time that the national air of the republic was played on the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains.

Of the nineteen original members of Brown's band, the following survive and reside in Penacook: D. Arthur and Samuel N. Brown, John C. Linehan, Loren M. Currier, Geo. F. and Jeremiah Sanborn, David S. Marsh, Warren W. Whittier, Charles Abbott, Geo. E. Flanders, and Samuel G. Noyes. Of the eighteen who subsequently joined, active and honorary members, the following are still in Penacook: Dennis and Edward O'Brien, Samuel Burdick, George S. Locke, James McArdle, Frank E. Bean, and John H. Rolfe.

D. Arthur Brown was the leader of Brown's band through its existence and filled the same position for some time in the older Fisherville Cornet band. It is not too much to say of him that without his energy and active coöperation neither band would have ever acquired the proficiency credited to them, and it is fully believed that this statement will be endorsed by the surviving mem-

bers of both. He has had, during the past twenty years, to encounter his full share of the vicissitudes of life, but he has met them like a man. He is to-day, as he has been since its establishment, the head of a corporation which has been for the people whom it employed, so far as wages and generous treatment are concerned, one of the best the village has ever contained.

Charles Abbott played the small drum, if it is believed, in all the bands organized in Penacook since its creation as a village. He is perhaps the oldest of the members still living, so far as years are concerned, with possibly one exception—in spirit he is as youthful as the youngest, and still officiates on occasions requiring his services as a drummer.

Several attempts have been made to revive the interest in organizations of this kind; so far with no permanent success. For obvious reasons no band equal to Brown's can be again established and maintained in the village.

THEN AND NOW.—THE FATHERS OF THE HAMLET.—MEN THAT
WORKED FOR THE WELFARE OF PENACOOK.

[WRITTEN BY JOHN C. LINEHAN.]

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Half a century ago the operatives in the mills in Penacook went to work in the morning at 5 o'clock; half an hour was allowed for breakfast at 6:30; three quarters of an hour for dinner at noon; the day's labor closed at 7:30 p. m.

Fifty years later, the day's labor began at 7 a. m. and ended at 6 p. m., unless the hours were shortened on Saturday. In such an event they were added to the other five days in order to make up 60 hours for the week. One hour was allowed for dinner at noon.

In 1850 payments of wages were made in factories and on the railroads once in four weeks or once a month. To-day weekly payments are the rule. In those old days employees in the establishments named received for their services, as a rule, bills issued by the old state banks, which not infrequently proved worthless on account of the failure of the bank which issued them, and when good in New Hampshire not current in other states without discount.

In these blessed modern days wage-earners receive their pay in national bank bills which are good equally all over the country, for the reason that the government possesses the collateral necessary to guarantee their payment. Half a century ago nearly all of the great industries, except that of cotton manufacturing, were in their infancy. Among them neither weekly nor monthly payments were the rule. Money either in specie or currency was doled out only in small quantities and final settlements of accounts between employers and employees were few and far between.

If a man desired to get married, very often an order from his employer paid for the certificate and not infrequently the minister or the justice of the peace who tied the knot. If he desired to get a pair of boots, a suit of clothing, or a cord of wood, he had to pay for them in the same commodity, and if he died it would not be at all unlikely that the undertaker would be obliged to accept an order for the coffin.

Nowadays, men or women earning their daily bread by the labor of their hands, either as employees in cotton factories, in any of the great industrial works of the country, as day laborers, or females in domestic service, would be horrified if offered anything but the hard cash, either in silver, gold, or currency.

Fifty years ago the lines dividing the different evangelical societies were very sharply defined and the Catholic church was barely tolerated. To-day the lines between the first named are nearly obliterated, and very little feeling exists between either the old or the new churches. The members of all are gradually nearing a state in which they can be truly classed as Christians.

Fifty years ago the only means of illuminating mills, shops, and residences was the light produced from whale oil or candles. The use of kerosene was unknown. Camphene and burning fluid were just being introduced. Ten years later coal oil of very poor quality came into use and retailed at \$1.25 per gallon. The stores, as a rule, were poorly lighted; there were no lamps on the streets and people were obliged on dark nights, or when the moon had retired, to carry lanterns in order to find their way to church, store, post-office, prayer-meetings, writing school, or to visit their neighbors.

In this year of our Lord 1898, candles, except for ornamental

purposes or church use, have almost gone out of existence. People can have their choice of kerosene oil at ten cents a gallon, immeasurably superior to that of a third of a century ago, or, if they can afford it, light their houses with electric fluid. Whale oil as an illuminating agent has disappeared probably forever. On the darkest nights the streets of Penacook in our times are as bright as they could be, more so than with a full moon, and the necessity for carrying lanterns publicly has gone by.

Fifty years ago and later one could not take a walk on a summer's evening without his sense of smell being offended as badly as Dr. Johnson's was when he first visited Edinburgh. On a very sultry evening it was almost overpowering and odors made up of 999 varieties, varied according to age and quality.

In these better and more cleanly times the establishment of a system of sewerage has done away with all this, and except in the case of a break in the "main" the odor is transferred to the banks of the Merrimack at a point where it will not be an offence to either man or beast.

Fifty years ago the sink pipe, the well, and very often the hog pen were in close proximity, with the result that diphtheria, typhoid fever, consumption, and kindred diseases were quite common.

To-day, thanks to city ordinances, common sense, the introduction of Penacook lake water and better sanitary arrangements, the hog pen has disappeared, the wells have been filled up, and the sink pipe made a part of the sewer system. The three dreaded scourges mentioned have nearly disappeared to the great benefit of all, old and young.

Fifty years ago nearly all the wage-earners of Penacook occupied tenements for which they paid rent. But very few of them had carpets on their floors or musical instruments, save a jews'-harp, accordion, or violin.

To-day the majority of the people of Penacook own their own homes. Many of them possess all the comforts of life, some of them the luxuries, and but few are without pianos or organs.

Fifty years ago the men or boys at work in mill or shop wearing during the week a "boiled" shirt were few and far between. To-day it would be rare indeed to find one that is not wearing

that kind of raiment and having it laundered by John Chinaman as well or in the more fashionable establishment run by steam.

Fifty years ago it was a serious problem in the minds of many people as to whether or not the hordes of foreigners yearly arriving in the country could be assimilated with the population and become thoroughly Americanized. To-day, after the experience of half a century, during which we have had two wars, that question seems to be effectually settled, for none responded more promptly to the call for troops or performed their duty as soldiers more faithfully or loyally, than the men, and the sons of the men, who were born on the other side of the Atlantic. For all of which we should be devoutly thankful, and "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Among the former residents of the village who have passed away and who, while in life, were prominent more or less in its affairs, was Henry H. Brown, who can, as has been said, be justly called the "Father of the village." He was the head of the firm of H. H. and J. S. Brown, cotton manufacturers, and for a time operated the business in both of the stone mills. He was taught the stone mason's trade in his youth, and under his superintendence the Penacook mill was built in 1846. He was a public-spirited man, and to him is due largely the reputation Penacook enjoys among the newer manufacturing villages of possessing so many shade trees on its streets. Many of them were set out by his own hands or under his direction. He was one of the founders of the Baptist church, a faithful and consistent believer in its tenets and during life one of its deacons and most liberal supporters. His death was looked upon as a public calamity. His son, Henry F., who died but a few years ago, was perhaps one of the most popular young men the village ever possessed. He had a genial, happy disposition, and none knew him but to love him.

Samuel F. Brown, David A. Brown, and Edmund Brown were brothers of the first named. The latter died before 1860, and was therefore not so well known. Samuel was postmaster for many years and a public-spirited citizen. David, during life, was one of our best known men. Like his brothers he was active for the welfare of the village. Both were always great patrons of

music, and all were men of sterling worth and of the strictest integrity. Of the same class was Almon Harris, the founder of the woolen mill in the village, and his son, Sheldon, whose death was felt severely, not only by his immediate relatives but as well by every one who knew him, and that meant all the people in the village.

B. F. Caldwell, H. H. Amsden, and Samuel Merriam come under the same class. They were associated together in the cabinet shop. Mr. Caldwell was one of the best business men, as well as one of the most successful that the place ever contained, and the combination made up of those three men resulted in the cabinet shop doing a flourishing business in those old, palmy days.

Contemporaries of theirs were Capt. Henry Rolfe and his sons, Timothy and Henry. They were descendants of the first settlers of Penacook, but, unlike the majority of that class, not only their children, but their grandchildren as well, reside in the old home and follow the business established by their fathers. For some years before the war there was no concern in Penacook, with the possible exception of the cabinet shop, that furnished so many men with employment as the Rolfes.

Others well known, but perhaps now nearly forgotten, were S. B. Hoyt, father of J. I. Hoyt. He was one of the most genial, kindly men that ever lived in the village, and a special friend of the boys, protecting the younger ones in their games from any annoyance by their elders. He kept the livery stable connected with the Washington House and was for years the agent of the United States and Canada Express Co. J. C. Martin, Daniel Fox, Jacob P. Sanders, Grant and George P. Meserve, Hiram Simpson, John Batchelder, John Sawyer, William H. Allen, who has been but recently laid away in Woodlawn cemetery, Richard Crowther, Moses H. Bean, Dana W. Pratt, Charles C., Erastus, Joshua, and William D. Bean, Ira Sweatt, Nathan Chandler, Theodore, Eben, Henry, Nathan, and Luther Elliott, Nelson Davis, John Howard, and George Hinton. The latter in his day was, without exception, one of the finest looking men in town, as well as one of the most jovial.

Others were Richard Gage and his sons, Calvin, John C.,

Luther, Frank, William H., and Richard, all men of sterling worth and character. Unlike the Rolfes, very few representatives of this family now reside in Penacook.

Judge Nehemiah Butler was one of the same class, and from his first entry to the village was one of its most respected citizens.

Rodney Dutton has been dead forty years or more. Like his son, George, he was in the dry goods business. He was a man of the most amiable character, honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and his early death was a great loss to the village. His oldest son of the same name died but recently.

Isaac K. Gage, for nearly half a century, was one of the best known men in Penacook. He was a brother of Asa Gage. He was one of the most public-spirited men in the village, always taking an active interest in everything conducive to its benefit.

The only survivor of the physicians mentioned in "Witherell's Directory" is Dr. William H. Hosmer. He has had the most extensive practice doubtless of any of his profession ever located here, and a goodly portion of our people of Irish origin were in days gone by his constant patrons. He was a liberal patron of music, and old-timers cannot recall his presence without again seeing his bass viol.

Among the former members of the Catholic church who were while in life the pioneers of their creed in the village, as well as liberal contributors for its support, was Michael Bolger. He lived in and owned the house now occupied by the heirs of Charles C. Bean. He was one of the best men Penacook ever possessed. While living here he was in charge of a section of the Northern Railroad. He died in 1855 or 1856. Few men in the employ of the railroad corporation were esteemed more highly. The presence of Onslow Stearns and his wife at his funeral was the evidence of this. He was buried in Lowell.

John Gahagan was, like Mr. Bolger, a good specimen of the Irish Catholic of fifty years ago. He was industrious and thrifty, and was very nearly one of the first of his race or creed to possess real estate. His death occurred just after that of Mr. Bolger.

John Linehan was of the same stamp. He was always a liberal supporter of his church and a good citizen. For years it was a self-assumed duty for him to get the little hall in which services

were held in proper shape for Sunday. He had a temporary altar made, and this he used to carry to and from the church from his house on Sundays. Among others were Kieran Pendergast, Peter Keenan, Thomas Gahagan, George Kenney, Thomas Quigley, James Dolan, John Thornton, Edward and John H. Taylor, Lawrence Gahagan, Francis O'Neill, Edward and Peter McArdle, Patrick O'Brien, Edward Halloran, Patrick Kelley, Thomas Igo, Michael Griffin, and John Pendergast. All were good citizens and loyal supporters of the church and government.

Although no mention has been made in the foregoing but of those who have passed away, it would not be invidious to name a few of those who were their contemporaries and who had, like them, done their share, be the proportion great or less, in making Penacook what it is. Among them were John S. Brown, who was the second of the Brown brothers, and a man of enviable character. He possessed great will power and marked executive ability. He has been a strong pillar of the Baptist church and is one of the two original members now living. He has the peculiar distinction of having contributed more money for religious and educational purposes than any citizen in Penacook. The larger part of the funds for building the Baptist church and parsonage were given by him. Both buildings were erected under his personal supervision and are memorials of his liberality. Few men have been more charitable; very few, not even the recipients of his benefactions, knew the extent of this.

Others were Capt. William H. Gage and his son Asa. The latter is one of the sturdiest representatives of the old stock residing in Penacook to-day. Always true to his convictions of what is just and right, he is as honest as the days are long.

Of the same class is Capt. Nathaniel Rolfe. Forty years ago he was head of a firm employing at that time more men, perhaps, than any other in the village. He had always been a liberal employer and a good, kind-hearted man. The same can be said of his brother, Col. Abial Rolfe, who has always taken an active interest in the educational affairs of Penacook.

Until within a few years one of the best known men of the village was John A. Coburn. He was the assistant marshal of Concord for a long period, and while filling this position exercised

rare discretion in his treatment of those who violated the city ordinances but could not properly be classed as criminals. His occupation of undertaker brought him in contact with all classes of people, and his urbane, kindly disposition was one of his marked traits. He is now but waiting the call to follow the greater part of his former associates who have crossed the silent river.

Hazen Knowlton, although a native of Concord, has lived in Penacook since 1846. He has been one of our most exemplary citizens, as well as a good representative of the thrifty, industrious mechanics of the place. His vigorous health is the best index of the life he has led.

Two more who cannot in age be classed with the former, but who have been for the past thirty-five years among the foremost in business and public affairs, are John Whitaker and George W. Abbott. Both have recently retired from an active business life. The former devotes the most of his time in the summer season to his squadron on the Contoocook,—the *Modena* is as dear to him as the *Oregon* was to Phillips. The latter looks after his interest in the electric road and the First National Bank.

From 1865 until within a few years the cabinet shop employed, perhaps, the largest number of men of any concern in the village. Many of our leading citizens were at one time or another employed therein. The financial reverses which overtook its proprietor were, in consequence, brought home to nearly every fireside in Penacook. The only one surviving of the men who have operated the shop is the Hon. Charles H. Amsden, now, and for years past, first deputy naval officer of Boston. For the benefit accruing to the village his name, as well as the names of those who preceded him, ought to be held in grateful remembrance.

Many others there are who deserve special mention did the space allow.

What the future may have in store for Penacook time alone can tell. Its past is known, and the record made by the men whose names appear in the foregoing pages has been creditable to themselves as well as to the village. With a change in the ownership of the water privilege, and the property once in the hands of parties of broad and liberal views and possessed of energy and capi-

tal, Penacook may in time become what it ought to have been in the past, one of the leading manufacturing centres in New Hampshire.

SPRING FRESHETS.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN.]

Water, like fire, is a good servant but a hard master. People who have lived in Penacook can appreciate the force of this statement, when they recall the several floods that have taken place during the past fifty years. On February 5, 1847, about one hundred and fifty feet of the railroad was washed away by high water, near Goodwin's Point. The freshet of April 21, 22, 23, 1852, was the most destructive to property in the village of any that has ever occurred. A stone foundry located then very near where the breakwater is built, between the cabinet shop and the dam, was completely demolished by the rushing waters. A large two-story frame building, used as a pattern house and fitting-up shop for the foundry, was washed from its foundation and started down stream; just before reaching the bridge it swung around into an eddy near the south end of the bridge, where it was secured by ropes to the shore; after the water subsided it was torn down.

Both cotton factories were shut down, and for a time people living in that part of the village known as "California," in the rear of the mill, were in danger of being drowned out. One of the results of this freshet was the building of the embankment which now exists, extending from the west end of the Penacook mill along the bank of the Contoocook river to the foot bridge crossing the canal near the Concord Axle Works.

This was constructed under the supervision of Henry H. Brown, and in its condition to-day is evidence of his skill in that line. In his youth he was taught the mason's trade. Among the other buildings injured partially was the house on the bank of the Contoocook river on the Boscawen side opposite the residence of Edward McShane. The foundation of this house next the river was undermined and the whole rendered unsafe.

The next freshet of any magnitude was in 1862, when the Merrimack, as well as the Contoocook, overflowed its banks. In 1865 the bridge at Horse Hill and that at Sewall's Falls were both swept away, or injured so seriously that they had to be replaced.

It was repeated in 1869. The Contoocook was so high and the pressure so great against the gates at the head of the canal that in order to prevent any possible break a gang of men worked nearly all day during the height of the freshet, strengthening the supports on the inside. There was a fear of an overflow, the consequences of which would have been disastrous; as it was, many of the occupants of the stores and tenements along the canal removed their goods. The precautions taken, however, prevented any break. The Merrimack this year reached the highest point ever attained on the water marks in the railroad shops at Concord. New England, almost from one end to the other, was devastated by floods, the greater damage being done at Fitchburg and Worcester, and 1884 again found the rivers on a rampage. The water at the railroad shops in Concord reached the mark of 1869.

In 1895 there was again a great freshet which reached its highest point on Easter Sunday of that year. The water was a foot deep in the basement of the railroad shops at Concord. In Penacook the rise was so rapid in the Merrimack that on the evening of April 11 the occupants of the tenement house opposite the railroad station had to be taken away in boats. The track was flooded; a strong current was running between the freight house and the railroad station deep enough to carry large logs. The latter floated down the Merrimack but were swept under the railroad bridge into the Contoocook, where the current took them in its new channel as mentioned. The track was covered in many places between Concord and Penacook. The waters were higher than ever before in Penacook.

Nearly a year later, in March, 1896, Penacook experienced, so far as destruction of property on the railroads is concerned, the most severe of the floods thus far seen in the two rivers. The ice on the Merrimack broke up before that on the Contoocook, and its waters rose more rapidly. When the ice on the Contoocook gave away and went crashing down the falls between the Electric park and Dustin's island, it found no outlet to the larger river, as the waters of the Merrimack were at least two feet above the bottom of the two bridges. The current in the former river trended towards the bridge near the depot, and against this bridge thundered hundreds, possibly thousands, of tons of ice. By the force of the col-



HIGH WATER IN THE MERRIMACK, 1895.

lision the ice was forced to the bottom of the river. An immense amount of it lodged here, gradually increasing in size and pressing against the bridge until its top was nearly on a level with the roof of the latter. Here it remained until it melted. This obstruction compelled the waters to find a new channel, and one was made through Dustin island, about the centre of the space between the two bridges. The track for a distance of about a hundred feet or more was swept on the opposite side, the sleepers with the rails attached standing on end, seemingly as a barrier between the waters of the two rivers. This channel was about forty feet wide, or thereabouts, and about twenty feet deep.

When the waters began to rise, Mr. Nolan, the section boss, realizing or fearing what was to happen, wired Mr. Chamberlin the condition of things and the danger to the railroad bridges. Mr. Chamberlin came up promptly with an engine and some loaded coal cars; the latter were drawn and left on the two bridges. At this time the water was about two feet above the track. Almost as soon as the engine left the end of the bridge next the station the track sunk out of sight. Word was also sent that between Penacook and Concord the roadbed had been washed out badly in many places, and for miles the track was completely submerged. Mr. Chamberlin, the engineer, the fireman, and the hands accompanying him were obliged to return to Concord on the electric. The engine was stalled on the track opposite the station for a week, the water at times being up to the hubs of the wheels.

But little work was done in the village for two or three days. The Contoocook river for a mile above Dustin's island was about as grand and picturesque a sight as can be imagined. In the rear of the Harris woolen mill and in the middle of the river is an immense boulder. Except at very high water it is never covered. It was completely submerged, however, and when the water struck it, as if maddened by the obstruction, it dashed in foam and spray fully twenty feet above its summit. A rabbit was seen on a cake of ice floating down the river.

In Concord the intervalles were completely covered, and long stretches of the track below the city were completely destroyed. Many houses were injured seriously, and one boy, named Godfrey,



ICE CONE ON THE MERRIMACK, 1896.

while out in a canvas canoe, was drowned on the intervals near one of the culverts of the Concord & Montreal Railroad.

On the east bank of the Merrimack, at a point about opposite East Concord, a curious as well as a wonderful ice cone was formed by the rushing waters. It must have been from fifteen to twenty feet in height and thirty to forty feet in diameter. A photograph of it was taken at the time by Kimball brothers of Concord. One of the latter stood by it when the negative was taken, so those who view the picture can see its size. It was unlike anything ever seen before in this vicinity or elsewhere in New England, so far as there is any record.

Although the railroad company saved its bridges, the one over the Merrimack was lost. It was evident early in the morning of March 1st that the bridge would have to go, and in consequence hundreds of people were present during the afternoon and evening and late into the night, to see its departure. It battled bravely for life. Half a mile away, up at the village, above the roar of the Contoocook, could be heard the pounding of the ice continually against its sides, as the water was several feet above its floor. To an old soldier it was a reminder of days gone by, for the pounding of the ice against the hollow sides of the bridge sounded like artillery, and the ripping and tearing off occasionally of the boards resembled the rattling of musketry. After standing the bombarding and resisting it for twelve hours, about midnight it arose and swam down the current as gracefully and majestically as a swan, stranding on the west bank of the river a short distance below the railroad station. This was one of the floods that will never be forgotten.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN.]

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Martin Sherlock, mentioned as the first Irishman to appear in Penacook, while at work attending masons during the erection of the Penacook mill in 1846, fell from a scaffolding and broke his leg.

When moving the machinery from the old mill to the new mill in 1847, John S. Brown fell from the third floor of the old mill to the ground, shattering the bones of his leg and ankle, and crippling him for life.

A young married couple took a ride through the village during their honeymoon, in 1856. While driving down "eel" street, the horse became unmanageable, starting on a run. When opposite the Dustin Island Woolen mill, and just at the head of the canal, the hub of the carriage collided with a post. The shock threw the woman into the canal; the current here is very swift, and as a consequence, strong. Those were the days when hoopskirts were in vogue, which was fortunate for her, as they kept her afloat with the aid of her clothing, but she was swept the whole length, and was taken out by the late Henry Tucker, safely, but very moist and much frightened. A daughter of Mrs. Mary Brannan fell into the canal, sometime during the Civil War, at a point opposite the cabinet shop. She was carried some distance under Andrew Linehan's store, and the Coburn and Chadwick blocks. The accident was witnessed by the late John Pendergast, who plunged after her, and following, caught and rescued her near the bridge across the canal, at the west end of the Penacook mill.

In 1855 a young man named Hazelton, while bathing near the ledge on the Boscawen side, opposite the Concord Axle Works, got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, would have been drowned were it not for the same John Pendergast who was then but thirteen years old. He dove after him and succeeded, at the risk of his own life, in getting him out. When the half drowned man became conscious, he rewarded his rescuer by giving him twenty-five cents. The latter merely laughed and threw the money back in his face.

During the winter of 1864 two Penacook men, one a well-known merchant, the other one of the hands in the cabinet shop, conceived the brilliant idea of making a dollar in the way that many were doing at that time. By some means or other, they coaxed a young fellow about eighteen years of age, and at work in the shop, to accompany them to Portsmouth. There they put him through as a substitute, receiving a large sum in return. The boys in the shop got an inkling of the affair, and a party was arranged to meet the two brokers on their arrival at the station. It was headed by a returned Californian named Thompson, who was an adept in the proposed scheme. When the individuals mentioned got off the cars, after dark, one of them was nabbed, mounted on a rail, and

rode out of town; the other, through a friend, got wind of it and escaped. Nothing had occurred during the war, in the village, that aroused so much indignation as did this, and it extended from the proprietors of the shop to the smallest boy employed therein. If tar and feathers had been available they would have been put into use, and the occasion made still more picturesque.

The late Moses H. Bean was for some time after his arrival in the village, early in the fifties, day watchman at the Penacook mill. Near the head of the canal, inside the bulkhead, and in the bank next to the river near the dam, is a stone sluiceway provided with gates. When the water in the river was high, these gates were raised in order to let it run into the river, and relieve the canal of a possible overflow. At the bottom of this canal, and on a level with it, was a square hole through the bank to let the water out in case it was necessary to draw it all off. This was also provided with a gate. It was the watchman's duty to attend to these gates, morning, noon, and night. In the performance of this service Mr. Bean one evening while endeavoring to raise the gate at the bottom of the canal, and just after he had succeeded in doing so, lost his balance, fell into the water, and before he was aware of what had happened, found himself in the river, having been forced through the hole, between it and the canal. It was a narrow escape, for he was a very large man. Tradition has it, that when he regained consciousness, the first thing he did was to look at his watch, and say to himself,—

“Gosh! it's going sure.”

While a lot of boys were bathing, just above the dam near its center, in the summer of 1864, at the time when the water was very low and none running over it, one of the number, John Fiske, son of Rev. A. W. Fiske, took a header, but remained down so long that his companions became alarmed. One of them, always noted for being a good swimmer, Andrew Linehan, followed him to see what the matter was. He disappeared in turn and just as if both were gone sure, a noise was heard below the dam, and there were both boys, bruised, and looking like two half drowned rats. When Fiske went down he was swept into the current, running through a hole near the bottom of the dam, and here he was caught and held, until Linehan followed, the latter

being the smaller of the two, when he bumped against Fiske, knocked him out, and following, with the result that both found themselves below the dam, bruised, thoroughly frightened, but thankful that it was no worse.

During the high water in the spring of 1864, Michael Linehan, then but nine years old, went with a man in a row boat up the river above the dam, to collect driftwood. Coming back, in some way the older person lost the oars, and getting frightened, jumped out and swam ashore. The boy could swim like a duck, but not realizing the danger and thinking to save boat and cargo, was doing his best to get ashore by paddling with a piece of board. The men in the cabinet shop saw him, and with a full sense of the situation, rushed up to the bank of the river, and on the stone-work near the bulkhead. Their appearance here was the first inkling the boy's mother had of the situation. She was at the window on that side of the house next the river, sewing. Looking out she was horrified to see her son alone in the boat in the middle of the river, slowly but surely drawing towards the dam, and working like a beaver. He had succeeded in turning the boat towards the small island near the head of the canal. She rushed down. Over a hundred persons were present, some of them the best swimmers in Penacook. She begged of them to make an attempt to save him, but all shook their heads, saying it was too late for he would go over before he could be reached. Of a sudden the form of a boy was seen running towards the water. It was Andrew Linehan, who was ill, and in the house. He had heard the noise, looked out, took in the situation, started, and as he neared the bank, he shrieked at the top of his voice, "Jump, jump, you little fool, jump," at the same time plunging into the river, and striking out for his brother. The little fellow heard the command, threw away his impromptu paddle, jumped into the water, and facing Andrew, swam for his life. For a few minutes everyone held their breath. None dared to believe he could save him, and then a mighty shout arose, for he had reached him, and placing himself between him and the dam swam to the island mentioned, striking it not twenty feet above the mass of seething water below the dam, which boiled and roared and foamed as if enraged at the loss of its prey. All went up to congratulate the

brave boy, but completely exhausted by his efforts, as well as the strain caused by the danger to which he knew both were exposed, he burst out crying and went home. He was not then fourteen years old. Michael, however, took it coolly as if it was an everyday occurrence, and carried off all the honors.

In the fall of the same year a little girl, daughter of Thomas Sawyer, who was a veteran of the Seventh New Hampshire, fell into the canal at its head and outside the rack leading to the gate-house. Andrew Linehan happened to be in the house. The accident was seen by several women, who ran and told the child's mother. She rushed into Linehan's house, which was next door, and told Andrew. He ran down to the river, plunged in without a moment's hesitation, and brought the body out, but it was too late; life was extinct, and respiration could not be restored.

Before the enactment of laws forbidding the throwing of the refuse of mills into the river, the water at the end of the canal near where the bridge crosses, leading to the axle works, used to be covered with sawdust. One Sunday afternoon in summer, in 1865 or '66, several young Hibernians were going down to visit a neighbor in "California". One of the number was a recent importation. As they approached the bridge mentioned, this young man who prided himself on his athletic powers, burst out "Boys, I can bate the divil lepping," and before the others knew what he was about, he took a run and jumped into the middle of what he supposed to be a bed of sawdust. A more surprised crowd never lived. Luckily the "lepper" could swim, but his experience here taught him the value of the old adage, "Look before you leap," and at the same time showed the difference in taste between sawdust and oatmeal.

PENACOOK MEN HONORED.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN.]

Among the men, residents of Penacook, at one time or another, who have been honored in times past by being selected to fill various positions of honor outside of the village, have been S. M. Wheeler, who practised law here in 1850. He removed from Penacook to Dover, residing there until the time of his death. He represented Dover in the state legislature, was speaker of the

house and credited with being one of the most competent as well as one of the most accomplished men that ever filled the place. Hon. James F. Briggs, of Manchester, resided here at one time with his mother. She occupied the house on Canal street now owned by Andrew Spearman. Mr. Briggs practised law in Hillsborough and Manchester. He was quartermaster of the Eleventh regiment in the Civil War, and served two terms in the national house of representatives. He was speaker of the house of representatives at the session of 1897 of the New Hampshire legislature. Nathaniel B. Baker, son of a Penacook man, was governor of New Hampshire and adjutant-general of Iowa during the Rebellion. Hon. N. Butler, for many years a resident of the village, was judge of probate for Merrimack county, holding the position at the time he died. Col. Abial Rolfe served on the staff of Gov. Ichabod Goodwin with the rank of colonel during the two years preceding the Civil War, the only man from Penacook who ever held this position. Dr. A. E. Emery is a member of the board of pension examiners of Concord. Hon. Chas. H. Amsden, Hon. John Whitaker, Hon. John C. Pearson, Hon. Edmund H. Brown, and Hon. Willis G. Buxton represented their respective districts in the state senate and Hon. Charles A. Morse, now of Newmarket, a former Penacook boy, was this year state senator. Hon. E. N. Pearson, son of Hon. John C. Pearson, has but recently been elected secretary of state. George S. Morrill was for some years chief engineer of the Old Colony Railroad. Cyrus Wellington, who was a doffer in the Penacook mill in 1854-'55, has been for years the leading criminal lawyer in St. Paul, Minn. John G. Butler is the cashier of the Pillsbury-Washburne Milling Company in Minneapolis. John J. Linehan is a stockholder and director in the Bay State Corset Co., Springfield, Mass. D. H. Putnam of Boston is selling agent for several manufacturing corporations. David D. Smith is or was a professor in the dental college in Philadelphia. His brother, Albert L. Smith, is a member of the Board of Education in Worcester, Mass. The latter was an old time overseer in the Penacook mill, the former was in the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; both were brothers-in-law of Albert N. Drown. Hon. John C. Linehan served in Governor Sawyer's council in '87 and '88; he was ap-

pointed insurance commissioner by Governor Goodell in 1890 and reappointed by Governors Smith and Busiel in 1893 and 1896; also trustee of New Hampshire Industrial school since 1885, and now president of the board. Harvey Campbell served some years as register of deeds for Merrimack county, a position filled at the present time and for some years past by Samuel N. Brown. Hon. Charles H. Amsden was nominated for governor twice. Hon. Benj. A. Kimball of Concord, born in the village, has been for many years the leading railroad manager of the state, also bank president. Hon. John Kimball, a former resident, has been mayor of Concord, state senator, bank manager, etc.

Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Tucker, who resided at Penacook from 1863 to 1874, with his father (by adoption) Rev. Wm. R. Jewett, and who preached many times at the Congregational church from 1865 to 1869, has since become one of the leading minds of that denomination in the United States, and is now president of Dartmouth College.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

April 23, 1812. Richard Kimball and Jeremiah Abbott undertook to run the falls of the Contoocook river in a boat from the Borough to the Merrimack river; both were drowned, and the bodies were recovered near the bridge which crossed the river just north of the present Axle Works.

May 25, 1817, an infant son of Squire Wm. H. Gage was drowned in the canal opposite the present saw shop, and the body recovered nine days later in the Merrimack river, seven miles distant.

Nov. 19, 1846. Three men, laborers on the Northern railroad, were buried by the caving in of the sand bank near the railroad bridge; two were taken out alive, but the third, Patrick Martin, was killed.

May 4, 1848. Robert Hall was crushed to death in the water wheel gearing of the match shop of Jeremiah Fowler, at the Borough.

March 31, 1849. A young man named Swett, employed by John Coburn, whose nickname was "Shoemaker," ventured out on the upper pond and was carried over the Penacook dam and

drowned; his body was recovered from the Merrimack river May 5.

October 15, 1851. Philip C. Hunt was caught in a belt and carried around the shafting in the Contoocook mill, mangling one leg and one arm badly, from which he never fully recovered, but lived until January 11, 1858.

Others who lost their lives by drowning were a Hurst girl, who fell into the outlet in 1852; Geo. W. Gage, aged seven, a son of Calvin Gage was drowned in the canal on Commercial street, August 8, 1854; Edward, aged five, son of H. H. Amsden, was drowned in the canal at the cabinet shop June 9, 1858; a son of Richard Crowther and a son of Thomas Healey were both drowned in the canal, the first about 1860, and the latter during the war. Thomas Healey was a soldier in the Seventh regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and died of wounds in the hands of the enemy.

A daughter of Thomas Sawyer, also a soldier of the Seventh regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, was drowned at the head of the canal about 1864.

A French boy was drowned in the Contoocook, near the bathing place at the upper ledge, and two Canadians were drowned near the bridge over the Merrimack not far from the same time, about 1865.

More recent drowning accidents were those of the Tucker boy near the twin bridges; and the son of O. J. Fifield, who lost his life while skating on the pond near the Holden mill in the winter of 1891.

Some other fatal accidents were as follows: James H. Marsh, aged sixty-three, was killed by the fall of a tree January 9, 1864; George Kenney was killed on the Northern railroad, November 24, 1867; Jacob Whidden, who built the dwelling at the north-east corner of Summer and Cross streets, was thrown from his carriage and killed August 1, 1870. An earlier carriage accident caused the death of Albert Ames, the senior member of the firm of Ames, Gerrish & Co., iron founders. This was soon after 1850.

Frank, a young son of G. W. Wadleigh, was killed by the cars near the flour mill April 5, 1864.

Joshua S. Bean, a teamster, was crushed to death by the fall of

a bale of cotton from his wagon, while unloading at the Penacook mill. This occurred October 17, 1871.

John Young was caught on the shafting in the Penacook mill, and killed December 29, 1860.

John H. Gilman was killed while blasting rocks, June 26, 1863.

James Connor, a stone mason, met his death from the effects of a collision on the bridge.

James Garvey, who served in the navy during the Civil War, was killed by the caving in of a bank at Contoocook River Park on October 21, 1894.

A young son of John Gahagan was run over by an ox team and killed, near the family homestead on Main street.

Joseph Carpenter, a Canadian, fell over the rocky bank of the Contoocook river, opposite the Concord Axle Works, and was killed.

A child of Royal D. Scales was suffocated by falling into a barrel of soft soap, in 1878 or 1879.

Three persons have been killed by falling down elevator wells; first, David Morrill, son of Arey Morrill, one of the early residents of the village, fell down the elevator well of the Contoocook mill about 1847, and died from the effects of his injuries soon after.

John Owens was killed in a similar accident at the cabinet shop in 1873 or '74. The third was Alfred Elliott, a veteran of the Sixteenth regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, who was the night watchman at the cabinet shop. He fell down the elevator well and his dead body was found at the bottom on the morning of July 19, 1893.

A Scotch woman, in 1864 or thereabouts, while trying to return to the village in the night from the Borough, got bewildered in a snowstorm, became exhausted, fell and was frozen to death beside the main road, a few rods below Willow hollow.

There have been seven cases of suicide recorded as follows: Eliza Eastman, a domestic, who deliberately walked into the river from the bank opposite Foote & Brown's store. This was in the year 1862.

Royal D. Scales, a veteran of the Third regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, drowned himself in the Merrimack river; his

body was found a short distance above Sewall's Falls bridge, with a rope tied around his neck, to the other end of which a large stone was attached; this occurred not long after the loss of his child, previously mentioned in this article, and which loss was probably the cause of his suicide.

Charles C. Bean, one of the most useful of the village citizens, and a prominent member of the Methodist church and choir, while under great mental depression, causing temporary insanity, shot himself with a revolver, April 21, 1886.

Two other cases were those of a husband and wife, one by hanging and the other by drowning.

A woman named Sleeper, who lived near Woodlawn cemetery, took her life by cutting her throat.

J. Scott Durgin, youngest son of Maj. J. S. Durgin, and a veteran of the Eighteenth regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, returned from the war broken in health, and while suffering from an attack of insanity, shot himself fatally on April 28, 1870.

On January 24, 1901, Wilbur Sweatt, aged 22 years, son of Walter E. Sweatt, was accidentally stabbed in the breast by his friend, Fred Carr, while playing with a knife. Sweatt died February 6, and a post-mortem examination showed that the knife had pierced the lung and cut one half inch into his heart. It was considered a wonderful case that he could have lived so long with such a wound.

Accidents and damage by lightning have been of rare occurrence in the village, but one very serious case of that kind occurred in 1892, at the residence of B. Frank Varney, then living at the Borough on the place since occupied by Eli Hanson. At five o'clock in the morning, while Mr. Varney and two young men, Harry and Ralph Gray, were in the barn to feed the horses, during a heavy shower the lightning struck the roof of the barn and shot down directly where the men were standing. A part of the bolt struck Harry Gray, scorching his arm and leg severely, and splitting his shoes from heel to toe into strings like lace leather. The current struck Ralph on the ear, ran down his back and leg, passing out through his shoe, taking one quarter of the shoe along. Mr. Varney was standing within three feet of the young men, and though somewhat dazed by the shock, was not otherwise injured.

The barn was set on fire, and Mr. Varney first carried out the young men, and then took out nine horses, and lost but one horse and one hog. The fire completely destroyed the barn and dwelling-house. Harry Gray was laid up two months, and Ralph for four months, before they were able to get at work again.

CHAPTER VII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DEA. HENRY H. BROWN.

Henry Hayes Brown, son of Deacon David and Eunice (Hayes) Brown, was born at Seekonk, Mass., June 17, 1805, his first ancestor in this country being Peter Brown, one of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims, who landed at Plymouth in 1620. He was the oldest of a large family of children, and early learned what work meant. His schooling was limited to the district school of a farming town, but he learned thoroughly there reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, and before his majority was enabled to keep the district school two winters in his own district. At sixteen years of age he began learning his trade of his father as a stone mason. In four years he earned enough by working extra evenings to buy his time of his father when twenty years of age. When eighteen years old, he joined the Baptist church at Seekonk, Mass., and continued a member of that denomination during life. At the age of twenty-two he went into business for himself as a mason and builder, and shortly after took his next younger brother, John, into company with him, which partnership continued for forty years. At twenty-five years of age he built for other parties a stone mill at Attleboro, Mass., and at its completion he, with his brother John, leased the mill, and began the business of manufacturing cotton cloth, which proved to be their life-work.

In 1836 Henry married Mary Ann Daggett, of Surry, N. H., who bore him seven children, three of whom are living in 1899, —D. Arthur Brown and Mrs. Isabel N. Moore of Penacook, and Mrs. Mary L. Caldwell of Wellesley, Mass. In 1843 he moved his family to Fisherville, N. H., where he resided during the

remainder of his life, having leased the Contoocook mill in 1841, where he continued the cotton manufacturing business.

In 1846 the brothers, H. H. and J. S., built for the Contoocook Manufacturing and Mechanic Co., the Penacook mill, and on its completion leased that mill also—their business being for many years the leading industry of the village.



DEA. HENRY H. BROWN.

Henry was one of the original members of the First Baptist church and society, and served until his death in the office of deacon. He was also superintendent of the Sunday-school most of the time while he lived.

In 1852 his wife died and in 1856 he married Widow Lucretia Sabin, by whom he had one son, Hon. Edmund H. Brown of Penacook, now living (1899).

Deacon Brown was a man of fine personal presence, about five feet, ten inches in height, weighing about two hundred pounds. He was a man of good mechanical abilities, excellent judgment, and eminently successful as a manager of men and business affairs.

His was a genial, happy temperament, always cheerful and helpful to all who came in contact with him. Of firm convictions and strict observance of his own duties, he was diffident about urging others to conform to his views, always charitable of others' conduct, while guarding his own rigidly. He was a modest man, never caring for political preferment, though always taking an earnest interest in political affairs; a kind, sympathetic man to whom his friends and neighbors often went for advice and assistance. Of the strictest integrity in all his dealings, he was trusted implicitly by all who knew him.

His home for many years was the ministers' tavern of the village, and there were few clergymen in this vicinity who did not enjoy his hospitality. For some years his house was a station of the underground railroad, on which fugitive slaves traveled from the Southern slave states to freedom in Canada. The writer distinctly remembers seeing colored men come to the house in the evening, where they were sure to get a good supper, a good bed, and something to carry along when starting by night for the next station.

He was a strict teetotaler, and gave freely of his means and influence to help the temperance cause.

His benevolence embraced all worthy objects, but was most largely exercised for the church and educational objects. His contributions must have amounted to a large sum, but how large it would be impossible to ascertain, as he was particularly reticent about such matters.

He will be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens who enjoy the shade of the beautiful elm and maple trees in this village, as the larger part of those trees were planted by his personal direction.

Mr. Brown was a very industrious man, working early and late; for many years he went to the mills and inspected all departments before any of the overseers or operatives came in for the

day's work. He also went to his office for evening work much of the time. His constant labors, with hardly any recreations, undoubtedly shortened his life; his health began to fail in 1870, and he died in 1873 at Martha's Vineyard, where he had spent the summer. His body was brought to his home for burial, and his funeral was attended by a very large number of the citizens. His body was interred in the family lot at Woodlawn cemetery.

WARREN JOHNSON.

[CONTRIBUTED BY REV. MILLARD F. JOHNSON.]

Warren Johnson, a descendant from Edmund Johnson of Hampton, N. H., 1639, and son of Elisha and Ruth (Elkins) Johnson, was born in Northwood, N. H., February 5, 1800. He was one of eight children. The family needed the help of all its members to secure a living; Warren was bound out to learn the trade of blacksmith in Deerfield, N. H., when about sixteen years of age. It was while working here that he became intimate with the family of the late Gen. B. F. Butler.

After his apprenticeship was over he married Mercy Sanborn of Springfield, N. H., and came to live on the Boscawen side of the river in Penacook. He built a blacksmith shop on Eel street (now Water street) and a dwelling-house on the hill overlooking the shop and the Contoocook valley. He did a general business, including horseshoeing and repairing. He made a specialty of making axes and sharpening edge tools. At a later period he made steel skates, which were in great demand. The old residents speak of him as an excellent blacksmith. After replacing the shop that was burned by a brick building, he put in a trip-hammer and forged the first wagon axles ever fashioned in this neighborhood. He did most of the iron work when the Contoocook mill was erected and set in operation. During his residence here his wife died, also two children, leaving three others who still survive (1899). He married, in 1841, Sarah A. Sargent of Canterbury, N. H., one of whose three children now survives (1899).

Mr. Johnson moved from Penacook to Springfield, N. H., in 1847, where he engaged in lumber business and farming. In

1852 the family moved to Lawrence, Mass., then a town. He worked in fitting up the mills then building on the banks of the Merrimack. He continued blacksmithing there until 1857 when he went back to New Hampshire, settling in Andover, where he did carpenter work and painting. In 1859 he returned to forge axles in his old shop, then owned by B. F. Gage, and soon after he lived in his old house on the hill. He received a severe injury to his hand in the early sixties, and in 1864 was very ill with pneumonia.



WARREN JOHNSON.

After his recovery he went to work in the Concord Axle Works, owned by D. Arthur Brown & Co. Here, for about twelve years he wrought at the trip-hammer and at the forge, until failing eyesight caused him to relinquish his work before the fire at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Johnson had considerable inventive genius, and in exercising it he devised many

improved methods of turning out axles, some of which are now in use; he invented also some articles which he patented. He spent the remainder of his life in miscellaneous pursuits. He died in September, 1881.

He united with the Christian church in 1818, and continued in church relations the rest of his life. He was a sergeant of artillery in the "Old Militia"; he joined the Home Guards in 1861. He was a Democrat of the old school and followed "Old Hickory."

In 1855 he said his party went off and left him, and he found the new Republican party occupying the ground, holding to his faith and working for human freedom. He voted for John C. Fremont and for every presidential candidate of the Republican party until his death.

He was an earnest advocate for liberty, temperance, good morals, and the general welfare of the town, the state, and the nation. He lived and died one of the "plain people" whom Lincoln declared that the Lord must have loved because he made so many of them.

REV. ALBERT W. FISKE.

[CONTRIBUTED BY M. ANNA FISKE.]

Rev. Albert William Fiske was born in Upton, Mass., January 16, 1802. He fitted for college at Wrentham (Mass.) Academy. He graduated from Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1829, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1832. He began to preach in Alfred, Maine, September 30, 1832, and continued as acting pastor until May 12, 1844, a service of twelve years and three months.

He next removed to Scarborough, Maine, laboring there three years and three months. He was installed as pastor of the First Congregational church at Kittery, Maine, July 18, 1850, and after a service of seven years resigned April 1, 1867.

He began to preach in Fisherville, N. H., December 21, 1856, and was dismissed from the pastorate October 16, 1863, his term of service being six years and six months. He afterwards supplied for short periods at the churches in Center Harbor, Boscawen, Warner, Groton, and Barnstead, N. H. Mr. Fiske



REV. ALBERT W. FISKE.

published, January 1, 1880, a book of miscellaneous articles entitled "A New Year Offering." He died in Penacook, December 2, 1892, in the ninetieth year of his age.

One daughter is the only member of his family now remaining in the village and residing at the homestead on Summer street.

CAPT. HENRY ROLFE.

[CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. A. W. ROLFE.]

Capt. Henry Rolfe was born in Concord (Fisherville), August 31, 1785, in a house then standing on the west side of the street directly opposite where the passenger station in Penacook now stands. He was the great-grandson of Henry Rolfe of Newbury (Mass.), who was one of the original proprietors of Pennycook,

now Concord. The house in which he was born was built in 1774, and is now standing a little south of its first location. It is in fair condition, is occupied by a tenant, and still in possession of Mr. Rolfe's descendants. Mr. Rolfe inherited from his father nearly all of the land between the Boscawen town line and the sandbanks, so called, and from the Merrimack river west to what is now Main street. This property came into possession of the family by allotment and purchase between the years 1726 and 1800, and as it included so large a part of what is now the village of Penacook, he was necessarily prominent in its early history and enterprises. He was largely interested in farming and manufacturing until his death, which occurred May 29, 1859. He received his military title as captain in the famous Eleventh regi-



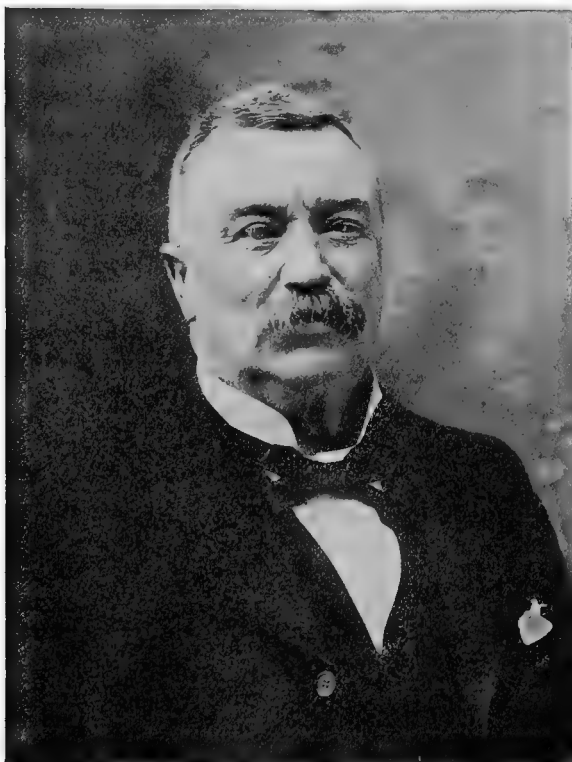
CAPT. HENRY ROLFE.

ment of the New Hampshire militia. He always took an active part in religious and educational matters, and in everything pertaining to the welfare of the village.

CHARLES P. SHEPARD.

Charles Pearson Shepard, son of Jonathan C. and Almeda (Pearson) Shepard, was born in Grafton, N. H., February 26, 1842. His maternal grandfather was Phineas B. Pearson, a long time resident of the village, and a manufacturer of wagons, sleighs, etc., whose wife was a daughter of Dr. Sayles of Grafton, N. H. On his father's side, his grandfather was Israel Shepard; great-grandfather, Daniel Shepard, a soldier under Stark at Bennington, who also marched with other Boscawen soldiers to Lexington, Mass., at the outbreak of the Revolution, and was wounded in action; his great-great-grandfather, Israel Shepard, was a soldier in the French and Indian War of 1757-1759, so it seems that Mr. Shepard is descended from good patriotic stock. The family moved to Penacook when Charles was about five years old. He attended the district schools, also the high school of J. Eastman Pecker, where he was a classmate of George S. Morrill, the eminent civil engineer for many years employed on the Old Colony railroad of Massachusetts. He finished his school days at the Boscawen Academy, under the instruction of Professor Tenney. Mr. Shepard says, "I left that school in a hurry, for I heard the call of my country and felt that my duty was with her." He enlisted August 30, 1861, in Company E, Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters, and went immediately to the front, where he was in active service until July 1, 1862, when at the Battle of Malvern Hill, Va., the last of the seven days' engagements, he was shot through the abdomen by a minie ball, which went straight through his body, as he says, "letting daylight shine through me." Strange to say he did not immediately fall, but two comrades carried him back out of action and left him for dead on the field. He had, however, only fainted, and after regaining consciousness he was picked up by the ambulance corps and carried to the battle-field hospital; there the surgeon in charge probed the wound, shook his head, and had Shepard put away with the mortally wounded, where he was once more left to die. The next morning

"it rained hot water," and that he thinks saved his life, as he was burning up with fever. He says, "I can remember now how good it felt to be well soaked with rain." It revived him so much that with the help of a musket which he used for a crutch, he started out for "God's country" all by himself. He traveled about three miles in that way when he met a wagonmaster from Canterbury



CHARLES P. SHEPARD.

whom he knew, and who procured a place for him in an ambulance which carried him to the ambulance boat on the James river. The wagonmaster also gave him something from his flask for refreshment on the road. He was put on board of a boat bound for Washington, placed down in the hold where the wounded were packed like sardines in a box. He was stripped of his clothing, money, and everything he had about him, and he then fainted

again and knew nothing more until the boat reached Washington—there he waked up and found himself left alone as dead. He thinks that it was 4th of July morning that brought him to life again; he managed to crawl out of the boat and was starting to find better quarters, and soon met two government clerks who proved to be Good Samaritans indeed; they placed him on a stretcher and covered him with some of their own clothes, as he had none; then they carried him some two miles to a church which was in use as a hospital, and put him in the care of doctors and nurses; they also wrote home for him, informing his parents that he was mortally wounded. The manager of that hospital reported his case to the surgeon-general, who caused his removal to an officers' hospital at Georgetown, D.C.; there he was treated for four months and was then able to travel, and came home, having been honorably discharged from the army, October 6, 1862, for disability. For some years after his return to Penacook his condition was such that he could not stand erect, and he regained health but slowly. After recovering so that he could engage in business, he moved to Manchester, where he engaged in the restaurant business. Mr. Shepard remained in Manchester six years, then in Boston and vicinity three years, and then came to Concord, N. H., where he remained in business twelve years. During his later years at Concord he secured a farm on Knowlton's hill about one and one half miles west of Penacook, where he spent an increasing amount of his time, until he finally gave up his place at Concord and became a farmer "for keeps." He found, however, that this was not all plain sailing, for a few years later he met a savage bull, which made an unexpected and furious attack, and gored him fearfully, tearing one leg terribly, so that it was currently reported that Mr. Shepard could never recover. It was a year or more before he could use the injured leg at all, but he has recovered so far as to be able to walk on it, although he will always be lame. Such a case of wonderful vitality and endurance is seldom recorded.

Mr. Shepard has an unusually cheerful and happy disposition; no condition is so dark to him that he cannot joke and laugh about it; from boyhood he has been noted for his wit and humor, and can still make particularly happy remarks at Grand Army meet-

ings and similar entertainments. Before the war Mr. Shepard was a member of the Fisherville Cornet Band, playing the bass drum; he was also for a time a member of the Baptist choir, and is still an attendant at that church.

Mr. Shepard is a member of Sturtevant Post, No. 2, G. A. R., at Concord; a member of the Sharpshooters' Veteran Association at The Weirs; also a prominent member of the Odd Fellows and the Grange.

Mr. Shepard was first married in 1871 to Martha Webster of Center Harbor, N. H., by whom he had two daughters; she died in 1876. In 1882 he married Carrie J. Evans of Manchester, who died in 1897, leaving no children. Mr. Shepard now says: "I am not sorry that I gave of my blood, and the best years of my life to sustain the Old Flag; my country is all the better for it; I am satisfied, content."

ISAAC KIMBALL GAGE.

Isaac Kimball Gage was born October 27, 1818, the third child of William Haseltine and Polly (Morrison) Gage. His early education was obtained in the district schools and at Boscawen and Franklin academies. In 1841 he went into business with Luther G. Johnson, succeeding Jeremiah Kimball, at the old store opposite the old hotel, and remained in trade there nine years. In 1850 he removed to Lawrence, Mass., and for four years was in the employ of the Essex company there. Returning to Fisherville in 1854, he organized the firm of Gage, Porter & Co., saw manufacturers, of which firm he was the managing partner for twenty-eight years. In 1857 he began the insurance agency business, and continued that line during the remainder of his life, in the later years the firm name being Gage, Buxton & Co.

He was also an extensive landed proprietor, farmer, and dairyman. Public spirited and popular, Mr. Gage was prominent in all affairs of his day. A list of some of the offices which he held shows the variety and extent of his interests. Ensign in the state militia in 1839; postmaster of Fisherville, 1846 to 1850; justice of the peace from 1846 during life; member of the first common council of Lawrence in 1852, and president of that body in 1853; treasurer of the New England Agricultural Society, 1865-1869;

member of the constitutional convention in 1876; notary public from 1883 during life; trustee of Penacook Academy during the existence of that school, also holding office in his school district much of the time; secretary of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home from its establishment until his death; president of the Penacook Savings Bank during its existence; a leading member



ISAAC K. GAGE.

of the New Hampshire Historical Society from 1872. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1876.

In politics Mr. Gage was a steadfast and active Democrat, working in all honorable ways for the success of his party.

Mr. Gage did considerable work in the settlement of estates.

He was a constant attendant at the services of the Congregational church, and a liberal supporter of its interests. Always

alive to all public improvements, he promoted in various ways the best interests of his town and village. His services in the establishment of the Penacook & Boscawen Water-Works are worthy of special note.

On October 27, 1842, Mr. Gage married Susan G. Johnson, and in 1892 they celebrated their golden wedding. They had six children, three of whom are living,—Frederick J. Gage, a merchant of Boston, Mass.; Georgianna, wife of Abial W. Rolfe, and Lucy, who resides at the old homestead with her mother. Mr. Gage died September 10, 1894, and was buried in Boscawen cemetery.

HON. WILLIAM H. GAGE.

William Haseltine Gage was born in Sanbornton, N. H., March 21, 1791. When thirteen years old, in 1804, he came to Fisherville, and entered the employ of Col. Isaac Chandler, on the farm occupying the southeast corner of the town of Boscawen, which farm, after the death of Colonel Chandler in 1826, came into possession of Mr. Gage. After remaining with Colonel Chandler four years he returned to Sanbornton to learn the business of cloth dressing. He worked there four years, learning the trade, and returned to Fisherville in 1812. There had been a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill at the lower falls for several years, the proprietors of which died in the spring of that year. Mr. Gage secured that mill privilege, and put up a two-story wooden building, in which he put cards, finishing machinery, and a few looms, and did quite a flourishing business there for over twenty-one years. This mill is still standing, and is occupied for office and storehouse at the Dustin Island Woolen Mills. Mr. Gage, in company with his brother Richard, took up the lumber business, operating a sawmill located on the ground now covered by the Stratton & Co. corn mill. He continued the carding mill business until 1833, and the lumber business a little longer, after which he gave his attention to farming and stock raising.

Mr. Gage was a justice of the peace for many years, and was generally called Squire Bill Gage. He was a sort of country people's lawyer, and did considerable work in drawing up deeds, leases, agreements, and the like, for the neighborhood. He was



HON. WILLIAM H. GAGE.

a man of strict integrity, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Gage in his political views differed from a majority of the citizens of his town, being a Democrat, but was so universally esteemed that party lines were forgotten, and the man, not the politician, was elected as representative in 1833 and in 1836. He served frequently as selectman, was elected road commissioner for the county in 1841-'42, and a member of the state senate in 1846, 1847, 1848.

He enjoyed the friendship of Daniel Webster, who often called at the Gage homestead on his way from Concord to Franklin. He was social and kind to all, given to hospitality, and a firm supporter of religious and educational institutions.

For several years before his death Mr. Gage kept a diary,

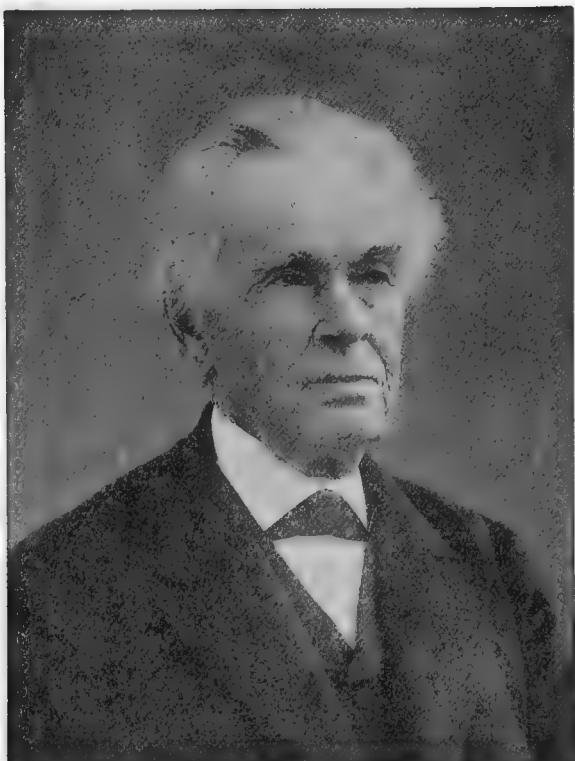
which shows a record of all notable events,—deaths, marriages, weather, etc.,—and each Sunday shows where he went to church (or why he stayed at home), the preacher's name and his text. This diary, which is now in possession of Miss Lucy Gage, has furnished much information for use in compiling this history. His early education was quite limited, so that he was obliged to educate himself as he could find opportunity during the years of his active business life. This probably awakened the desire to do what he could to promote the education of his children and the community. He was active in the establishment of Penacook Academy, conveying two acres of land to the institution as a free gift, and contributing liberally towards the erection of the buildings.

Mr. Gage married Polly Morrison of Sanbornton, January 25, 1814, by whom he had six children, only one of whom is living,—Asa M. Gage, who resides on the old homestead. His wife died in 1833, and he took for his second wife Sarah Sargent of Canterbury, by whom he had one daughter, Mrs. Polly R. Mann, now residing in the village. Mr. Gage died September 26, 1872, and was buried in Boscawen cemetery.

REV. EDMUND WORTH.

Edmund Worth, son of Edmund and Mary Morse Worth, was born at West Newbury, Mass., October 12, 1804. Quite early in life he accepted for himself the Saviour whom afterward he loved to commend to others as the only Redeemer of lost men. Having decided to yield to what he believed to be a call from God to the work of the Christian ministry, he entered upon a course of study at the New Hampton Literary and Theological Institution at New Hampton, N. H. At the termination of his studies there he received a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Hebron, N. H. He was ordained there in 1830 and served that church as pastor for four years. In November, 1831, he married Amelia A. Morse of East Haverhill, Mass., by whom he had three children, Amelia, Edmund, and Harriet E. Amelia, the oldest daughter, was never married but resided with her parents during life. Edmund resides in San Francisco, Cal., having a wife and two children. Harriet E., wife of H. F. Curtis, Esq., resides at Kennebunk, Maine, having three sons.

During his residence at Hebron Mr. Worth became impressed with the need of a Baptist paper in New Hampshire, and at the close of his work at Hebron he moved to Concord, N. H., and established the *Baptist Register*, serving as editor for about twelve years, and preaching much of the time in Concord and neighboring towns. In 1845 he began his work in this village as



REV. EDMUND WORTH.

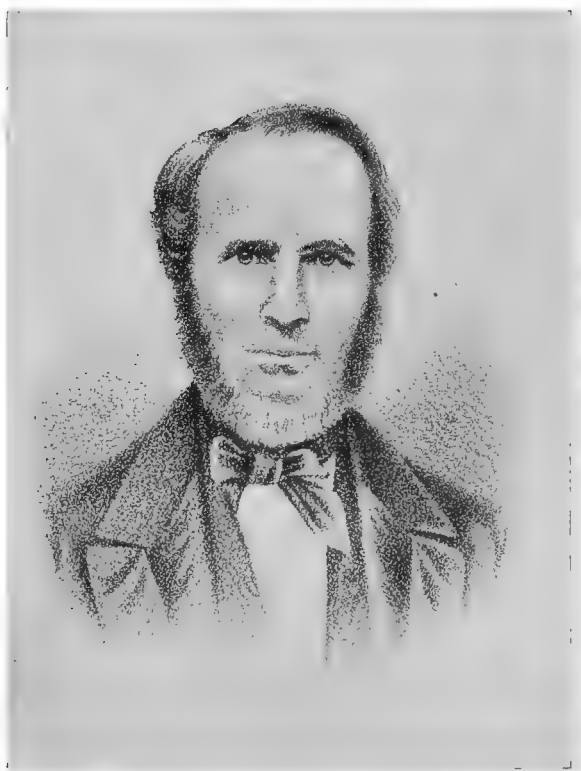
the first pastor of the First Baptist church. In this pastorate he did excellent work, and saw his church grow in numbers and strength rapidly. Besides his pastoral work in this village he was much engaged in all the interests of the place, especially in the schools, to which he gave valuable assistance. He was universally beloved, respected, and esteemed by the citizens for his estimable Christian character and his sympathetic, helpful life. Mr. Worth

again did editorial work on the *Baptist Observer*, of Concord, about 1853-'54. In 1856 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Kennebunk, Maine. While there he early identified himself with all the work of the church in the state. He took a deep interest in the Baptist paper of Maine and contributed frequently to its columns. In the work of the state convention he took an active part. From the meetings of the board he was seldom absent, and was ever ready to assist the smaller churches of the state. In 1860 he was chosen to preach the annual sermon before the Maine Baptist Missionary Society. And in 1868 he was called to preach the centennial sermon for the Baptist church of North Berwick, Maine. This discourse was printed, and made a valuable contribution to the early history of the Baptist church in Maine. Having served the Kennebunk church as pastor for thirty-three years, Mr. Worth resigned the pastorate in June, 1889, being then eighty-five years of age. He continued, however, to give the church much valuable service during the remainder of his life. His last public service was at the ordination of Rev. William Clements at Wells Depot, December 13, 1894, on which occasion he delivered the charge to the candidate. It was so weighty in its suggestions that the brethren present requested its publication. Mr. Worth was then in his ninety-first year, and this charge showed that his mental powers had not been impaired. During his life as pastor, Father Worth baptized two hundred and seventy-two persons; he also married one hundred and seventy-five couples, and attended four hundred and sixteen funerals. His ninetieth birthday, October 12, 1894, was celebrated by a large party of relatives and friends at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. F. Curtis. He died at his home in Kennebunk, Maine, on April 5, 1895.

ABNER B. WINN.

Abner Bowman Winn was born in Hudson, N. H., October 10, 1816. He came to Fisherville in 1838, and in company with a Mr. Messenger, put some machinery for making coarse cloth into the basement of the Contoocook mill. This business was carried on but a few years, as the whole mill was leased to H. H. & J. S. Brown in 1841. After that date Mr. Winn was employed most of the time for the remainder of his life by the Messrs.

Brown, as a carpenter and in charge of repairs at the Contoocook and Penacook mills. Mr. Winn was a born mechanic. He never served as apprentice at any trade, but could do a good job at almost anything in the mechanical line. Probably no man ever lived in the village who was expert in so many trades as Abner B. Winn. He was cotton spinner and weaver, carpenter, mill-



ABNER B. WINN.

wright, machinist, blacksmith, pattern maker, draughtsman, tinsmith, belt maker, or anything else that occasion required. Mr. Winn went into the machine shop business in 1864 under the firm name of A. B. Winn & Co., at the shop now owned by the Concord Axle Company, his partners being D. Arthur Brown and John S. Brown, but his untimely death the following year put an end to a promising business career in that line.

Mr. Winn served in office in his district and town for a considerable portion of his life, and was elected representative in 1855 and 1856. He attended the Baptist church, of which his wife was a member, and contributed liberally to its support. Mr. Winn was a warm-hearted and generous man, though sometimes showing a rather rough exterior, and a brusque speech. He married Frances M. Harvey of Surry, N. H., March 18, 1837, but had no children. Mr. Winn died September 16, 1865, and was buried at Hudson, N. H. His widow still survives, residing at Keene, N. H.

REV. PETER ROCKWOOD MCQUESTEN, PH. D.,

was born in Plymouth, N. H., September 29, 1839, son of Greenough and Myra (Chase) McQuesten. The family originated in Scotland, whence they removed to Ireland, and some generations later made settlement in New Hampshire, where four generations have since resided. Rockwood came to Fisherville in 1844, with his parents, his father taking a position as bookkeeper for the firm of H. H. & J. S. Brown, and later was postmaster of the village. Rockwood, with his brother Evarts, was among the first scholars who attended school in the white schoolhouse in District No. 20, and was also one of the boys who learned to "peg shoes" in the old Brown store building. In 1852 the family removed to Concord, N. H., where his father took the position of bookkeeper at the machine shop of the Concord Railroad and retained the position until his death in 1891. Rockwood at the age of seventeen graduated from the Concord High school, being a member of the first class ever graduated at that institution. While carrying on his studies there he earned his own support by filling the position of private clerk to the superintendent of the Concord Railroad. After graduating from the High school he worked some two years as telegraph operator for the Concord Railroad. Having decided to study for the ministry, he entered Columbia College in 1859, and graduated in 1863 among the honor men with the degree of A. B.

In the fall of 1863 he entered Union Theological Seminary of New York, from which he graduated in the spring of 1866, and at the same time received the degree of A. M. from Columbia Col-

lege. During his second year in the seminary he began to preach, and in the summer of 1865 he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church at Salmon Falls, N. H. In April, 1866, he was licensed by the then Old School Presbytery of Nassau, and later in the same month was ordained by the Third Presbytery of New York (New School).



REV. PETER R. MCQUESTEN.

On May 18, 1866, at Henniker, N. H., Rev. Dr. McQuesten married Miss Emma Willard Sanborn. Of the five children born to them only two are now living. June 1, 1866, the Doctor started for Minnesota, under commission from the Board of Home Missions, and after supplying the pulpit at Red Wing for three months he took the first pastorate at Le Sueur, ninety miles southwest of St. Paul, on the Minnesota river. At that time Le Sueur

was on the frontier, and his parish included territory about twenty-five miles square, so that he was required to preach three or four times each Sunday. This was a position of much responsibility and was held by Dr. McQuesten six years. He then accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church of Winona, Minn., where he remained for six years. His next field of labor was at Waterloo, Iowa, where he remained two years. In May, 1880, he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., to take charge of the preparatory department of McAllister College, under the supervision of the Synod of Minnesota. He held that position for one and one half years, and then filled a short engagement preaching at Grand Forks, N. Dak. Returning to Minneapolis he then became pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian church. He resigned this pastorate in 1885 and went to Fall River, Mass., under commission from the Home Mission Board, where he was installed as pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church, laboring successfully there until 1888. On January 1, 1889, he accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Glencove, N. Y. While at Glencove he received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of the City of New York. Dr. McQuesten continued his labors at Glencove nearly nine years, and then resigned to take up the Rescue Mission work in New York city in connection with the U. S. Church Army, Col. H. H. Hadley, military director.

In January, 1898, he was called as a supply to the Ravenswood Presbyterian church, borough of Queens in Greater New York, and in April of the same year was installed as pastor, where he is still filling an honorable and responsible position.

HON. CHARLES A. MORSE.

Charles Alfred Morse, son of Charles G. and Lucy Jane (Calef) Morse, was born in Salisbury, N. H., September 8, 1857. His parents moved to Penacook soon after his birth, and he was a Penacook boy up to the time he began his professional life. His education was begun in the district schools of the village and continued at Penacook Academy. In 1875 he started to learn the drug business, which soon inclined him towards the medical profession. He soon began his studies for that profession and graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College November 15, 1881.

He began practice in February, 1882, at Newmarket, N. H., where he has continued to reside to the present time. Dr. Morse being emphatically a live man, immediately took an active interest in the educational and political affairs of that town. When the new law changed the school system from the district to the town



HON. CHARLES A. MORSE.

system Dr. Morse was elected chairman of the Board of Education, and superintended the schools for three years successfully.

During the first term of President Cleveland the Doctor was appointed postmaster, serving for four years. At the expiration of his term in that office he was elected to the legislature in 1891.

Upon the election of President Cleveland to a second term, he

was again appointed postmaster of Newmarket, and served out the term of four years. In 1898 Dr. Morse was nominated by acclamation by the Democrats of the Twenty-third district and was elected to the New Hampshire senate. On taking his seat in that body, he was elected president *pro tem.*, and served also on several important committees. Political affairs are much enjoyed by the Doctor, who has grown to be an important man in the councils of his party.

In professional affairs Dr. Morse is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Center District Medical Society, the American Public Health Association, and is secretary of the local Board of Health. The Doctor seems to enjoy club and society interests, being a member of the New Hampshire Granite State Club, the Rockingham County Democratic Club, and the Amoskeag Veterans. He is a past grand of Swampscot lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.; past chancellor of Pioneer lodge, No. 1, K. of P.; grand master-at-arms of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of New Hampshire; surgeon, with the rank of colonel, on the general staff, Uniformed Rank, K. of P. of New Hampshire.

The Doctor is on the Board of Examiners, Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and delivered the address to the graduating class in November, 1897. In business affairs Dr. Morse is connected with the Newmarket Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., being vice-president of that corporation. He has also served his town in the office of police justice.

In religious affiliations Dr. Morse follows the teachings and example of his parents, being a member of the Baptist church.

Dr. Morse has a remarkably happy and genial disposition which attracts and keeps friends wherever met. He has a sonorous voice, is a ready and brilliant talker, and has a laugh always on tap that is worth a fortune to its possessor. His family consists of a wife and three daughters.

JOHN S. ROLLINS.

John Sargent Rollins, son of Col. Jonathan and Judith (Palmer) Rollins, was born at Loudon, N. H., November 29, 1805. He attended the common schools at Loudon, and later the Gilmanton Academy.

His first business education was obtained in his father's country store, and continued for a time as clerk at Portsmouth.

The next employment was school teaching at Chichester, and the subsequent character of Mr. Rollins would warrant the belief that discipline was strictly maintained in the Chichester school, at least while he was there. Mr. Rollins next went to Newark, N. Y.,



JOHN S. ROLLINS.

and engaged in business there for a time, and later returned to Loudon. He was in business at Pittsfield with Dr. Tenney, just before coming to Penacook.

In 1850 Mr. Rollins moved to Penacook and went into the drug business in company with Dr. A. O. Blanding, occupying the south store in Graphic block. In 1852 he purchased the drug store of Dr. Hosmer, which was the north store in Granite block; there he

remained and conducted a successful business until declining health induced him to retire in 1874, when he turned over the business to his son-in-law.

In 1835 Mr. Rollins married Martha B. Horne of Gilmanton, by whom he had one daughter, now the wife of Cephas H. Fowler.

Mr. Rollins was an attendant at the Congregational church. He affiliated with the Democratic party, but never sought office, preferring to attend strictly to business. He died February 20, 1892.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

Of the boys brought up in Penacook who have since gone out into the world to win a place for themselves, one who has attained a high and responsible position in the commercial world is John Gage Butler, son of Nehemiah and Mary M. (Gage) Butler, who was born in Concord, December 1, 1856, his father being the leading lawyer of the village for a long term of years, and his mother was a daughter of Maj. Richard Gage, one of the first settlers of the village on the Boscawen side. Esquire Butler removed from Concord to the village in 1860, so that John spent practically all of his boyhood here. He obtained his education in the district schools and at Penacook Academy. After leaving school he assisted his father for several years in the work of the lawyer's office, and thus gained much practical knowledge of legal and insurance business.

Like many other brainy young men of New Hampshire, he early felt the need of wider opportunities for labor, and the result was that he determined to try his fortune in the West.

He went to Minneapolis, and secured a situation in the office of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., the great firm of flour mill men, who also were from New Hampshire. That engagement proved to be his life business, for from a comparatively small beginning he worked his way gradually up to one of the most responsible positions in that great office, and he has there managed his department most successfully for many years. The union of the Pillsbury and the Washburne flour mills, constituting the Pillsbury-Washburne Flour Mills Co., made this the largest flour manufacturing concern in the whole world, their product being distributed in

nearly all countries on the globe. For the Western portion of this country the central distributing office is at Chicago, under the personal direction of Mr. Butler, whose position is styled General Western Traveling Agent. The work of this position requires a man of brains as well as strong physique; in both of these requirements Mr. Butler is amply endowed, and is honoring his



JOHN G. BUTLER.

native state as well as himself in the management of this great trust. Mr. Butler has devoted himself almost entirely to business, and has sought no public office or political preferment, neither has he taken time to join any of the social or fraternal societies. He attends the Congregational church.

On November 30, 1884, Mr. Butler married Miss Emma Allen, but they have no children. They occasionally make a short visit

to the old homestead here, which is now occupied by his younger brother, Ben. F. Butler.

CAPT. NATHANIEL ROLFE.

Capt. Nathaniel Rolfe, who died April 26, 1900, was the oldest native born citizen of Penacook (ward one of Concord, N. H.).

He was the oldest son of Capt. Henry and Deborah (Carter) Rolfe, born January 1, 1814, on the estate which has been in possession of his ancestors since 1736, they being the first white owners of the land, and on this same estate he lived during the eighty-six years of his life. His early education was obtained in the district schools of the village and at the Franklin Academy.

On January 1, 1839, he married Mary Jane Moody, by whom he had five sons, Charles M., Abial W., Joseph H., John H., and Arthur F., all of whom are still living; also one daughter, Mary Lancaster.

Capt. Nathaniel, in company with his brothers, Timothy C. and Abial, succeeded their father, Capt. Henry Rolfe, in the lumber and farming business. In the earlier years large amounts of the pine timber grown on the ancestral acres were cut down, sawn into lumber in their own sawmill, which stood on the land now owned by the J. E. Symonds Table Co., and rafted down the Merrimack river and the Middlesex canal, to markets in Boston and Lowell. In later years he built shops for the manufacture of boxes, doors, sash, etc., a business which has been continued and enlarged by his sons under the firm name of C. M. & A. W. Rolfe. Capt. Nathaniel received his military title by service in the Jackson Rifle company, one of the notable organizations of the old state militia, which he joined as a private, and was promoted successively to second and first lieutenant, and then to captain of the company.

He was one of the early members of Pioneer Engine Co., No. 8, of which organization his son John has held the rank of captain or foreman for many years. He was also a member of the Concord Veteran Firemen's Association. In politics Captain Rolfe was a Democrat, and very prominent in the councils of that party, which elected him to the state legislature in 1845, and as a member of the constitutional convention of 1850. He also represented ward one in the common council of Concord in 1862.

When the war broke out in 1861, although differing politically from the party in power, he was one of the most active men in Penacook in arousing the spirit which secured for the village such an enviable record in the great conflict.

Captain Rolfe was a member of the Congregational church, being one of the original members of the church formed in March, 1849,



CAPT. NATHANIEL ROLFE.

which held services in the "Chapel," a building erected largely by the contributions of the Rolfe family on the land now covered by Eagle block. Captain Rolfe was a man of broad sympathies, ready to help wherever help was needed. In the early years of the village when the first families of Irish birth settled here, there was a strong prejudice against them among the workmen in the Rolfe shops, so much so that when a young Irishman was first taken into

the shop, several of the best workmen left and others threatened to leave unless the young man was discharged; but Captain Rolfe declared that he would keep the young Irishman even if every one of the workmen left, and he did keep him, and employed many others of that race at a time when it was difficult for them to obtain employment elsewhere. After a long, well spent life, surrounded by his family, and enjoying the esteem and respect of the whole community, Capt. Rolfe's life closed on almost the identical spot where he was born, and his body, borne by six of his grandsons, was laid to rest in the family lot of Woodlawn cemetery.

JOSEPH H. ROLFE.

The Rolfe family have mostly remained on the family estates in the village, ever since the first settlement was made on the Concord side of the river by Nathaniel Rolfe, somewhere about one hundred and fifty years ago. There is one marked exception to this rule in the subject of this article, Joseph Henry Rolfe, son of Nathaniel and Mary Jane (Moody) Rolfe, who was born in Penacook, March 1, 1843. His early education was in the district schools of the village, later in the high schools, and in the Boscawen Academy, his school days being supplemented by work in the shops of the Rolfe Brothers up to the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. At eighteen years of age he enlisted, September 4, 1861, in the First Regiment, U. S. Sharpshooters, Co. E, and served his full three years' term, a portion of his service being confidential clerk of Gen. Fitz John Porter.

Soon after his return from the army he moved to Burlington, Vt., taking a position in the office of a large lumber company. While there he was married, April 16, 1866, to Frances Josephine Rolfe of Colchester, Vt. After residing at Burlington seven years, it seems that Mr. Rolfe, like so many of the enterprising young men of New Hampshire, had an attack of the "Western fever," which carried him to Minneapolis, Minn. There he engaged in the real estate business and loaning money, with quite satisfactory results. His business success and his capacity for public affairs soon brought him into public life, his first work in that line being a service of six years as deputy treasurer of Hennepin county. His

interest in educational matters was recognized by the Board of Education of Minneapolis, on which board he served faithfully for six years, and for three years he was secretary of the board.

Mr. Rolfe remained in Minneapolis for twenty-six years. During the later years his wife's health failed gradually, and she passed away in June, 1891. A few years later Mr. Rolfe married in July,



JOSEPH H. ROLFE.

1894, Miss Eva P. Godley of Sennett, N. Y. Since his second marriage Mr. Rolfe has resided two years in California and spent the remainder of his time in travel.

The final sickness of his aged father brought Mr. Rolfe back once more to his native village, where it is hoped he may remain.

Mr. Rolfe is a member of the Congregational church, following in this the example of his fathers for three or more generations.

He is also a Free Mason, having taken his degrees in Canada, in 1865, and a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

BENJAMIN F. CALDWELL.

One of the most successful business men, and one who did much towards building up the village, was Benjamin Franklin



BENJAMIN F. CALDWELL.

Caldwell, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Griffin) Caldwell, who was born in Charlestown, Mass., September 17, 1811. He left that city when quite young and removed to Nashua, N. H., where he was in business some twenty-five years before coming to this village. Mr. Caldwell began business in this village about 1847, in the old wooden shop which stood on Water street where the stone polishing shop is now located. In 1851 he built the first part of

the cabinet shop near the iron bridge. That first part was a one-story and basement building about 75x40 feet. There he began the manufacture of pine chamber furniture, and continued in the same line for sixteen years. In 1853 he took as partners Henry H. Amsden and Samuel Merriam, the firm name being Caldwell, Amsden & Co. Mr. Caldwell continued to manage the manufacturing and Mr. Amsden attended to the office business, and under this management the business constantly increased and soon had more men employed than any other manufactory of the village. So successful was the firm financially that Mr. Caldwell retired from the business in 1867 with a competency. Shortly after this Mr. Caldwell removed to Concord. He there found it difficult to break over his life long habits of industry, and after a year or two built a new shop at Concord. He did not carry on the business long but leased the shop to other parties.

Mr. Caldwell was twice married; first to Pamela Symonds of Marlow, by whom he had two daughters and three sons. Only two of these, the wife of Hon. John Whitaker and Mrs. Ulie Ketchum, reside in the village. Mrs. Caldwell died in 1868. His second wife was Mrs. Maria L. Dow of Penacook, to whom he was married October 21, 1869, but by whom he had no children. Mr. Caldwell while at Penacook gave but little attention to political or other interests outside of his business. He attended the Baptist church while living here, as there was no church of his denomination in the village; after removing to Concord he joined the Universalist church. He died at Concord September 8, 1887, and was buried in Blossom Hill cemetery.

CHARLES G. KNOWLES.

One of the leading spirits among the schoolboys of 1846-'56, was Charles Giles Knowles, son of Perley and Betsey Knowles, who was born in Boston, Mass., August 8, 1836, but spent most of his boyhood years in Penacook. The Knowles family lived in the house now owned by Oscar E. Smith, just far enough from the schoolhouse for the boys to run in at recess time and capture some of Mrs. Knowles's doughnuts. Mr. Knowles, senior, was a mason by trade, and was one of the workmen who built the Penacook mill, and who instructed Charles in the practical side of that

business at an early age. After the mill was built, Charles and his father worked at their trade for a short time in Concord and in Manchester. In 1856, when Charles was twenty years old and ready for his more complete entrance on his life-work, the family moved to River Falls, Wis., where he has since resided.

His business has been that of contractor and builder, and he



CHARLES G. KNOWLES.

made the brick and erected the first brick building in River Falls, as well as a large portion of subsequent blocks and public buildings of that city. On November 25, 1860, he was married to Miss Jannette A. Short, by whom he has two daughters, Nealie and Minnie, both of whom are graduates of the Normal school, and for a few years past have been teachers in the city schools of Milwaukee, Wis. Soon after his marriage Mr. Knowles enlisted in

Co. G, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and served a full three years' term in the Department of the Gulf, under the command of General Canby. He was severely wounded while in service and has suffered much from the effect of the wounds received in battle during all the later years.

Mr. Knowles's younger brother, Warren P., was also a soldier in the same regiment and served a part of his term as orderly for General Sherman at New Orleans. Warren was so badly wounded that he was never able to perform manual labor afterwards, and died at a comparatively early age.

Mr. Knowles is, of course, a member of the G. A. R., and is an honor to the organization. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., as was his venerable father before him.

He is a modest, retiring man who has never sought public office, and has never accepted anything in that line except his present office as member of the Park Commission.

Mr. Knowles has lived an upright, useful life, reflecting credit on the village of his early years, as well as on the city of his later home.

DEA. FRANK A. ABBOTT.

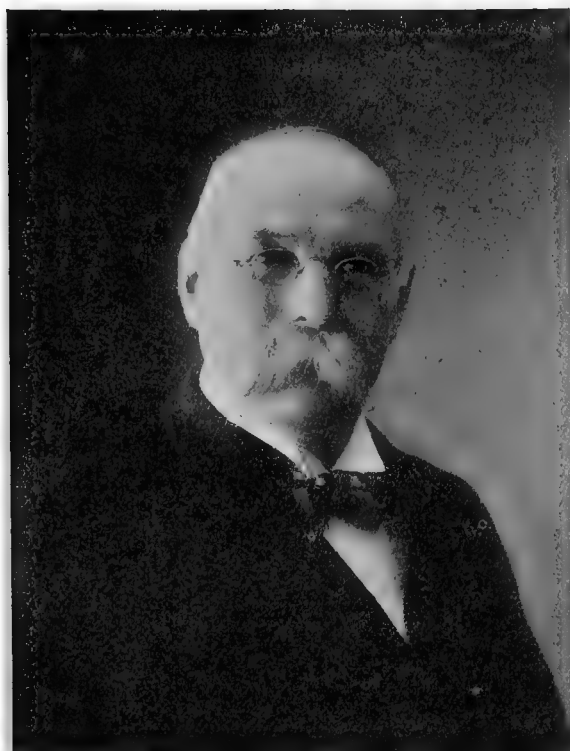
Franklin Augustus Abbott, son of Hazen and Ruth M. (Ela) Abbott, was born in West Concord, N. H., in 1835, where he remained with his parents until he was sixteen years old, and then came to Penacook, where he began to learn the cabinet maker's trade in the shop of Hazelton & Robinson, located on Water street where the stone polishing shops now stand. After a few years he moved his connection to the new Caldwell shop at the centre of the village, where he remained as workman and foreman for nearly forty years.

In 1857 he married Miss Asenath A. Dow, by whom he has had four daughters, Cora Estelle, Lena Frances, Bertha Dell, and Mary Stella. The last only is now living, and is the wife of George A. Viehman, Esq., of New Brunswick, N. J.

In 1860 Mr. Abbott united with the First Baptist church, and three years later was chosen deacon, in which office he has remained to the present date. Deacon Abbott has also been superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with his church

for a long term of years. His fellow-citizens have called him to many positions of honorable service. He has served as school committee, also as selectman for ward one four years, as common councilman in 1871, and as alderman of the city in 1878. He also served five years on the board of assessors for the city.

Deacon Abbott was one of the first to join Horace Chase



DEA. FRANKLIN A. ABBOTT.

Lodge, F. & A. M., taking the degrees in 1861. He has taken also the higher degrees to the thirty-second, and is a member of Mount Horeb Commandery of Concord, Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua, and Mount Sinai Temple of Montpelier, Vt.

Mr. Abbott left the cabinet shop some years ago, and has since given his attention to real estate business mostly, having acquired

several tenement houses and one of the business blocks on Main street, besides his fine homestead at the corner of Merrimack and Centre streets.

FRANK M. GARLAND.

One of the most notable boys that ever enlivened the village was Frank M. Garland, who was born in Henniker, the youngest of a large family. From boyhood he showed quite remarkable vitality, and easily excelled in such things as pleased him. One of his early accomplishments was playing the cornet, which instrument he learned without instruction, simply by hearing others play the instrument. There was a band in his native village, whose music he learned to play without knowing one note from another. He came to Penacook in his teens to work in the axle shop for his older brother, Charles, who was foreman of the finishing department. There he quickly learned the various kinds of work in a remarkably short time, and would soon do more work than men who had been years at the same job. He seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of the capacity of the machine tools, and sometimes made the machines turn out so much more work than usual that the foreman would have to stop him to save making trouble in the shop. If told how to do a piece of work in a certain way, his active brain would soon discover some new way to do the work more rapidly.

At that time Brown's band was in fine condition, and young Garland naturally wanted to play with them. He had no instrument, but the bandmaster procured a cornet for him, and he at once began playing, though when new music was put before him he always waited until the band played the piece over once or twice, and then he was ready to play it with the others. He soon became quite a proficient player and did good service with the band for two or three years. But his strong will power and his great vitality made him a difficult man to keep within the traces. Tiring of his work in the axle shop he left that work and opened a small market or provision store, in which he continued but a short time. When about to leave the village he married Miss Gertrude M. Fisher by whom he had one daughter, Myrta, who resides with her parents at New Haven, Conn. After leaving the village he obtained a situation in the United States arsenal or

armory at Springfield, Mass. While there one of his occupations was the assembling of muskets—that is putting the several parts together to make a complete gun. On that work the men were accustomed to do a certain amount of work each day, but Garland soon discovered a way in which he could do double or more work than had ever been done on that job before, which so stirred



FRANK M. GARLAND.

up the workmen (who could not find out *how* he did it) that the foreman advised him to find a situation elsewhere.

He also was located for several years at Ilion, N. Y., where he had a situation in an armory. While there he concluded to learn to play the cornet in the style of professional musicians, and was soon able to read music rapidly and to perform all the popular cornet solos in good style. Later on he moved to New Haven,

Conn., and was connected at times with several gun and pistol factories. While there he conceived the idea of making a rapid-fire machine gun that should be a radical improvement over all previous inventions in that line. After some two years' labor he completed a machine gun that seemed to promise great results. This being accomplished he set himself at the task of securing the necessary capital to manufacture the guns or to sell the invention to some nation in need of such arms. In this matter he was immediately successful, and organized a syndicate of very wealthy men to furnish the necessary funds for the enterprise. The prospect of selling the invention to the United States government was not encouraging as other guns were in use, and were satisfactory to the United States officers, so it was decided to try some foreign countries for a market.

Mr. Garland with but one companion then went abroad and visited Russia, France, and England. In London he organized a large corporation to take over the whole business for foreign countries, as he could not spend time to introduce and manufacture the guns there. Leaving his interests in the hands of the London corporation, he returned to the United States.

Soon after this his American syndicate advanced funds to a liberal amount and sent him with his companion to China, where he had an interview with the great Li Hung Chang, then the virtual ruler of the Chinese empire; as he could not at that time place his invention with the Chinese government he returned to the United States. Before first going abroad he moved his family back to Penacook, and on his return to America came to the village and made things lively for a season. On one return from Europe he found his older brother, Charles, very dangerously sick, having been out of health and unable to work for some years. He immediately procured for him a good house, moved him into it, furnished physicians and all things needed. He also sent to Boston and secured the services of a noted specialist, who came to the village and performed an operation on the sick man, hoping to benefit him. And when his brother died Mr. Garland attended to everything and showed a most liberal and brotherly spirit.

The following year Mr. Garland made a second journey to

Japan and China, taking for companion on this trip a young friend from the village, J. Irving Hoyt.

Following this he made another short visit to Europe, and after his return settled down at New Haven again, where his family had preceded him.

The machine gun business soon claimed his attention again, and within the last year he has completed a new gun which is claimed to be an improvement over all previous efforts in that line. To handle this last invention Mr. Garland organized a corporation, with capital stock of \$5,000,000, called the Garland Automatic Gun company of New York city. This corporation was instituted at Dover, Del., March 15, 1900, and a liberal share of the capital stock remains in Mr. Garland's hands.

THEODORE F. ELLIOTT.

One of the most notable men living in that section of the village known as the "Borough," was Theodore Farnum Elliott, son of Joseph and Dorcas (Farnum) Elliott, born September 22, 1803. He was a grandson of Joseph and Lydia (Goodwin) Elliot; his grandmother was the oldest person that ever lived in the village, attaining an age of one hundred and three years. Theodore had but limited opportunities for obtaining an education, but such branches as were taught at the district schools he learned thoroughly. In early life he learned the millwright trade, and made that his principal occupation. He built sawmills, gristmills and the like, also dams and flumes for factories; his work in this line was noted, being always well planned and of solid, substantial construction. He also learned the gunsmith trade and manufactured some very fine rifles, and was himself an expert in the use of the same. Another branch of his business was carriage and sled building, which vehicles he built much in the manner of the "Deacon's One Horse Shay," as there are still some of them in good condition after thirty-five years of constant use. Mr. Elliott was a man of fine physique, fully six feet high, and of generous proportions, strong, hearty, and capable of great endurance. He was a man of excellent judgment, well informed, and of correct habits and principles, so that his counsel and advice was sought by many of his friends and neighbors.

His religious affiliation was with the "Christian" denomination, which built the first meeting-house in the village. He was called on to superintend all the funerals in his neighborhood for a period of thirty years. In politics he was a Democrat, one of the old Jacksonian stamp, and was often urged by his party to stand for political office, but always refused, saying, "I have a large circle



THEODORE F. ELLIOTT.

of friends and wish to keep them." About the only public position that he accepted was the captaincy of the famous Jackson Rifle company, probably the finest and best equipped company belonging to the state militia for some years.

Mr. Elliott was married on April 30, 1833, to Miss Sally, daughter of Edmund and Ruth (Griffin) Sanborn of Loudon, and granddaughter of Capt. John Sanborn, one of the first settlers of that town.

To them were born five children, Lewis B., who was a soldier of the Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, in the Civil War and died in service, leaving a widow, Roxann, daughter of Ephraim C. Elliott; Dorcas F., who died at the age of five years; Ruth A., who married Henry L. Ferrin, a prosperous farmer of West Concord; Cora A., wife of Eli Hanson, who lives on a part of the old home farm; and Joseph W. who is now employed by the General Electric company at Lynn, Mass. Mr. Elliott died October 23, 1878, and was buried in Woodlawn cemetery.

DEA. FISHER AMES,

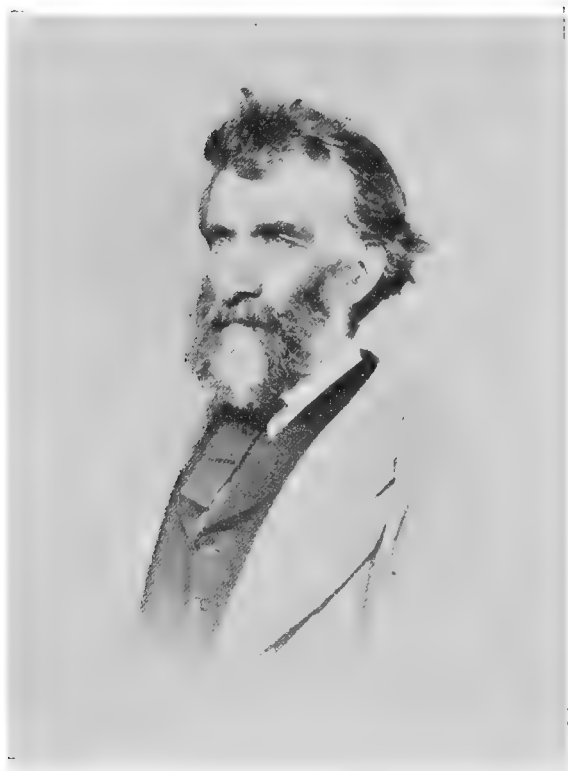
son of Thomas and Lucy Foster Ames, was born in 1814, at the old homestead farm, located on the top of the hill west of the Freewill Baptist church in Canterbury, N. H. He remained at the farm with his parents, and attended the town schools in the winters, until their large, increasing family warned him that it was time to be taking care of himself. He then went to Dorchester, Mass., and engaged in the business of raising early vegetables and fruit for the Boston market, in which he was quite successful.

From this occupation he was called back later to the old homestead to care for his parents in their declining years.

Soon after the death of his mother he married Miss Mary Plummer, daughter of Nathan Plummer, of Boscawen, February 15, 1844, and came to Penacook in 1847. In 1849 Mr. Ames, in company with his brother Albert, and Calvin Gerrish, purchased the stone foundry building, built by T. W. Pillsbury, and began business as manufacturers of stoves and castings, under the firm name of Ames, Gerrish & Co. The foundry was located where the boiler house of the cabinet shop now stands. In 1852 the great flood on the Contoocook river destroyed the building and contents, leaving the Ames brothers penniless.

Mrs. Ames owned a house on the Boscawen side of the river (now owned by Charles Clough) which had come to her from her father's estate; this property she mortgaged to secure a loan of one hundred dollars, which enabled Mr. Ames to make the journey to the gold mines of California, where he remained seven years. He returned to New Hampshire just in season to catch the "spirit of 1861," and enlisted October 1, 1861, in Capt. Dur-

gin's Company E, Seventh Regiment, N. H. Vols., serving with his regiment on the South Carolina coast until his health failed, when he was honorably discharged for disability, and returned to Penacook, where he remained most of the time, except a few years in Colorado, during the remainder of his life. Mr. Ames was one of the oldest men who went into the service from this village, being forty-seven years old at the date of enlistment. Mr. Ames early in life



DEA. FISHER AMES.

joined the Congregational church, and led an upright Christian life; at the date of his death he had been a deacon of the church in Penacook for several years. He was one of the original members of Pioneer Fire Engine Co., serving with that company a long term of years. He was a member of W. I. Brown Post, No. 31, G. A. R., but never sought or accepted public office.

After his misfortune in the foundry business, he did not go into

any other business, but preferred working at various occupations, in many of which he was quite proficient. Mr. Ames died August 14, 1893, leaving a widow who survived him less than two years; her decease occurred on April 13, 1895. There remain of his family two children,—Sarah Plummer, born at Canterbury January 10, 1845, and Henry Gerrish, born at Penacook, September 16, 1848, both of whom still reside in the village.

REV. MILLARD F. JOHNSON.

Millard Fillmore Johnson, son of Warren Johnson (seventh in descent from Edmund Johnson of Hampton, N. H., 1639; and from Henry Elkins of Boston, 1634) and Sarah Ann (Sargent) Johnson (eighth in descent from William Sargent of Ipswich, Mass., 1633; and seventh from John Hoyt of Amesbury, Mass., 1638), was born in Springfield, N. H., October 27, 1850. He attended the public schools in Lawrence, Mass., in 1856; in Andover, N. H., 1857-'59; and in Penacook, 1859-'65. He attended the Penacook Academy one term in 1866 and two terms in 1868. Having decided to prepare himself for the ministry, he entered Colby Academy at New London, N. H., in 1870, and graduated in 1872. He entered Brown University at Providence, R. I., in 1872 and completed the course there in 1876; being one of the honor men of his class, he was assigned the philosophical oration at commencement. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity while in college, and became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society at commencement by virtue of his scholarship. From boyhood Mr. Johnson was a worker, and obtained his education by his own exertions. While a youth he worked in the Penacook cotton mill, Robinson's cabinet shop, the cooper shop, Harris's woolen mill, and Caldwell & Amsden's cabinet shop, between schools and in vacation times.

After graduating at college, he entered Newton Theological Institution at Newton Center, Mass., in 1876, and graduated in 1879. During the years of his educational term he did a considerable amount of teaching. In 1870-'71 he taught the school at Boscawen Plain, and the following winter at Burpee Hill in New London, N. H. In the winter of 1872-'73 he had a place at the grammar school in Penacook. He taught in the evening

schools of Providence from 1874 to 1876; he also taught at the Baptist Academy in Saxton's River, Vt., in 1877. While in college he was licensed to preach and began that work soon after. He preached for the Baptist church at Grafton, Vt., in the summer of 1877, and for the Baptist church of South



REV. MILLARD F. JOHNSON.

Berwick, Me., in 1878 and 1879. Mr. Johnson was ordained as a Baptist minister at Foxboro, Mass., September 25, 1879, and remained as pastor of the First Baptist church in that town until February 3, 1889. He was next settled as pastor of the Central Baptist church at Middleborough, Mass., February 10, 1889, where he labored until September 1, 1898, at which date he accepted a call and became the pastor of the First Baptist church

in Medford, Mass. Mr. Johnson at fifty years of age enjoys robust health, and is emphatically a strong man mentally and physically. He seems to thrive on constant hard work, as aside from his regular pastoral duties he manages to find time for much outside work. He is an enthusiast on young people's work, Sunday schools, and temperance, having delivered sermons or addresses on those lines in twelve states and the Dominion of Canada. He has also been orator six times for the Grand Army of the Republic on Memorial days.

Mr. Johnson has been president of the Alumni Association of Colby Academy, and at present is the president of the Boston Alumni Association (of Colby Academy). He was secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of Massachusetts, from 1892 to 1898, and from 1898 to 1900 was its president. He has held positions in the governing boards of the Baptist Vineyard Association; Massachusetts Baptist Convention of Churches; Massachusetts Charitable Society; Baptist Ministers' Conference; Northern Baptist Educational Society, and others. While in Foxboro he was chairman of the school committee and a trustee of the public library. At Middleborough he was also trustee of the public library. At association meetings, councils, ordinations, and the like he has done much work, and has written occasional articles for the secular and religious press, quite a number of his sermons having been printed in the newspapers. He is not a member of any fraternal societies, as the duties of his home, his church, and his country absorb his time and attention.

Mr. Johnson married Eunice Adeline Allen, daughter of Dea. William H. Allen, at Penacook, December 17, 1879. They have three children—Allen Montague, Warren Clifford, and Helen Martin. He has made occasional visits to the village of his boyhood, where he is esteemed and beloved by a wide circle of friends, who take a just pride in the good work that he has done, and is doing, for humanity. In November, 1900, Mr. Johnson began his labors as pastor of the First Baptist church at Nashua, N. H.

JOHN CHADWICK.

John Chadwick, son of Laban M. and Eliza H. Chadwick, was born in Boscawen, N. H., April 24, 1842, where he resided until he was twenty-eight years old, obtaining his education at the

town schools and at Boscawen academy. On coming to the village he first engaged in trade with his brother Hale, in dry goods, boots and shoes, in Sanders block, and later in the block



RESIDENCE OF JOHN CHADWICK, MERRIMACK STREET.

on the opposite side of Main street, which block he purchased about 1875 and still owns.

In 1872 he was appointed assistant city marshal, and filled that office most acceptably for eight years. He was appointed local agent for the American Express Co. in 1877, and held that

position until April, 1900, when he resigned. In connection with his express business he added the livery stable business in 1878, and purchased the stable property in 1881. This property (which he still holds) included a dwelling-house, which stood on the ground occupied now by the block containing the Tetrault market. The dwelling-house, which was one of the earliest built in the village, by Arey Morrill, was moved to Merrimack street, and occupied by Mr. Chadwick until he purchased the fine homestead, formerly the Baptist parsonage. In 1888 Mr. Chadwick purchased the old Batchelder store block which stood on the east side of Washington square and moved it to its present location near his stable.

Mr. Chadwick has been quite successful in business, and accumulated a handsome property, much of it being invested in real estate in the village and vicinity. He was married the first time in 1866 to Mary E. Graham of East Concord, N. H. She died in 1868. He was married the second time in 1874 to Miss Ella J. Hosmer, daughter of Dr. Wm. H. Hosmer of Penacook. They have two daughters, twins,—Julia and Jennie Chadwick.

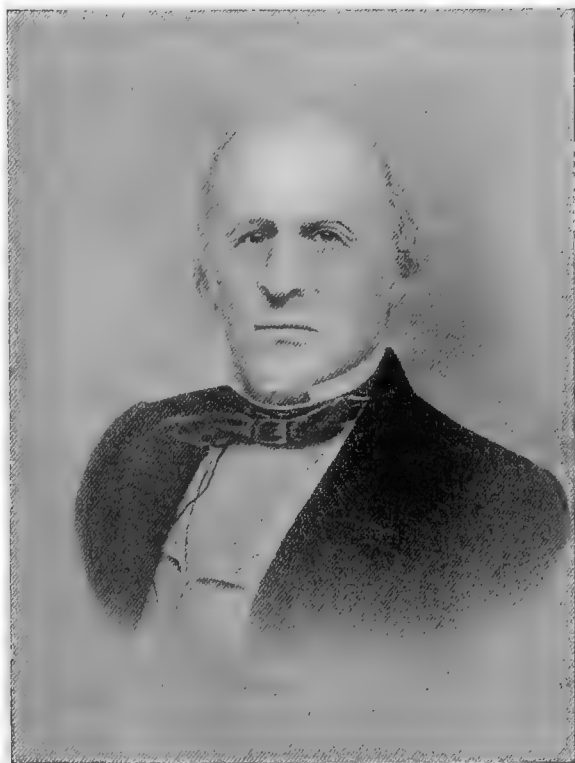
Mr. Chadwick has never sought public office, although well qualified for public business, preferring to attend closely to his own business affairs. He has been a member of Horace Chase lodge, F. & A. M., for many years.

DEA. ALMON HARRIS.

Almon Harris, a descendant of Scottish ancestry, son of Bethuel and Deborah Harris, was born August 29, 1800, in Nelson, N. H., his father being a celebrated manufacturer of woolen goods in that town.

He remained with his father until he was twenty-one, and probably knew the woolen business very well by the time he left home to work for himself, in 1821. His first move was to Watertown, Mass., where he worked in a woolen mill for five years. He then returned to his native town and married Phebe, daughter of Ezra Sheldon, June 26, 1826. He next moved to Marlow, where he built mills for sawing lumber, grinding grain, carding wool, and dressing cloth, continuing there until 1832, when he moved on to a farm in Winchester. He tried agricultural life for three years,

then gave it up and returned to Nelson, and again engaged in woolen manufacturing until 1847. At that time the village of Fisherville was growing rapidly, and as its great water power became known many manufacturers came to see and investigate. Mr. Harris was one who came, and purchased land and water power of the Gage family, and erected the Dustin Island Woolen



DEA. ALMON HARRIS.

Mills, which he, his sons, and his grandsons have operated successfully until the present day. This enterprise of Mr. Harris added materially to the prosperity of the village and has always been an important factor in the business life of the community. Mr. Harris was universally respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens, who several times called him to attend to the public affairs of the town as selectman; they also elected him to repre-

sent the town of Boscawen in the New Hampshire legislature in the years 1864 and 1865.

Mr. Harris was a member of the Congregational church for forty-four years, and was deacon and superintendent of the Sunday-school in the towns where he resided, for many years.

Deacon Harris died in September, 1876, leaving a widow and three sons,—Ezra Sheldon, Bethuel Edwin, and Almon Ainger.

JOHN S. BROWN.

John Sullivan Brown, son of David and Eunice (Hayes) Brown, lineal descendant of Peter Brown, one of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth in 1620, was born in Seekonk, Mass., February 26, 1809.

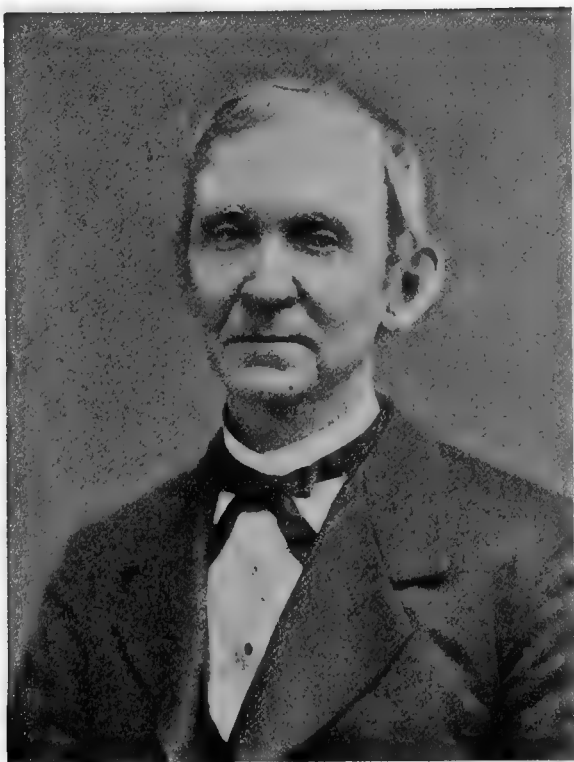
His only schooling was at the district school four months in summer and three months in winter until the age of fourteen, after which he worked for his father until he was twenty-one years old, giving to his father all of his earnings up to that time. His father's business was the mason trade, which John learned early.

At the age of twenty-one he went to work for his older brother, Henry, who was already well started in business as a mason. After working for Henry some time and taking charge of a gang of men he was taken into partnership with his brother, and continued with him for about forty years. Shortly after forming a partnership with his brother they were employed to build a stone factory at Attleboro Falls, Mass., to be used for cotton goods, on the completion of which they were requested by the proprietors to set up the machinery and superintend the mill. Neither of the brothers had any previous experience in that line, with the exception of a short time spent by John in a small weave room of a neighboring mill, but they concluded to try it, and succeeded to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

After running the mill about three years, John and his brother purchased the machinery, leased the mill, and started in the business of manufacturing cotton cloth on their own account.

As their first lease of the mill at Attleboro was about to expire they learned that the proprietors were to make a large advance in the rent for a renewal of the lease, and as the power at that place

was not satisfactory, they looked for some other location. Learning that the Fishers of Boston had a new mill at Fisherville, N. H., unoccupied, they came up here, looked over the property and leased the mill. Mr. John first came up in December, 1841, but did not move his family up until March, 1842, when he occupied the chambers of the house now owned by Mrs. Polly Mann.



JOHN SULLIVAN BROWN.
(At seventy years.)

The Contoocook mill was then filled with new machinery—their old machinery at Attleboro being left in charge of a younger brother, David, who operated it for a short time, and it was then sold to the Daggett Brothers. Mr. John and his brothers continued operations in the Contoocook mill until after the Penacook mill was built, and having leased the new mill they moved the machinery from the Contoocook to the Penacook. During the

removal Mr. John met with a serious accident; he was taking the spinning frames from the third floor and lowering them to the ground; just as one of the frames was about to leave the floor the rope broke, and the men below shouted. Mr. John immediately leaned out of the door looking over the frame to see what the trouble was, the frame falling away from under him, he could not save himself, but had to go with it; fortunately he had the presence of mind to spring forward just as his feet left the floor, and that carried him beyond the machine, otherwise he would have been crushed to death in the wreck of the spinning frame. He came to the ground on his feet, shattering the bones of one ankle and crippling him for life. Even this severe injury could keep Mr. Brown away from his work but a short time, and he was soon about the mill again, though obliged to use crutches for a long time. His business at the Penacook mill continued in company with his brother until 1869, when it was thought best for the brothers to divide their property. The division left the Penacook mill property in the hands of John, who ran the mill alone for several years, and finally sold that property to the Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanic Co., retiring from active business after a laborious and well spent term of some fifty years. Mr. Brown has been always closely attentive to his business, so that he had little time or inclination for public office; he did, however, serve as alderman of the city of Concord two terms, and was elected to the New Hampshire legislature for two sessions, and was a member of one New Hampshire constitutional convention.

Mr. Brown joined the Baptist church at an early age, thus following the example of his ancestors for at least three generations.

He was one of the original members of the First Baptist church in Fisherville and at this date, June, 1900, the sole survivor of the original members. His love and zeal for church work has been constant, and his liberality unsurpassed.

In building the church and the parsonage of the Baptist society in Penacook, he gave not only his time to superintend the construction but a very large portion of the money to pay for the same. To the missionary societies and other interests of his denomination he has been a liberal contributor.

He was much interested in educational affairs, serving for

several years as a member of the board of trustees of the academy at New London, for which institution he contributed a large amount of funds. He gave two of his sons a college education, and sent another son through the academy course at New London.

Besides these larger interests, Mr. Brown was a liberal contributor to countless worthy charities all through his business life. Undoubtedly Mr. Brown enjoys the distinction of having been the most liberal giver to good and worthy interests that ever lived in the village.

Mr. Brown has been twice married: first, on June 26, 1834, to Miss Deborah Freeman Ide, of Seekonk, Mass., by whom he had two children, Emily Frances, who died in 1853, aged seventeen, and William Ide, major of the Eighteenth regiment, N. H. Vols., killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 29, 1865. His wife Deborah died February 20, 1840. His second marriage was on February 26, 1841, to Miss Sophia Carpenter Drown, of Rehoboth, Mass., by whom he had seven children, two of whom died in infancy. There are still living in the village two daughters, Sophia and Sarah, also two sons, Samuel N. and Walter L.; a third son, Stewart I., resides at Bristol, N. H.

GEORGE W. ABBOTT.

George Whitefield Abbott was born in West Boscawen (now Webster) on March 13, 1837. His parents were Nathaniel and Mary (Fitts) Abbott, the former a resident of West Boscawen, and the latter of Sandown, N. H. After attending the public schools in his native town, Mr. Abbott completed his schooling at a private academy at West Salisbury, N. H. Immediately afterwards he went to Boston, Mass., where he was employed as a clerk until 1860, when he went to Norwich, Conn., and opened a grocery store, from which place he came to Penacook in 1861, to engage in the grocery business with his older brother, under the firm name of H. & G. W. Abbott. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh regiment, N. H. Vols., joining the regiment at St. Augustine, Fla., and was with the regiment at Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Fort Gregg, and Fort Sumter, also on St. Helena Island, all in South Carolina.

Mr. Abbott was severely wounded in the battle of Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864, and remained in the hospital until April, 1865; he then returned to his regiment, and was mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., in June, 1865. Mr. Abbott then returned to Penacook, and engaged in mercantile pursuits; for several years he was the traveling salesman for the firm of H. H. Amsden & Sons, furniture manufacturers of Penacook.



GEORGE W. ABBOTT.

In 1876 he formed a partnership with J. E. Symonds for the manufacture of tables, under the style of J. E. Symonds & Co. Mr. Abbott attended to the purchase of materials and the sale of their goods, while Mr. Symonds managed the factory. This business was carried on successfully as a partnership for a number of years, and was then organized as a corporation, of which Mr.

Abbott was president and general manager. When about sixty years of age, Mr. Abbott decided to give up the active management of that business, and disposed of his interest in the corporation.

Mr. Abbott is still connected with several interests which claim more or less of his time, being president of the Penacook Electric Light Co., a director of the Concord Street railway, the Sullivan County railroad, and of the First National bank of Concord. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. In 1892 he was a presidential elector, and in 1895-'96 he was a member of the state legislature.

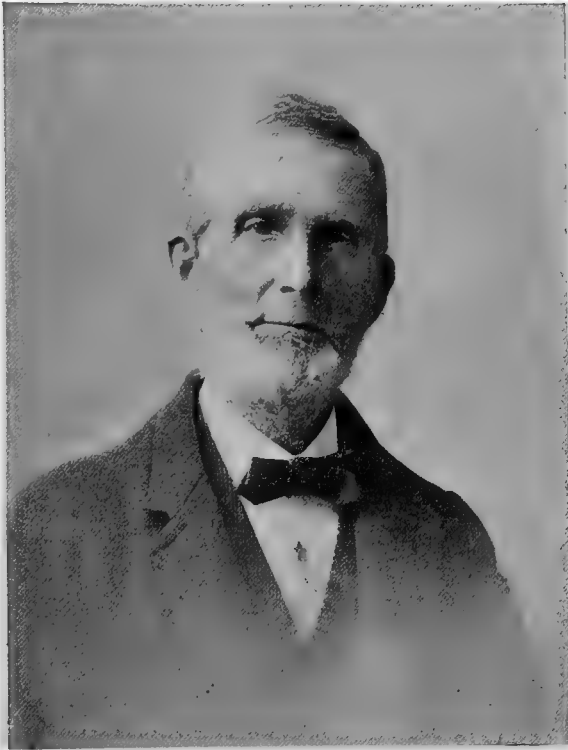
Mr. Abbott was first married on August 15, 1865, to Miss Myra Tucker of Boston, who died after giving birth to one child; the child also died. He was again married on December 14, 1869, to Mrs. Addie (Morrill) Batchelder, and by this alliance there has been one daughter, Myra M. Abbott. Mr. Abbott is a member of W. I. Brown Post, No. 31, G. A. R.; of Horace Chase lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord. His residence, located on a lot extending from Summer to Merrimack street, is a large and elegant mansion, fitted and furnished in the best style. He has also a summer cottage at Lake Sunapee, N. H., where the family are located a part of each summer.

COL. ABIAL ROLFE.

Abial Rolfe, one of the best known citizens of Penacook, was born March 29, 1823, on the estate where he now resides, son of Henry and Deborah (Carter) Rolfe, and a descendant in the fourth generation from Henry Rolfe, one of the original proprietors of Pennycook (Concord). Colonel Rolfe was educated in the town schools, at the private school of John Ballard at Hopkinton, and at the academies of Pembroke and Salisbury. After completing his studies he taught school for four winter terms, acquiring a high reputation as a disciplinarian, and successfully managed a school which several preceding masters had failed to control. Since that time Colonel Rolfe has retained a warm interest in public education.

After giving up school teaching, he was engaged, in company

with his brothers Nathaniel and Henry, in the manufacture of doors, sash, and blinds. In 1855 he was first elected to the school board of Concord, on which he served thirty years. In 1856 and 1857 he was sent to represent the town in the state legislature, and in 1860 was appointed an aide on the staff of Governor Goodwin, which gave him his title of colonel. In 1882 he was elected ward assessor, which office he filled for eight years.



COL. ABIAL ROLFE.

Colonel Rolfe has always been a zealous Republican, and in his earlier years was quite a noted public speaker. His first presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay in 1844.

In his later years Colonel Rolfe has been employed as bank messenger and personal expressman, making daily trips to Concord. Colonel Rolfe has published a small pamphlet containing

new and concise rules for computing annual interest on notes bearing partial payments. These rules are the invention of the colonel, and are said to be better than anything before published in that line.

Colonel Rolfe was married in April, 1847, to Sarah Elizabeth Call, of West Boscawen, who died in 1881. They had one daughter, Lizzie E., who was a successful teacher in the graded schools of Penacook for twenty-two years, and now resides with her father.

The colonel has accumulated some property, owning several tenement houses, besides his own homestead, and a considerable portion of land from the old family estate.

He is a veteran fireman, having served for thirty years as a member of Pioneer Fire Engine Co. He has for many years been a member of Horace Chase lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, also of Contoocook lodge, I. O. O. F. His religious belief is the Congregational.

GEORGE W. WADLEIGH.

George Washington Wadleigh, son of William and Annie (Russell) Wadleigh, was born in Sutton, N. H., March 10, 1819. He attended the town schools at Sutton, and finished his schooling at Franklin academy. He began school keeping in 1835, at the age of sixteen years, and followed that occupation for seven years.

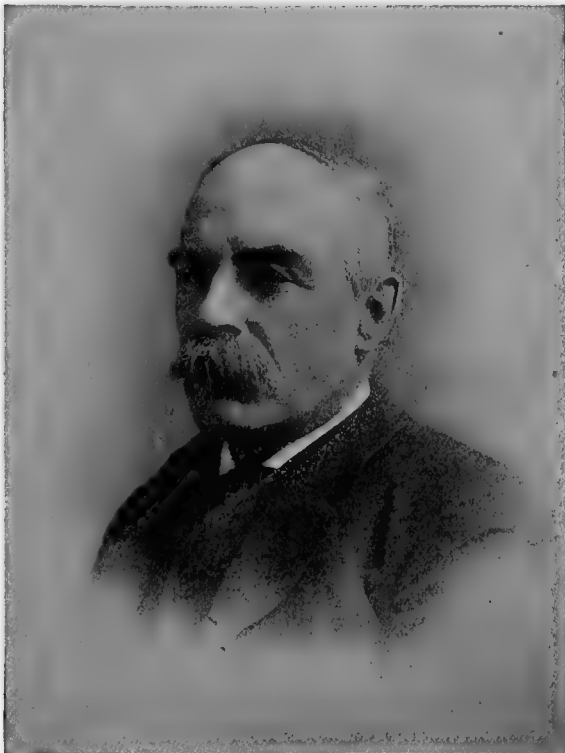
In 1842 he commenced mercantile business in Concord, but in the spring of 1843 he removed to Sunapee, where he carried on business for five years. In 1848 Mr. Wadleigh came to Penacook and bought the Graphic block, completing it during the following year. He also built a house on the corner of Washington and Union streets, where he resided for a number of years. He kept a millinery store in his new block for some ten years, and then removed his business to Concord, where he remained in trade during the remainder of his life. Since his death the business at Concord has been continued by his daughter. Mr. Wadleigh owned some farming land north of the village on which he bestowed considerable personal attention in the summer season, in the later years of his life.

Mr. Wadleigh was married June 10, 1841, to Almira A. Challis,

of Sutton, who died December 11, 1860, leaving four children,—William R., a corporal in the Fifth Regiment, N. H. Vols.; Ella A., Almira C., and Frank C., of whom Ella alone survives. Mr. Wadleigh died at Concord, April 10, 1896. His son William lived but nine years after the war; he died at Penacook, July 24, 1874.

CHARLES M. ROLFE.

Charles Moody Rolfe, eldest son of Capt. Nathaniel and Mary J. (Moody) Rolfe, and lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Henry Rolfe, one of the original proprietors of Concord, was born



CHARLES M. ROLFE.

in Penacook, August 18, 1841. His education was obtained in the village schools, common and high, and at the close of his school days he was employed in the manufacture of doors, sash, and blinds in the shops of his father. After his father's company

had retired from the business, in 1866 Charles formed a new company with his brother Abial, the firm name being C. M. & A. W. Rolfe, and the line of goods which they manufactured was the same as made by the older firm in which their father was manager. The new firm leased shops and sawmill on Water street, where they operated for several years, and then moved back to the Concord side of the river, locating on Merrimack street, using a portion of the original Rolfe estate.

Mr. Rolfe has found an increasing business from year to year, and now employs some fifty or more men, using about two million feet of pine lumber annually. Mr. Rolfe married Miss Maria L. Morrison, and has three sons,—Harlow, Henry, and Ben,—and one daughter, Mrs. Dr. Mary Farnum. Mr. Rolfe, like his father, is a strong Democrat in politics, and a member of the Congregational church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and of Dustin Island lodge, P. of H.

S. PRENTICE DANFORTH.

Sylvester Prentice Danforth, for many years a prominent citizen of Penacook, was born in that village, Boscawen side, August 14, 1838. His parents were Nathan C. and Sophia C. (Brown) Danforth. His father and grandfather were engaged in the lumber business for several years, while his maternal ancestors were farmers in a neighboring town.

In his youth, Mr. Danforth attended the public schools of the village and the Boscawen academy, where he completed his schooling at the age of eighteen years. He then learned the cabinet maker's trade with Caldwell & Amsden, for whom he worked eight years as foreman. On September 1, 1867, he moved to Concord and took a position as superintendent for Isaac Elwell & Co., furniture manufacturers, remaining with them three years. He next entered the shops of E. B. Hutchinson, contractor and builder, where he was foreman of the molding and finishing department for twelve years.

In 1882 Mr. Danforth purchased a half interest in the business of Charles Kimball, manufacturing interior and exterior building finish, and dealing in lumber. In 1887 George S. Forrest became a partner. Mr. Kimball retired in 1893, and F. A. Morgan came

in, but the present firm consists of Mr. Danforth and Mr. Forrest only, the firm name being Danforth & Forrest. This firm have an excellent reputation as contractors and builders, and have been quite successful. Mr. Danforth has been twice married. First, on August 14, 1863, to Miss Caroline A. Morgan of Penacook, who bore him one son, Herbert Milton, who is now engaged in



S. PRENTICE DANFORTH.

the business with his father. The name of his second wife was Flora Augusta Wheeler. When residing at the village he was a member of the Fisherville Cornet band, and an excellent bass player, as well as the handsomest man in the organization. In politics Mr. Danforth is a Democrat, and prominent in the councils of his party. He was an alternate at the National Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896.

Mr. Danforth has been a successful officer in the Masonic fra-

ternity for many years, being a past master of Blazing Star lodge, past commander of Mount Horeb commandery, Knights Templar, past district deputy grand master, past grand lecturer of the fourth Masonic district, and is also a Thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

HENRY E. CHAMBERLIN.

Henry Eastman Chamberlin, for nearly twenty years the station agent at Penacook, was born at Newbury, Vt., May 28, 1854. His parents were Charles and Ruth (Eastman) Chamberlin. His father was born in Newbury, Vt., and his mother in Haverhill, N. H.; and he is a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of Roger Eastman, the founder of the family in America. Mr. Chamberlin attended the public schools of Newbury and Haverhill until fourteen years old.

In 1869 he went to Union City, Ind., where he entered the employ of the Belle Fontaine R. R. Co. as a messenger boy and rose to the position of telegraph operator. In 1870 he took charge of the office in Anderson, Ind., and after working in a similar capacity for the company at various stations along the line, he came to Concord in 1873 and entered the train despatcher's office of the Northern Railroad.

Two years later he was appointed station agent at Penacook, and held that position until April, 1893. The patrons of the railroad, whom Mr. Chamberlin had served, were so well satisfied with his conduct of the office that at the termination of his services here a public meeting was held, and a fine gold watch and chain presented to Mr. Chamberlin to testify to the high esteem in which he was held by the citizens.

Mr. Chamberlin resigned his position as station agent to accept the office of superintendent of the Concord Street Railway, which position he still holds (June, 1900.)

Mr. Chamberlin was married November 23, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Livengood, of Union City, Ind. They have now three daughters, Myla, Iyla, and Ruth Elizabeth.

In politics Mr. Chamberlin is a Republican, and was elected by his party in 1892 a member of the board of aldermen from Ward 1, and in 1896 he was elected a member of the state legislature.



HENRY E. CHAMBERLIN.

He is a member of Contoocook lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., of Penacook, and of Penacook encampment, No. 3, of Concord. Also he is a member and past captain of J. S. Durgin camp, No. 7, Sons of Veterans.

HON. W. G. BUXTON.

Willis George Buxton was born in Henniker, N. H., August 22, 1856. His parents were Daniel M. and Abbia A. (Whitaker) Buxton.

His father was born in Henniker, and his mother in Deering, N. H. After receiving his elementary education in the public schools of Henniker, he pursued a higher course of study in the Clinton Grove and New London academies. In 1876 he commenced the study of law in the office of B. K. Webber of Hills-

borough Bridge, and in 1878 entered Boston University Law school, from which he was graduated in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Hillsborough.

In 1882 he removed to Penacook, where he was associated with Judge Nehemiah Butler for a time, and continued to occupy the same office after the death of his partner. Mr. Buxton was



HON. WILLIS G. BUXTON.

instrumental in establishing the Penacook & Boscawen Water Works, of which he is at present the treasurer and superintendent.

He is clerk of the Penacook Electric Light company, also treasurer of the town of Boscawen, and has served on the board of education. For several years past he has been secretary of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home. Mr. Buxton has been a member of the Republican State committee since 1886; was a mem-

ber of the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire in 1889; and was elected to the house of representatives from Boscawen in 1895, where he served as chairman of the committee on elections. Two years later he was elected to the New Hampshire senate, where he served as chairman of the committee on the judiciary.



RESIDENCE OF HON. WILLIS G. BUXTON.

Mr. Buxton was married June 4, 1884, to Miss Martha J. Flanders of Penacook; they have had one daughter, but she is not now living. Mr. Buxton is a member of Contoocook lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., Horace Chase lodge, No. 72, F. & A. Masons, of which he is a past master, Trinity chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, and of Mount Horeb commandery, Knights Templar.

Mr. Buxton conducts a large and profitable law practice and insurance business, and resides in his commodious homestead on North Main street.

HON. JOHN WHITAKER.

John Whitaker, son of John and Hannah (Bickford) Whitaker, was born at Hopkinton, N. H., June 9, 1835. His ancestors were patriotic men, his great-grandfather serving as a soldier in



HON. JOHN WHITAKER.

the Revolutionary war, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. The father of Mr. Whitaker was also a soldier in the War of 1812, enlisting at first for three months, and at the expiration of that time, he enlisted for three years.

Mr. Whitaker attended the public schools at Hopkinton until sixteen years of age, and then came to Penacook, entering the employ of Seth Hoyt (his brother-in-law) in the livery stable and

express business. In 1858 he opened a livery stable on his own account, and continued in that business for four years.

In 1864 he went into the lumber business in company with George F. Sanborn, who withdrew at the end of one year. Mr. Whitaker next formed a partnership with H. H. Amsden and B. F. Caldwell, under the firm name of John Whitaker & Co.



RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN WHITAKER.

This firm contracted to furnish the pine lumber for use in the cabinet shop of Caldwell, Amsden & Co., and continued the connection for many years. In 1886 Mr. Whitaker purchased the interests of his associates, and conducted the business alone until 1890, when he retired from active business, having accumulated a competency during the years of his business life.

Mr. Whitaker is a Democrat in politics, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He served as assessor of ward one in 1859, and represented his ward in the common council, also on the board of aldermen for two years, 1871 and 1876. He was

elected representative in the state legislature in 1862, and state senator in 1893-'94.

Although out of active business, Mr. Whitaker has a number of interests which claim more or less of his time, being a member of the board of water commissioners; a director of the Penacook Electric Light company; president of the Concord Axle company; trustee of the Guarantee Saving bank, and other positions which require some attention. His most active work during the summer season is the care of his steamboats and smaller boats which run on the Contoocook river above the park; this occupation has brought him the title of "Commodore."

Mr. Whitaker is a thirty-second degree Mason, having a membership in Horace Chase lodge, No. 72, of which he is a charter member, and has occupied one important position ever since the lodge was instituted; in Trinity chapter, Royal Arch Masons; in Mount Horeb commandery, Knights Templar, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua; also in Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Boston. He is also a veteran fireman, being a past foreman of Pioneer Fire Engine company, and served as assistant engineer of the fire department several years. On February 6, 1860, Mr. Whitaker was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Caldwell, and their homestead on Washington street is one of the finest places in the village; their lawns, shrubbery, and flower gardens are particularly attractive, those being under the special care and direction of Mrs. Whitaker. Mr. Whitaker enjoys the distinction of being the largest man in the village, his height being six feet three inches, and his weight 300 pounds, and when on parade with the Knights Templar his commanding form is always seen at the right of the line.

HON. EDMUND H. BROWN.

Edmund Hayes Brown was born at Penacook, October 29, 1857. He is the youngest son of Deacon Henry Hayes and Lucretia (Symonds) Brown, and traces his ancestry directly back to the early Pilgrim settlers.

He was educated in the district schools, the Penacook academy, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. After completing his studies he entered the works of the Concord Axle

company, where he applied himself to learning the various branches of the business, and in 1887 was appointed superintendent of the manufacturing department, which position he filled most successfully for ten years. Mr. Brown was one of the incorporators of the Concord Axle company, has been a member of the board of directors since its organization, and is also the clerk



HON. EDMUND H. BROWN.

of the corporation. He was one of the organizers of the Penacook Electric Light company, and is a director in that company also. In 1897 Mr. Brown became associated with Mr. Charles E. Foote in the well-known house of Foote, Brown & Co., having purchased a half interest from Stewart I. Brown.

In politics he has been an earnest supporter of the Republican party from the day he became a voter, and has served the party

zealously in his ward organization, and upon the state central committee of which he was a member from 1887 to 1893.

As a candidate for the house of representatives in 1893, he contributed his full share towards redeeming his ward, and was elected by a fair majority. At the Republican convention in 1895 he received a unanimous nomination for senator in the eleventh senatorial district, and at the subsequent election was handsomely elected as the first Republican ever sent from that district. In religious and educational matters Mr. Brown has always taken an active interest. He joined the First Baptist church at the age of fifteen, and is now one of the deacons. He has been a member of the Sunday-school since childhood, and was for several years its most successful superintendent. He was president of the New Hampshire Baptist State convention in 1893, and is still a trustee.

Mr. Brown is a trustee of Colby academy at New London, and has been on the board of education in ward one; he is also a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

In Masonry Mr. Brown has attained the thirty-second degree, being a past master of Horace Chase lodge, No. 72, and a member of Trinity chapter, Horace Chase council, Mount Horeb commandery, Knights Templar, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua.

On October 11, 1881, Mr. Brown married Miss Mary Belle Proctor, daughter of the late Dr. William Proctor of Pittsfield. They have had three children,—Helen L., Howard H., and William P.; the latter died in infancy. The family residence is on Elm street.

DR. A. C. ALEXANDER.

Anson Colby Alexander was born in Littleton, N. H., October 10, 1855. His parents were Wesley and Sarah B. (Bray) Alexander. Both paternal and maternal great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Littleton, and at the New Hampton and New London academies. His medical studies were begun under the instruction of Doctors Daniel Lee Jones and Charles W. Rowell, both of Lancaster. He next went to Philadelphia, and in 1879

graduated from the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and Surgery. In the following year he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical college in Philadelphia. He also graduated from the Pennsylvania hospital. He was the only New England student in many years who won the gold medal at the Hahnemann college for superior scholarship in every department.



DR. A. C. ALEXANDER.

In the spring of 1881 he came to Penacook and began the practice of his profession, succeeding to the practice of the late Dr. S. M. Emery, and occupying the Dr. Emery residence. He soon secured a very large practice in the village and surrounding towns. His office for several years was in the Knowlton block, but in 1890 he purchased the Mechanics block and fitted up a

commodious set of offices in that building, and there he has remained to the present date. Besides his regular practice, Dr. Alexander has devoted much time and study to the production of several specific remedies; one of these being the specific exhalant for catarrhal troubles, which is now manufactured by a corporation organized for that business. Of late he has attained a wide notoriety by his discovery of a new treatment of cancer. His practice in this specialty brought so large a number of people for treatment that it became necessary to secure a permanent hospital for their use.

A corporation was formed in 1898, and built the Alexander sanatorium. That is quite a large building located a little to the west of the old hotel on the Boscawen side of the river, fitted up conveniently for the purpose, having rooms for some thirty-five patients. There is a resident physician at the sanatorium so that Dr. Alexander can devote a portion of his time to his general practice. The success of his treatment has led to the establishment of offices in Boston, where he is associated with Dr. Frank O. Webber. The business is growing rapidly, and the remedy is now given to the medical profession at large. Physicians in all sections of the world are now using the remedy successfully.

On June 22, 1882, Dr. Alexander was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Goodwin, a native of North Attleboro, Mass. They have two children, Marion, who is early developing unusual talent as a performer on the violin; and Harold Wesley Alexander. The doctor himself has much natural talent in the line of music, being a strong tenor singer, a violinist, and an excellent conductor of chorus singing. He is a member of the First Baptist church, and conducts the music for all the Sunday-school concerts at Easter and Christmas.

Dr. Alexander is well advanced in the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Horace Chase lodge; a member of Trinity chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Mount Horeb commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a past grand of Dustin Island lodge, I. O. O. F., as well as a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the New England Gynecological and Surgical society of Boston, also a trustee of the New Hampshire Savings bank at Concord. Dr. Alexander has been an active member of

the school board on the Boscawen side of the river, and has served the citizens of his town as a representative in the New Hampshire legislature. He was one of the organizers of the Union club of Penacook and is a past president of that organization. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

DAVID F. DUDLEY, ESQ.

David Franklin Dudley was born in China, Maine, October 17, 1857. His parents were Matthew F. and Patience A. (Hutchins) Dudley.



DAVID F. DUDLEY, ESQ.

While a boy David attended the schools of Saco and Biddeford for a time. After his father's death his mother was married again, and they removed to Newmarket, N. H., about 1866, and later to

Deerfield, N. H., where David cast his first vote in 1879. After graduating from Pembroke academy in 1879, he spent some time in the occupation of school teacher at Deerfield, N. H. Having chosen the law for his profession in life, he entered the office of Leach & Stevens, where he studied three years. In August, 1883, he was admitted to the Merrimack County bar, and began the practice of law at Penacook and Concord. Having won the confidence and good will of his townsmen, he was elected to the city council in 1885 and 1886, and to the board of aldermen in 1895 and 1896. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Garfield in 1880. He belongs to Horace Chase lodge, No. 72, F. & A. M., Contoocook lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Union club, of which he is a past president.

In 1879 Mr. Dudley married Miss Blanche L. Fowler, a daughter of Trueworthy L. Fowler of Pembroke, N. H. They have four children,—Gale, Trueworthy F., Roy, and Ethel May, and their residence is on High street.

At the election of November, 1900, Mr. Dudley was honored by election to the office of county solicitor for Merrimack county.

MAJ. RICHARD GAGE.

Richard Gage, son of Thaddeus, was born in Methuen, Mass., December 11, 1776. He was an older brother of Hon. William H. Gage, and came to Penacook about the year 1800, and settled near the lower falls of the Contoocook. In 1805, February 6, he married Susannah, daughter of Capt. John Chandler, the landlord of the first tavern in the village. He was at first engaged in farming and subsequently, in company with his brother William, engaged in the lumber business at the sawmill which they built where the Stratton corn mill now stands. This business he continued during his lifetime, and his sons, Calvin and Chandler, continued it for another generation. Mr. Gage was a man of good abilities, and may be justly called one of the founders of the village, which he served as representative in the New Hampshire legislature for the years 1838 and 1839.

Mr. Gage was a man of strict religious principles and practice, and of the Congregational faith. So strong was his aversion to

card playing that he burned a pack of cards found in his barn, declaring that he would not have dared to tie up his cattle in the barn if he had known that cards were secreted there. Major Gage died May 18, 1855, aged 79 years, leaving six sons, Calvin, John Chandler, Hiram, Luther, B. Franklin, and Richard, also one daughter, wife of Nehemiah Butler, Esq.

REV. JOSEPH F. FIELDEN.

Joseph Flanders Fielden, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scott) Fielden, was born October 23, 1844, at Somersworth, N. H. He



REV. JOSEPH F. FIELDEN.

fitted for college at the Somersworth high school, and took his college course at Brown university, Providence, R. I. Having decided to prepare for the ministry, he took the course of train-

ing for that profession at the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological seminary. Before beginning his pastorate, and while continuing his studies, he came to Penacook, uniting with the First Baptist in 1868, by letter from the First Baptist church of Providence, R. I. While at Penacook he was a teacher at Penacook academy nearly two years. Mr. Fielden was licensed to preach by the First Baptist church of Penacook, and so began his life-work while a resident of the village. In 1870 Mr. Fielden went to New London, N. H., and taught in the academy there one term.

In May, 1872, he was ordained at Franklin Falls, N. H., and installed as pastor of the Baptist church there. He remained as pastor at Franklin Falls over nine years, and did much to build up that church. His knowledge of schools led to his appointment as superintending school committee, in which position he served the citizens for several years.

Soon after his settlement at Franklin, he came to Penacook and took for his wife Miss Nellie Maria Brown, daughter of Deacon H. H. Brown. They were married January 16, 1873, and one child, Henry B., born June 29, 1874, is still living.

The second pastorate of Mr. Fielden was at Winchester, Mass., beginning in August, 1881, and continuing until February, 1892.

In March, 1892, he was installed as pastor of the Baptist church at Newport, N. H., where he remained a little over four years. In August, 1896, Mr. Fielden assumed the pastoral duties for the Baptist church at Winchendon, Mass., in which position he is still at work.

Mr. Fielden is a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, having served in the Sixtieth regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, during their term of service in 1864.

Mrs. Nellie M. Fielden died at Winchester, Mass., July 10, 1884, and Mr. Fielden married, on May 4, 1886, Miss Ada G. Gardner, daughter of Rev. Dr. George W. Gardner, former principal of New London academy. From this union they have six children,—Paul, born February 7, 1887; Margaret, born April 8, 1888; Laura, born January 14, 1890; Andrew G., born October 28, 1891; Clarence B., born August 22, 1894; Ruth E., born October 30, 1897.

Mr. Fielden still retains an interest in the Penacook church and

people, and occasionally makes a short visit to his relatives. He is a stockholder in the Concord Axle company.

DR. A. E. EMERY.

Alfred Eastman Emery, son of Isaac and Eliza L. (Eastman) Emery, was born in Concord, N. H., April 21, 1841. He was educated at the Concord High school, Franklin academy, and the



DR. ALFRED E. EMERY.

New Hampton institute. In 1858 he began reading medicine with Dr. Charles P. Gage at Concord, and later took two courses of lectures at Harvard university and at the University of Vermont, receiving his degree of M. D. from the latter institution in 1865. Dr. Emery was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States navy on March 28, 1863. His first service was on the

hospital ship *Red Rover* attached to the Mississippi squadron. Later he was on the U. S. S. *Keystone State* with the North Atlantic squadron. He resigned February 9, 1865, after serving twenty-three months.

After receiving his degree of M. D. he first settled in Wilton, Conn., where he remained thirteen years, then in 1879 he moved to Penacook, where the remainder of his life was spent, and where he attained a wide practice in Penacook and West Concord.

He was admitted to the New Hampshire Medical society in 1865, and belonged later to the Center District Medical society and to the Connecticut Medical society. While at Penacook Dr. Emery served a term as physician at the New Hampshire state prison, also as a member of the United States Pension Examining board, also as assistant city physician. Dr. Emery was mustered into W. I. Brown Post 31, G. A. R., on November 28, 1879, and maintained his connection with it during the remainder of his life, serving as commander for one term, and as surgeon for many years. He was assistant adjutant-general of the department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., in 1884, during Commander Linehan's second term. He was prominent in the Knights of Honor, being one of the grand officers for New Hampshire, and was also a member of Horace Chase lodge, F. and A. Masons.

Dr. Emery served as a member of the board of aldermen under Mayor Cogswell, and was for several years a member of the board of education in district No. 20. He was always deeply interested in public affairs, a keen observer of men and measures, widely read, well posted, strong in his convictions, and a staunch Republican in politics. In religious matters he was inclined towards the Unitarian denomination.

Dr. Emery was married April 6, 1863, to Annie E., daughter of Philip Stark, by whom he had three children, Annie K., Mary S., and Arthur B., all of whom with their mother are still living. Dr. Emery was a man who deserved many friends and had them. By his professional associates he was esteemed for his ability and for his devotion to the ethics of his profession. Others knew him as the kind and loving husband and father; the genial friend and acquaintance; the public-spirited citizen; the upright man. He died May 23, 1900, and was buried at Pine Grove cemetery, East

Concord, the G. A. R. burial service being given at the grave by W. I. Brown post, B. Frank Varney commander, and John C. Linehan chaplain.

CALVIN GAGE.

Calvin Gage, son of Richard and Susannah (Chandler) Gage, was born November 17, 1811, in the old Gage house which stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of Abram Hook; the present house being the home of Calvin and his brother, John C.,



CALVIN GAGE.

during their later years. Mr. Gage early engaged in the occupations of his father, farming and lumbering, but the latter branch took the largest share of his time and attention. In company with his brother, John Chandler, he rebuilt the first Gage sawmill

and did an extensive business for many years. They also built and operated a large lumber mill at Ottawa, Canada, for a few years. Calvin was also a member of the firm Gage, Porter & Co., saw manufacturers, which company was under the management of his cousin, Isaac K. Gage, for a long term of years. Mr. Gage was active in making arrangements for building the first cotton mill in the village. Previous to the purchase by the Fishers, the ownership of the land and water power in the central part of the village was in several different hands, and Mr. Gage bought up all the different lots, which later were purchased by the Fisher Brothers of Boston, who organized the Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanic Co., built the cotton mills and so gave the village a good start. Mr. Gage was a man of excellent mechanical ability and sound judgment in all matters pertaining to dams, flumes, and water powers. He built over the dam for the Penacook mill in 1886, also the dam at the Contoocook mill at an earlier date, as well as the small dam at the Concord Axle Works, and others in various places.

Calvin Gage was one of the original members of the First Congregational society, organized in 1848, and continued in the faith of his fathers during life. He served his native town in nearly all the offices of honor and trust, and was a member of the state legislature in 1849 and 1850. He was one of the proprietors of Penacook academy, and did his full share in building up that school. In all general matters of interest or importance in the village Mr. Gage was always active and prominent. In personal appearance Mr. Gage was a fine sample of American manhood, tall and broad shouldered, with full robust body, great strength and endurance, and a most genial, attractive countenance, which made him one of the handsomest men that ever lived in the village. During his later years Mr. Gage went to Minnesota in 1887 for a few years, where three of his sons were living, but passed his last year at the old homestead. Mr. Gage died January 30, 1889, and was buried in River Dale cemetery at Boscawen. Mr. Gage was twice married,—first to Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Pearson, September 25, 1835, by whom he had two daughters; Hannah Pearson and Martha A.; second to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Ryan, April 29, 1846, by whom he had ten children, five

sons and five daughters: George W., Rebecca P., Annie B., Harley C., Hannah P., Mary H., Nettie A., John F., George M., and Spicer R.

HANNIBAL BONNEY.

Hannibal Bonney, proprietor of the Penacook house, was born in Winthrop, Maine, February 26, 1815. His parents were James and Cynthia (Cole) Bonney; his father was also born in Win-



HANNIBAL BONNEY.

throp, and his mother in Massachusetts. There were nine sons in the family of whom Mr. Bonney is the only one now living.

The only education that he received was from the schools of his native town. He worked on the farm at home until he was eighteen years old, and then on September 4, 1833, enlisted in a Dragoon regiment of the United States army, and served with

that regiment eight years. After that he enlisted in the Texan army for the period of "during the war." He also served in the Seminole Indian war in Florida, making a record of longer and more arduous service for his country than any veteran in this vicinity.

Soon after leaving the army Mr. Bonney engaged in the hotel business which he has followed over forty years. He came to Penacook in 1862, purchased the old tavern stand, and has since kept one of the very best country hotels to be found in New England. His family includes Mrs. Bonney, his son, William, with his wife and two grandchildren. His son is associated in the care of the hotel with his father, and undoubtedly will maintain the excellent reputation of "Bonney's Hotel" for many years to come.

HON. JOHN C. PEARSON.

John Couch Pearson, son of Nathan and Eliza (Couch) Pearson, was born in Boscawen, N. H., May 25, 1835. His education began in the common schools of his native town, was continued at Kimball Union academy, and at Merrimack Normal institute. After his school days Mr. Pearson remained with his father on the old home farm until 1867, when he moved to Concord, and took a position in the freight office of the Concord railroad. He remained there but a short time, as his father's failing health necessitated his return to the homestead; he was the only child. After his father's death, which occurred in 1868, he remained on the farm about three years; he then, in 1871, bought out the country store at Corser Hill in the town of Webster, where he remained in trade five years. In 1876 Mr. Pearson came to Penacook, where he has resided to the present time. His first business in the village was also store keeping in the old Batchelder store building. He bought out J. P. Hubbard, but continued the business there only one year, when he sold out to John McNeil. After retiring from the store business, he engaged in the Western Loan business, which he made his principal occupation for a number of years. In this business he was particularly successful, for of all the loans which he placed each and every one was paid, both principal and interest complete, so that no one of his customers ever lost a dollar on the business placed by Mr. Pearson.

He has, for the last twenty years or more, given much of his time and attention to business of a public nature, having been an officer of the school district most of the time, a selectman of the town of Boscawen, a deputy sheriff of Merrimack county, also county commissioner, representative in the New Hampshire legislature, and a state senator. Aside from those affairs, he has done



HON. JOHN C. PEARSON.

a large amount of work as administrator, executor, and assignee of estates, his abilities, experience, and sound judgment making him particularly well equipped for handling all such interests. In addition to all other occupations, Mr. Pearson is always doing more or less farming, having a considerable amount of land in his possession.

He has a fine homestead in a commanding location in the

northwestern part of the village, on so high ground as to overlook the village and surrounding country.

In politics Mr. Pearson is a prominent Republican, and has been a member of the State Central committee.

He is an exemplary member of the Congregational church and a liberal contributor to that society.

On November 27, 1856, Mr. Pearson married Miss Elizabeth S. Colby, and they have had four children,—Carrie E. (deceased), Hon. Edward N., the present secretary of state, John W., a civil engineer, and Harlan C., the city editor of the Concord *Monitor*. All three of his sons are graduates of Dartmouth college, and are a trio of whom the father may justly feel proud.

HON. NEHEMIAH BUTLER.

Nehemiah Butler, descendant from the first settlers of Pelham, N. H., was born in that town February 22, 1824. His parents were John and Olive (Davis) Butler. He received his education in the schools of his native town, also at Pinkerton academy in Derry, and at Pembroke academy. He studied law in the law school of Harvard university, and in the office of Hon. Asa Fowler at Concord. He was admitted to the Merrimack County bar in 1848, and immediately began practice in his profession at Penacook. In November, 1852, he was appointed clerk of the superior court of judicature, and of the court of common pleas for the county of Merrimack, succeeding Hon. N. B. Baker, and moved to Concord, where he resided and held that clerkship until 1860. He then returned to Penacook and resumed the practice of law. In 1862 he was elected county commissioner, and was reëlected each year until 1868. Upon the decease of Hon. J. D. Sleeper he was reappointed clerk of the courts for Merrimack county, and held that place for one year. In 1869 and 1870 he represented the town of Boscawen in the state legislature. During the Civil War he was agent of the town of Boscawen to furnish its quota of soldiers and attend to the financial affairs connected therewith. He also was elected selectman of that town for seven successive years. He was one of the proprietors of Penacook academy, and rendered efficient aid in the establishment and maintenance of that school. On July 25, 1876, he was appointed judge of

probate for the county of Merrimack, and continued in that position until his decease. As a lawyer and judge, Mr. Butler commanded the respect and esteem of all who had business with him or his court. As a citizen he was esteemed for his strict integrity, his sound judgment, and his readiness to help in every good cause. He built a commodious homestead on the high table



HON. NEHEMIAH BUTLER.

land on the north side of the village which affords extensive views of the Contoocook river and valley, and which is still occupied by his son Benjamin.

Judge Butler was married, November 15, 1849, to Miss Mary Magoon, only daughter of Maj. Richard Gage of Penacook. There were six children,—Charles Nehemiah, George Gage, (deceased), Susan Olive (deceased), John Gage, of Chicago,

the sales manager of the great flour concern, Pillsbury-Washburn Co. of Minneapolis; Calvin Gage (deceased), and Benjamin Franklin who remains at the old homestead. Judge Butler died in 1883, and was buried at Boscawen plain.

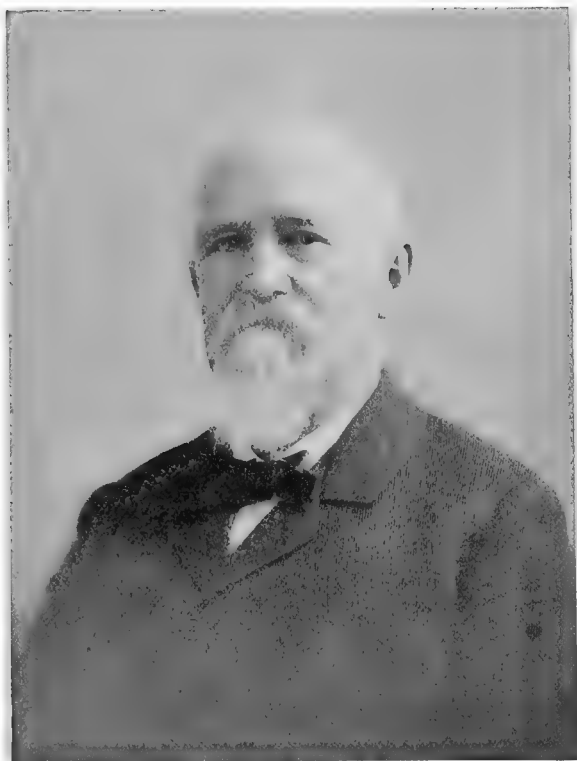
CHARLES E. FOOTE.

Charles Edwin Foote, a leading merchant of Penacook, was born at Salisbury, N. H., June 5, 1840. His parents were Thomas and Lydia (Taber) Foote. His schooling was in the town schools and at the Salisbury academy. Mr. Foote began the business of store keeping in 1860, opening a country store in his native town under the firm name of C. E. Foote & Co., the company including his brother-in-law. He remained in the business at Salisbury ten years, and then removed to Penacook and bought the interest of David Putnam in the old Brown store. The partner of Mr. Putnam was Lyman K. Hall, who remained with Mr. Foote, making the firm name Hall & Foote. Five years later Mr. Hall sold out to David A. Brown, and the firm name was changed to Brown & Foote.

Eleven years later, in 1886, Mr. Brown sold his interest to his nephew, Stewart I. Brown, and the style of the firm was then changed to Foote, Brown & Co. After eleven years at this store Mr. Stewart I. Brown sold his half interest to his cousin, Hon. E. H. Brown, but this made no change in the firm name. Mr. Foote has now been in business at this store thirty years, and with the ten years at Salisbury makes a term of forty years in the same line of business, and is justly entitled to the distinction of being the leading merchant of the village. In 1885 Mr. Foote began writing life insurance for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, and is still doing some business in that line. Since coming to this village Mr. Foote has not found much time to give to public offices until 1897, when he was elected alderman for ward one for two years, and reelected in 1899 for another term. Mr. Foote joined the Methodist church at Salisbury in 1860, and since he came to Penacook has been a prominent member of the church here. He is one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church; has been one of the class leaders; superintendent of Sunday-school for many years—in fact has

served in all positions except pastor, and is still teacher of a large class of men in the Sunday-school. He is a fine singer and has been the leading bass for the Methodist choir ever since 1870.

In 1896 Mr. Foote was chosen a lay delegate from the New Hampshire Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cleveland, Ohio. Also in 1900 he was



CHARLES E. FOOTE.

chosen to the same office, and spent one month in attendance at the General Conference at Chicago; at both of these he served on important committees. Mr. Foote is a member of Horace Chase lodge, F & A. Masons, also a member of the Knights of Honor.

On June 11, 1860, Mr. Foote married Miss Mary F. Smith, daughter of Dr. Robert Smith of Salisbury. They have had two

children,—Helen L., wife of James Farrand of Penacook, and Charles Smith Foote who died in infancy. Mr. Foote has a comfortable homestead on High street with large, well-shaded grounds.

MAJOR WILLIAM I. BROWN.

[This sketch of Major Brown was written by Samuel N. Brown, by request of the W. I. Brown Post 31, G. A. R., and read at the meeting of November 2, 1875.]

William Ide Brown, the son of John S. and Deborah (Ide) Brown, was born in Attleboro, Mass., August 27, 1839. In 1843 his parents removed to Fisherville, N. H., which was his home from that time. His early life was as uneventful as that of the majority of village boys. He was not a strong, robust child, but small in stature and of delicate health. He eagerly embraced all the opportunities for education that the village afforded in the public and private schools.

Wishing for a more thorough and extended course of education, in 1855 he entered the academic department of the New London Literary and Scientific Institution, at which place he spent three years in preparing for college. After much serious thought and reflection on the subject, he made a public profession of his faith, and on June 7, 1857, was baptized, and joined the First Baptist church in Fisherville, and continued an active member till his death. I believe, from this time, it was his earnest endeavor to live a Christian life;—how successful he was, I leave others to say.

A college friend thus writes: "He was one who made many friends, and I don't know that he ever lost one. His purity of life was unquestioned, and he came forth from the ordeal of city college life without even the smell of fire on his garments. He was throughout a consistent Christian."

His college historian says: "But his highest aim while in college was to lead an upright Christian life. That life may not have conformed to the ideal that was ever before him—it probably did not; but it was an unselfish life—a life without stain. He would have every one know that he was a Christian; his daily life should attest the sincerity of his profession; moreover, he would array himself with the Christian men of his college. Accordingly, on entering the university, he at once enrolled his

name on the books of the Religions Society. There are those who have not yet forgotten the earnest simplicity of his words, when, soon after his matriculation at one of the meetings of the society, he spoke of his previous Christian life and of his anticipations respecting the work to which he had consecrated himself."

The colonel, under whom he served two years, testifies to his excellent moral character, and that "he had most successfully resisted the temptations incident to army life."

Shortly after his conversion, he conceived it to be his duty to enter the ministry, and from that time his education was directed to that end. For aught that I know, he held that resolve intact till the day of his death. His pastor thus writes of him, in regard to this: "Amid the trials and temptations of student life, beyond the smoke and carnage of the battle-field, he held his sacred calling steadily in view, and felt that necessity was laid upon him; yea, woe was unto him if he preached not the gospel. He cherished no romantic ideas of the pulpit as a means of winning popular applause, or the pastor's study as a stepping-stone to ease and literary culture; he had deliberately chosen the ministry of reconciliation as his work for life, and looked forward to it with deep and settled convictions of duty rather than enthusiastic anticipations of success."

Graduating with honor at New London, he entered Brown university in the fall of 1858, and for four years pursued the regular collegiate course.

As a scholar, though above the average, he did not aspire to or take a high rank. In a letter he says: "I do not think that either my health or my abilities warrant me in aiming for the highest honors." Notwithstanding this, he received appointments both for Junior Exhibition and Commencement.

His genial nature won for him the regard not only of his class, but the men of other classes. During his last year in college he was elected president of his class—the highest honor they could confer, as the appointment was for life.

Of slight frame and impaired health, he was conscious of the necessity of strengthening his constitution by physical exercise, and entered with zest into the college sports, spending what time

he could spare in the gymnasium, or rowing on the river (he having early joined the college boat club, a connection he retained throughout his college course). He little dreamed of the inestimable value the time thus spent would be to him hereafter.

The outbreak of the war found him quietly pursuing his studies. Many of the collegians enlisted in the first regiments that volunteered, and in his letters he made frequent mention of the patriotic feeling which pervaded the university. April 17, 1861, he wrote: "To-night, as I see the streets thick with uniforms, it begins to seem like war. The excitement here is intense. I hope New Hampshire will furnish her quota of troops in season." And with pride he refers to the fact that Brown university, with less than half the number of students that were at Yale, had furnished more volunteers.

In May, 1861, a military company was formed in college, called the "University Cadets," and he was among the first to place his name on the roll, and there received his first military instruction.

May 20, 1861, he went to Boston to witness the departure of the Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, for the seat of war; and, proud of the representatives of the old Granite state, he wrote: "I felt as if I could give them all a hearty shake of the hand and a 'God bless you!' I was most agreeably disappointed in the appearance and discipline of the men. As the representative of New Hampshire here, I have had to stand not a little of bluster and slurring on account of her slowness in sending out troops. I have not been posted at all in regard to her movements or her soldiers, and accordingly have had to bear it all. But now I can stand up for the Granite state with an intelligent and patriotic feeling."

As yet he had not felt it to be his duty to enlist. We all cherished the opinion that a few weeks' campaign would make an end of civil strife, and his thoughts were still turned to his life-work.

But the Peninsular campaign, in the early summer of 1862, put an end to all hopes of a speedy termination of the war, and the question of his duty to his country arrested his attention.

July 2, 1862, writing of relatives in the service, he says: "I wish I could have the results in my character of such experience.

That is what will toughen, will develop, will strain every energy of being, will make a man more a man. There is something so noble in this absorbing of little selfish interests in one great one! Before a man can sincerely and intelligently give himself a ready sacrifice to his country, his whole nature must pass through an ordeal that cannot but raise him in the scale of being. I do not



MAJ. WILLIAM I. BROWN.

mean that a patriot will long continue to balance his own interests and his country's before he will decide for the latter; but that true patriotism is something more than mere impulse, mere ignorance of the cost, mere indifference. It is the result of a rational, settled conviction that the country needs great sacrifice, and is worthy of it. The patriotism of the country is going to have another test by raising three hundred thousand more men. Who won't have to go, who can?"

Soon after writing this he left Providence for the vacation preceding commencement, when he should leave college. Nothing remained to complete his college course but delivering his graduating oration.

He bade adieu to his classmates, little thinking that with most of them the separation would be final. He had made all preparations for completing his education at the Newton Theological Institution, even to engaging his room. But at home, in the vacation, the need of the country for more men was ever in his mind, and the question, "Who can go?" was soon answered by him, "I will go,"—thus giving up all his cherished plans for the future.

I doubt if a man enlisted in the state to whom a soldier's life was more distasteful naturally than to him. His habits, training, aspirations, all led him towards an entirely different life; but when his duty was plain to him, waiving all obstacles, he cheerfully accepted the new life, and henceforth devoted himself wholly to his new profession.

He at once began recruiting for the Ninth regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, then forming at Concord, and, on the organization of the regiment, was appointed second lieutenant in Company K, his commission dating from August 10, 1862.

The regiment left the state August 25, and, arriving at Washington, went into camp at Arlington Heights. Shortly after their arrival the battles of the second Bull Run and Chantilly were fought, followed by the advance of Lee into Maryland. The demand for troops was so urgent that the regiment (which had been assigned to the Second division, Ninth Army Corps) was pushed on in pursuit of Lee.

With little experience in drill and none in the hardships of an active campaign, destitute of tents and camp equipage, the conduct of the regiment was worthy of all praise. Lieutenant Brown writes, September 11,—“The men are in good spirits and eager for a fight. I used to wonder how men could get so anxious, but I see now. We may be called into action soon. If so, I hope we shall do well. I am ready and waiting to go where duty calls, God only knowing my fate.”

Their expectations were soon realized, for on the 14th (only

three weeks from home) they took their share of the honor in the battle of South Mountain, charging up the slope and driving the enemy before them.

On the 18th they were again engaged at Antietam, being stationed opposite the famous "stone bridge," which they helped to carry by storm, and the defense of which was assigned them that night. The regiment lost heavily in the action, nearly one hundred being killed and wounded.

After the battle the regiment enjoyed a few weeks of comparative rest. Early in October, crossing Elk Ridge, they moved to Pleasant valley. Lieutenant Brown thus writes of the president's proclamation: "I still hold that the enforcement of the constitution is the direct object for which we contend; but I should feel that peace would be premature, if it should leave the slavery question as it now is. I should regard it as a calamity if the armed violence that threatens the constitution should be removed without removing the underlying cause. I hope we are now doing the fighting for centuries to come."

I again quote from another of his letters as indicative of his unflinching purpose: "No one would more gladly welcome an unconditional surrender on the part of the Confederacy than I would, but better a few more lives should be sacrificed than that the past sacrifice should be in vain. The length of life is not determined by our years, but by what we do. Death on the battle-field, with all its horrors, is preferable to slavery to unjust principles; a short life of freedom and honor, better than a long one of servitude and disgrace."

Writing after the battle of Antietam he says: "Many a time during the past year, under the influence of excitement and inspiring music, I have thought I could march with fortitude up to the cannon's mouth; but such feelings under such circumstances are not to be trusted. On the battle-field there is no music but the roar of cannon, the hissing of shells, and the hum of bullets. There is nothing very inspiring about this, I assure you. One must then draw upon the courage of principle; it must be the result of careful counting of the cost and a determination to meet the worst, and, if it does not come, to count it all as so much gain, as so much more than was to be expected."

I give these extracts from his letters, comrades, to show clearly the sentiments which inspired him amidst the dangers and discomforts of active service. In all his letters home he was careful to write nothing that would unnecessarily alarm his friends, ever speaking of his own adventures with extreme reticence. There are no tales

“——of most disastrous chances ;
Of moving accidents by flood and field ;
Of hair-breadth ‘scapes i’ the imminent deadly breach ;”

and if he alluded to the hardships it was generally in a playful manner.

On the 13th of December the regiment was engaged in the fearful slaughter at Fredericksburg, losing heavily.

In January, 1863, Lieutenant Brown was taken sick with a slow fever, the result of exposure, and remained in the general hospital at Aquia Creek till his health was restored, joining the regiment at Newport News just before they followed Burnside to Kentucky. In this new field they had a delightful experience compared with their campaign in Virginia. The duty was light (guarding the railroads and bridges against guerrillas), and, with comfortable quarters and abundant provisions, they soon recuperated. While there Lieutenant Brown received a first lieutenant's commission, dated March 1, 1863, and was transferred to Company B.

They were not destined to remain long in Kentucky, the Ninth Corps being ordered to report to General Grant, then investing Vicksburg. Leaving Kentucky, June 4, they went by rail to Cincinnati, and thence down the river on transports to their destination at Haines Bluff on the Yazoo river, and to the duty assigned them of guarding the rear of Grant's army then threatened by Johnston. For two months the troops suffered severely, the weather being extremely hot, the water very unwholesome, and scanty rations and long marches the order of the day. After the fall of Vicksburg they joined in the pursuit of Johnston, participating in the siege and capture of Jackson, Miss., and then returning to their old camp on the Yazoo.

July 25, 1863, Lieutenant Brown writes: “We have had a long, hard march. Many died by the wayside from exhaustion.

Rations were scarce, roast corn being our main dependence; water very bad and scarce." Yet, amid all these privations, he bore up wonderfully. He was now receiving the benefit of the hours spent in the gymnasium and on the Seekonk river. On the 10th of August they returned to Kentucky. The Ninth Corps went to the aid of Burnside, then at Knoxville, Tenn., but the brigade to which the Ninth New Hampshire belonged, being much reduced by sickness, were ordered to remain in Kentucky, the regiment having their headquarters at Paris.

November 1, 1863, Lieutenant Brown was commissioned as adjutant of the regiment. In February, 1864, they were ordered to Knoxville; remaining there but a few days, they returned to Kentucky, and thence to Annapolis, Md., remaining there until April 23, when they received marching orders and set out for Washington, joining the Army of the Potomac in the famous campaign of 1864. The regiment was not engaged at the Wilderness, but at Spottsylvania they suffered terribly, losing over two hundred men. They also took part in the battles of North Anna and Bethesda Church.

He writes at this time,—“Every one is cheerful and confident. Oh, how I wish the people of the North could witness the earnestness and determination of the campaign, the endurance of the soldiers, marching all night and fighting all day, sometimes with nothing to eat but the corn left by the mules.”

Arriving at Petersburg, they passed their time in the trenches. Of the life during those months it is unnecessary for me to speak; you who were there know the whole story. He writes at this time,—“I have full as strong a desire to resume my studies as I had one year ago, but I can't leave honorably while the campaign lasts. I will see the war through before I think of any other duty.”

On the 30th of July, at the explosion of the “Mine,” the regiment again distinguished itself, being among the first to enter the “Crater,” and sustaining a loss of ninety-two men, or one half their number. Early in September, his health shattered by the exposure and hardships of life in the trenches, Adjutant Brown came home on sick leave. While here he was offered, and accepted, the position of major in the Eighteenth New Hamp-

shire, then organizing at Concord, the commission dating from October 13, 1864. An officer of the Ninth New Hampshire, urging his promotion, thus wrote: "Since the regiment entered the service, Adjutant Brown has been with it in every battle, skirmish, and march, and, by the fidelity with which he has performed every duty devolving upon him, has won the high esteem and admiration of every officer in the regiment. He is brave, cool, and judicious under fire. When it was proposed to confer the rank of brevet major upon the officer who had conducted himself with the most conspicuous gallantry during the campaign, Adjutant Brown's name was the one most prominently mentioned."

Major Brown joined his regiment in November, 1864. They were stationed at City Point, Va., attached to the Engineer Corps, and during the winter were hard at work on the fortifications, building roads, etc., relieved only by an occasional march to the front when any movement was in progress.

In March, 1865, the regiment was ordered to the front, and assigned to the Third brigade, First division, Ninth Army Corps.

Immediately after the capture and recapture of Fort Stedman, they were ordered to hold the fort and lines of works to the right.

March 29 he wrote home (for the last time),—"We feel it is quite an honor to begin our life at the front in so famous a place," it being what was fitly termed one of the hottest places on the line. That night, about 10 o'clock, the enemy opened a heavy fire on the fort, which was returned with spirit until it became general for some distance along the line. The regiment was on the alert, expecting another charge on the work. While passing along the line, anxious to see how the men for the first time under a severe fire behaved, a Minié ball pierced his head, and he fell dead without a struggle. It was hard that one who had participated with honor in many of the most hotly-contested battles of the war should fall in a midnight skirmish just as the victory which he had so long fought and prayed for was within our grasp; but such is the fortune of war.

His life was almost the last one that the state sacrificed in the contest; and I believe that no braver soldier or truer patriot, among the many who went from the state, gave up his life in the cause.

On the 7th of April, when the whole land was rejoicing over the fall of Richmond and Petersburg, accompanied by a large circle of mourning relatives and friends, borne by the loving hands of classmates, he was laid in our quiet cemetery.

“ ’Tis little ; but it looks in truth,
As if the quiet bones were blest,
Among familiar names to rest,
And in the places of his youth.”

In an address of welcome to the students of Brown university who had served in the war, Prof. Angell thus alluded to his death: “ And yet one more we mourn. Just as we were hoping that death had completed his roll of victims from our ranks, as the rebellion was tottering to its final downfall, the fatal bullet sped to its mark, and Major Brown was gone forever. In every battle and every skirmish he had been at his post, and at his post he fell, as complete victory was about to restore him to us and all he loved. Would you know his sweet and noble spirit? Hear what he said, with tearful eye and swelling breast, as he was about to set out for the field with a new regiment to which he had been assigned: ‘ I am not afraid to face death—not afraid to meet it, if need be; but what if my regiment should disgrace itself?’ True-hearted soldier and Christian! A regiment with such officers as thou wast never disgraces itself.”

ASA M. GAGE.

Asa Morrison Gage, son of Hon. William H. and Polly (Morrison) Gage, was born in Penacook, November 17, 1820, in a house which formerly stood on Commercial street nearly opposite the saw shop. His education was mostly obtained in the district schools and a few terms at the High school of Dudley Leavitt (the celebrated almanac man) at Meredith, N. H. Mr. Gage was brought up on a farm and has always remained a farmer, being satisfied to enjoy the independence of farm life rather than engage in the cares and vicissitudes of commercial or manufacturing life. The state would be richer to-day if more young men of his generation had pursued the same wise course. Of all the Gage family of the second generation, who were so prominent a factor of the village life, Asa is the only man remaining. At eighty years

of age he is still strong and vigorous,—standing six feet high, and straight as a soldier. He belonged to the militia in the early days before 1845, and if the other men in his company were like him, it must have been a powerful body of soldiers.

In 1845 Mr. Gage left his father's house and built a new house for himself a few rods north of the old homestead, and went into



ASA M. GAGE.

farming on his own account; that house is now occupied by his son. In 1850 Mr. Gage moved to South Groton, Mass., and remained there four years; he then returned to the village where he has since remained. While at Groton Mr. Gage took the degrees of a F. & A. Mason, and is now in length of membership the oldest Mason in the village.

In politics Mr. Gage is a Democrat of the old school, and is

always attentive to his duties as a citizen,—a man of strong convictions, well fitted for making his views understood.

In his earlier years Mr. Gage did more or less teaming in addition to his regular farm work, especially at the time of building and fitting up the Contoocook mill; the machinery for that mill came in ferry or canal boats up the Merrimack river to Concord, and was carted from the boat landing to the mill by Mr. Gage.

Mr. Gage was married in 1849 to Sophia W. Caldwell; their children were Frank Henry, a market gardener, with a store in Granite block; Helen Sophia, widow of Horace H. Danforth, residing at Concord; Edwin Asa (deceased), and Ida May. After the death of his father in 1872, Mr. Gage moved back to the old homestead where he has since resided. The house was built by Isaac Chandler, the first white settler on the farm, about 1790, and is still sound and strong, and likely to last another generation or two. The family are Congregationalists in their religious faith.

DEA. WM. H. ALLEN.

William Henry Allen, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Wade) Allen, was born at Seekonk, Mass., July 21, 1815. His only schooling was in the district schools of his native town. He came to Penacook about 1845 to take the position of overseer of spinning in the Contoocook mill. He remained in the mill about five years, and then went into the store of H. H. & J. S. Brown, where he became a very successful salesman. After serving there some five years he went into the dry-goods business in 1855, buying out E. L. York, and forming with Dana D. Pratt the firm of Pratt & Allen. That firm continued until 1858, when Lyman K. Hall purchased the interest of Mr. Pratt, and the firm name was changed to Allen & Hall. Mr. Hall retired in 1863, and Deacon Allen carried on the business alone until 1886, when he sold the business to his son, William W. Allen, who has continued at the old stand until the present date.

Deacon Allen was known to be a strictly honest and honorable man in every respect; was always cheerful and companionable, and retained the esteem of his fellow-citizens during his entire life.

He was a deacon of the Baptist church for a long series of

years, and maintained an unsullied Christian character. He taught a class in the Sunday-school for twenty-five years or more.

He was also one of the original Baptist choir members, and his high tenor voice was heard in the meetings for a whole generation. Deacon Allen was married first on May 23, 1838, to Chloe F. Blackinton, daughter of Deacon Fisher Blackinton of Attleboro, Mass., by whom he had three children,—Anne Francis, Augusta Maria, who married Charles H. Garland, and Benjamin Fisher. She died July 10, 1846.



DEA. WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

His second wife was Hannah M. Brown, daughter of Deacon David Brown of Seekonk, Mass.; they were married February 23, 1847, and by this union there were three children,—William Wade, Eunice Adeline, now the wife of Rev. Millard Johnson, and Georgianna, who died in infancy. Mrs. Allen died in January, 1857.

His third wife was Cynthia Eaton, sister of Dr. Eaton of Warner, N. H.; she survives him, and is still residing at the home-stead on Elm street.

In politics Deacon Allen was a staunch Republican, and served

in his ward as clerk for many years. He was also a representative in the state legislature. Deacon Allen was descendant in the fifth generation from Lewis Allen of Weston, Mass., 1665.

ROBERT O. FARRAND.

Robert Owen Farrand, son of James and Maria (Bennett) Farrand, was born in Parliament street, Dukinfield, Cheshire county, England, on May 31, 1840. At the age of fifteen years he came to America in the sailing packet ship *Parliament*, landing in Boston about the 25th of October, 1855, after a passage of five weeks and two days. His first place of residence in America was at Westport Factory, Mass., where he remained but three months. He next went to Lewiston, Maine, where he lived until the last of April, 1857, when he moved to Penacook, where he has since resided. He first took a house in Pleasant court on the Boscawen side, but shortly moved to the Concord side of the village. After coming to Penacook he attended the district school for ten weeks, and that closed up his school days. In September, 1857, he apprenticed himself, to learn the tin and sheet-iron working trade, to John P. Hubbard, who then owned the only tin shop in the place.

He followed this employment for three years, and assisted in the tinning work on the Baptist church when it was built, assisting in tinning the bell deck, as well as the highest projection on the outside of the steeple. On October 29, 1861 (the slave holders' rebellion having broken out), he enlisted in Company E, Seventh regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, for three years. While in the army he was wounded three times; first in the wrist, at the charge on Fort Wagner, South Carolina (Morris Island), July 18, 1863; second, a flesh wound in the thigh, at the battle of Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864; and the third was received also at the battle of Olustee; this was on the left side of the head near the temple; the ball passing back of both eyes, severed the optic nerve, and still remains in his head back of the right eye. This wound caused instant and total blindness, from which he has never recovered in the least degree. He was at that time taken prisoner and remained in the hands of the rebels for nine months and ten days; two weeks of that time at Lake City, Fla.;

two weeks at Tallahassee, Fla.; six months at Andersonville, Ga., and the remainder of the time at Charleston, South Carolina. He was exchanged at Savannah, Ga., November 30, 1864, and arrived home December 23 of the same year, after a service of three years, one month, and twenty-four days. Since his return, and after regaining health, Mr. Farrand has made a business of selling



ROBERT O. FARRAND.

books in which he has been quite successful. He joined W. I. Brown Post 31, and has retained his active membership to the present date. Mr. Farrand joined the Methodist church in 1869, and has sustained a most exemplary Christian life since that date, and most of the time has been a member of the official board of his church.

On October 25, 1868, Mr. Farrand was married to Sarah P.

Story, who is still living, but they have no children. About 1880 Mr. Farrand built a large house and stable, in a desirable location on Pleasant street, which he sold a few years later to Dr. Holbrook, and then built another house for himself on the next lot south on the same street. A good man, a good citizen, and a brave defender of his adopted country when defenders were most needed.

JACOB P. SANDERS.

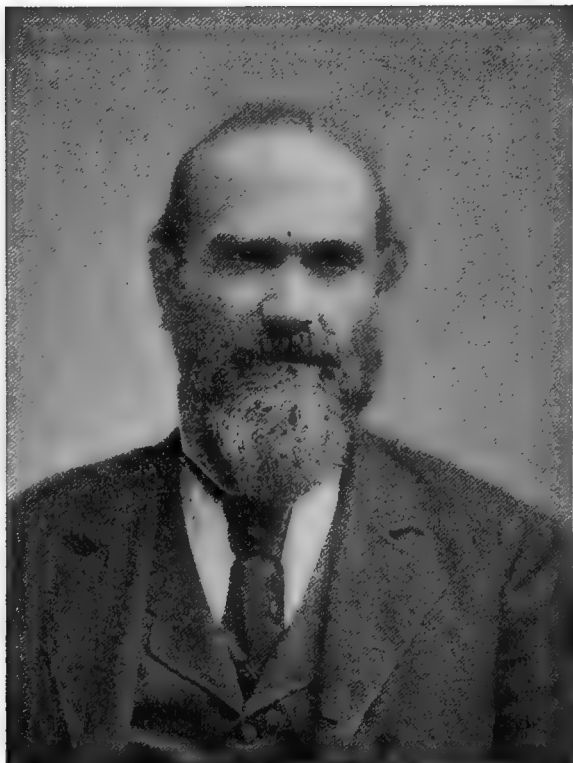
Jacob Perry Sanders was born at Danville, Pa., October 31, 1822, his parents being Jacob and Lydia (Egbert) Sanders, whose ancestors were of those thrifty German emigrants who settled and built up so large a portion of the state of Pennsylvania.

The only schooling that he had was obtained from the common schools of his native place, but with good mental endowment and splendid physique he made a successful merchant and useful citizen. After leaving his native state he resided for a time in New York state, and later removed to Adrian, Mich.

Mr. Sanders came to Penacook in 1848 and began business in the boot and shoe line, manufacturing to order boots and shoes. He was one of the original members of Pioneer Engine company, which was organized in April of the year following his settlement in Penacook, and remained an active member several years. About 1855 he built a house on Charles street.

Mr. Sanders's first place of business was in the basement of the Washington House, where he manufactured and repaired boots and shoes. A few years later he took a store in Graphic block where he put in a stock of ready-made clothing, and a stock of boots and shoes. In 1860 he built the first Sanders block on Main street, a wooden building containing three stores, one of which he occupied for his own business, which he moved from the opposite side of the street. He continued business in that store until 1869, when his block was destroyed by fire. He immediately built on the same location a larger three-story brick block, containing three stores on the ground floor; a large hall on the second floor, also a printing office; and on the third floor a hall for the use of the Grand Army post, and a smaller hall used for a band room.

In 1871 Mr. Sanders erected the fine large dwelling-house now occupied as the Catholic parsonage. In 1878 he retired from business, selling out to his son, who has continued in the same line of trade on the same location until this day. Mr. Sanders was one of the most prominent and successful of earlier business men of the village. He was a man of most exemplary character,



JACOB P. SANDERS.

honest and upright in all his business, as well as a genial and companionable citizen. He never aspired to political office, preferring to serve in the ranks rather than as a leader.

In religion he was affiliated with the Second Advent denomination, and in the local society was a very prominent member. He firmly believed that the end of the world would come in 1854,

and gave up his business a few weeks before the appointed day, but after that day passed he returned to his former business again. Mr. Sanders was first married June 6, 1845, to Sarah Ann Dutton, by whom he had two sons, one of whom, Charles H., succeeded him in the business, the other is deceased. His second marriage was on June 26, 1853, to Frances M. Folsom, by whom he had one daughter, now the wife of Rev. W. W. Prescott of London, Eng. His third marriage was on January 13, 1892, to Fannie F. Currier, who is still living. Mr. Sanders died June 12, 1893, and was buried in Woodlawn cemetery.

CHARLES H. SANDERS.

Charles Henry Sanders was born in Penacook, September 12, 1851. His parents were Jacob P. and Sarah Ann (Dutton) Sanders. He attended the common schools of his native town and later attended the State college, the Thayer School of Engineering connected with Dartmouth college, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fitting himself for the profession of architect. He completed his schooling in 1876 and began work in his chosen occupation immediately. Among the houses built from his plans were the J. P. Sanders residence, now occupied as the Catholic parsonage, and the residence of ex-Governor Tuttle of Pittsfield, N. H. In later years he was chairman of the building committee that built the brick schoolhouse on the Concord side, and remodeled the Congregational church. His latest work in that line was the building of his own house at the corner of Elm street and Webster place, one of the finest and most complete residences in the city. He also rebuilt the Sanders block in 1892, and has remodeled two dwelling houses within the last five years.

In 1876 he turned from architecture to take up the business of merchant. He first went into company with his father who had established the boot, shoe, and clothing business some years before. Two years later, in 1878, his father retired from business, and Charles H. Sanders has since that date managed the business alone. The business has been increased in his hands, and has always been the leading store in that line of business. He has been eminently successful, as shown by the property that he has accumulated; some of this is the Sanders block on Main

street, a large double tenement house on Elm street, and a double tenement house on Webster place. Beside his business as a merchant, Mr. Sanders has a large amount of other business in his hands. He was one of the organizers of the Penacook Electric Light company, and is a director, treasurer, and manager of that corporation. He is also director of the New Hampshire Spinning



CHARLES H. SANDERS.

Mills, a trustee of the Loan and Trust Savings bank at Concord, and has been on the board of the Penacook and Boscawen Water Precinct.

Mr. Sanders has also found time to attend to the duties of prudential committee of District No. 20, and has given his ward excellent service as alderman. When the Penacook library was in existence he took an active interest in that and at one period

was treasurer, also librarian. Mr. Sanders has been for several years president of the Woodlawn Cemetery association, and gives personal attention to the care of that interest.

He is a prominent man in Masonry, being a past master of Horace Chase lodge of Penacook; member of Trinity chapter and Mount Horeb commandery at Concord, also of the Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua, where he was advanced to the thirty-second degree.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES H. SANDERS.

Mr. Sanders joined the Congregational church in 1885, and has given much time and care to the interests of that church and society. He has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years, also has served as treasurer and manager of the financial affairs for the past fifteen years. Mr. Sanders is a member of the New Hampshire Historical society, the New Hampshire Orphans' Home, the Appalachian Mountain club, and other societies. For several years he has spent the month of August at Cape Porpoise, Maine, where he keeps a fine sail-boat, row-boats, etc.

Mr. Sanders was married on May 24, 1876, to Sarah Emeline Abbott, daughter of David Abbott of West Concord.

In politics Mr. Sanders is a strong and influential Republican.

DR. H. C. HOLBROOK.

Henry Carroll Holbrook, son of Calvin M. and Mary J. (Southworth) Holbrook, was born at West Fairlee, Vt., September 12, 1859.



DR. HENRY C. HOLBROOK.

He was educated at Thetford and St. Johnsbury academies, Vt., and at Dartmouth college. After completing his studies Dr. Holbrook came to Penacook in 1884 and took an office in Exchange block, where he has remained and established an extensive practice.

He has a fine residence on Pleasant street, and is a leading member of the Congregational church. He is also a member of Horace Chase lodge, F. & A. M., Trinity chapter, and Mount Horeb commandery, Knights Templar.

JOHN P. HUBBARD.

John Putnam Hubbard was born at Semester, Vt., October 27, 1820; his parents were Oliver and Sophia (Putnam) Hubbard.



JOHN P. HUBBARD.

He attended town schools in his youth, and later on attended an academy.

Mr. Hubbard was engaged in the stove and tin business at Manchester, N. H., previous to 1856, in which year he removed to Penacook, and purchased the stove and tin business of Ams-

den & Merriam, also purchased the block in which their shop was located; that being the block now owned by John Chadwick and occupied by Frank E. Bean and others. Soon after his arrival he built the large house on Charles street now owned by Mrs. Putnam.

After conducting the tin shop five years, he sold out the business to Reuben Danforth in 1861. A few years later he sold his house on Charles street to David Putnam, and then built the brick homestead on Chandler street now owned by Hon. John C. Pearson. After selling his tin shop he engaged in the grocery store business, and was located in several different stores; one was at Boscawen Plain, another was the old store on the Boscawen side now occupied by the Sanborn Bros., and others were the old Batchelder store on Washington square, and one of the stores in Exchange block. After selling his residence to J. C. Pearson, he built a third residence on North Main street at the corner of Queen street, where he resided until his death in August, 1892, and which is now occupied by his widow and by his son, Guy H. Hubbard, who is a prosperous merchant, and in company with Oliver Fifield in the undertaking business.

Mr. Hubbard was married July 4, 1850, to Mary J. Franklin of Bristol, R. I., by whom he had five children; two of those are now living,—Mrs. Ella S. Gifford at Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Carrie F. Dodge of Berlin, Mass. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hubbard was married June 22, 1860, to Martha A. Knapp of Franconia, N. H., who survives him. By this union there were two children, one of whom, Guy H. Hubbard, is still living. Mr. Hubbard was a member of the First Baptist church, as is his widow. He was also a prominent member of the Odd Fellows.

HON. CHARLES H. AMSDEN.

Charles Hubbard Amsden, son of Henry Hubbard and Mary (Muzzey) Amsden, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Isaac Amsden, one of the earliest settlers of Cambridge, Mass., about 1620, was born in Penacook, on the Boscawen side of the river, on July 8, 1848. He attended the common schools of the village, and later completed his school days at Appleton

academy, New Ipswich, N. H. His father was engaged in the furniture manufacturing business, and while a youth, Charles worked in the shop at such times as he was not at school. After leaving the academy he went into the office of his father's company and soon became familiar with the financial part of the business. In 1867, when but nineteen years of age, Mr. Amsden was taken into partnership with his father and older brother George.



HON. CHARLES H. AMSDEN.

His father died two years later, in 1869, and his brother George died in 1872, leaving a large business in the hands, and under the sole management, of Charles, the youngest son. The care and responsibilities of this large property would have taxed the capacity and strength of most men of double his age and experience, but Mr. Amsden, though never of a very robust physique, took

up the load of work and care, not only carrying it on successfully, but soon began to increase the business, adding more buildings, machinery, and workmen, until the shops employed more men than any other industry in the village, and he was for several years the largest manufacturer of chamber furniture in New England. His business was a large factor in the life and prosperity of the village; during a period of twenty years, from 1870 to 1890, one million dollars were distributed as wages of the workmen, or an average of about five thousand dollars each month. Besides the furniture business, Mr. Amsden was in partnership with Hon. John Whitaker in the lumber business, sawing some 3,000,000 feet of pine annually, which product was used by him in the manufacture of furniture. The cabinet shops were originally operated by water power leased from the Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanic Company, but as the shops grew larger the need of more power became apparent, and Mr. Amsden built a brick boiler house and installed two large steam boilers, and completed the arrangement by setting a powerful steam engine in the shop. Later on he added modern drying apparatus and a heating system throughout the shops, which, together with an electric lighting plant, made up a very complete manufacturing establishment.

During the years in which Mr. Amsden conducted this business he found time to take an active interest in all movements for the improvement of the village as well as becoming an active member of other concerns in the state and elsewhere. He was one of the organizers of the Concord Axle company, a director and president of that corporation for ten years or more. He was also a director in the Mechanicks National bank at Concord, a director of the Granite State Fire Insurance company, a director of the Portland & Ogdensburg railroad, a member of the water board of the Penacook and Boscawen Water Precinct, having been one of the originators and most active managers in the establishment of the water-works. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Concord Manufacturing company's business at the Borough, which made a large addition to the village industries; to secure this business he sold the company the land and water power for location of their mills at a nominal price; his action in the matter

resulting in a benefit to the village rather than to himself. At about the same time as the erection of the woolen mills, Mr. Amsden built a large wooden factory at the Borough known as the Electric mill, and secured the establishment of the Whitney Electrical Instrument company's business, which has been another notable addition to the industries of the village.

Mr. Amsden was instrumental in inducing the Concord Street railway to extend their road to Contoocook River park. By reason of his acquaintance with that section now occupied as a park, and knowing its adaptability for such use, he called the attention of the officers of the road to the matter, which met with such favor that negotiations were at once entered into which led to the consummation of the project. As an inducement Mr. Amsden gave the right of way leading from Washington street to the river together with the right to enter upon the same for boating purposes, and sold to the railway company, at a nominal price, that section of land now occupied as a park, and which has now become one of the most delightful places to be found in the state. After twenty-five years of incessant labor in building up his own business and the business of the village, he was overtaken by financial difficulties which forced him to retire from business in 1893. Mr. Amsden was from his youth affiliated with the Democratic party in politics, and represented his ward as alderman of the city of Concord in 1874 and 1875; at the election in 1875 he received the unanimous vote of his ward, an honor never accorded to any other candidate in the village. In 1882 he was elected to the state senate by a very complimentary ballot. In the campaigns of 1888 and 1890 Mr. Amsden was the Democratic candidate for governor of the state, and made a brilliant fight for the place, receiving the largest vote ever polled for a Democratic candidate in New Hampshire. During the World's fair at Chicago, in 1892, he was a member of the State Board of Commissioners and president of that body.

Mr. Amsden joined the Baptist church at an early age, and grew up to be an influential and liberal member of that society, filling offices in church and Sunday-school for many years. In 1888, as chairman of the building committee, Mr. Amsden superintended the repairs and refurnishing of the Baptist church, and

arranged the financial part of that undertaking, as well as contributing the pulpit furniture and the fine stained glass window over the south gallery. Mr. Amsden was a prominent member of the New Hampshire club of Boston, the Union club of Penacook, Horace Chase lodge of Masons, Mount Horeb commandery of Knights Templar of Concord, and Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Boston. Before leaving Penacook Mr. Amsden presented a magnificent memorial book to W. I. Brown Post 31, G. A. R., in which there has been written a short record of each soldier who went from Penacook into the army in the Civil war of 1861-'65. The book cost \$100, and after being properly filled, was deposited in the state library at Concord. Soon after retiring from business Mr. Amsden was appointed deputy naval officer of the port of Boston, and has since resided in that city. On October 29, 1870, Mr. Amsden married Helen A., daughter of David and Martha A. (Daggett) Brown, by whom he had three children,—one son, Dr. Henry H. Amsden of Attleboro, Mass., and two daughters, both of whom died in infancy. His wife died in 1891, and Mr. Amsden now resides with his aged mother at Boston.

PROF. JOHN E. ABBOTT.

John Elkins Abbott, son of Joseph and Mary (Elkins) Abbott, was born in Webster, N. H., November 18, 1834. While a youth the family moved to Penacook in 1848, and built a house on Summer street. John, with his younger brothers, attended the village schools and worked in the Penacook mill when not at school. John soon showed an ambition to become a scholar rather than a workman; he managed to attend the high school in the village, and in some way fitted himself for college. He entered Dartmouth in 1854, and completed the full course and graduated in 1858, having paid his way by teaching school during the winters and by working at other occupations as he could find opportunity.

After leaving college he studied law in the office of Minot and Mugridge at Concord, and was admitted to the Merrimack county bar about 1860. In 1861 he left New England to find a home in the far West where he hoped to succeed in his profession. He first located in Benicia, Cal., where he was employed as teacher of

law in a school in that city for about six years. In 1867 he took the position of cashier in a bank at Vallejo, Cal., remaining there until 1880; he then moved to San Francisco where he resided until 1885. While in San Francisco he served as supervisor of the city for two years. Having accumulated a fair competency, Professor Abbott desired a change from city life, and in 1885 he



PROF. JOHN E. ABBOTT.

purchased a fine ranch at Mountain View, Santa Clara Co., where he erected a substantial residence and settled down as a country gentleman and engaged in the culture of grapes and fruit.

In 1869 Professor Abbott returned to Penacook on a visit, and while at the old home married Mary Franc, daughter of Dr. Wm. H. Hosmer, and then with his wife returned to California. Their first son, Ralph Hosmer, born in December, 1870, now

resides at San Francisco. Their second son, Frank Brown, born in November, 1873, resides with his mother at the homestead in Mountain View, Cal.

Professor Abbott was mortally wounded by being thrown from his carriage, and died November 13, 1887, and was buried with Masonic rites and honors, he having joined that order at Vallejo in 1868. His widow and son Frank made an extended visit at Penacook during the present year, returning to California in September, 1900.

DR. WM. H. HOSMER.

William Henry Hosmer, son of Jacob and Catherine (Wellington) Hosmer, was born at East Concord, N. H., June 13, 1814. His parents moved to Boscawen, N. H., when he was two years old, and he resided there until he was twenty years old. He received his preliminary education at Boscawen academy, and at Sanbornton Square academy. He began reading for his profession June 13, 1835, with the late Dr. Thomas P. Hill of Sanbornton Square, N. H., and remained with him three years. He also attended two courses of lectures at the medical school of Dartmouth college, and graduated July 25, 1838, with the degree of M. D. In September of 1838 he settled in New London, N. H., where he remained in successful practice nine years.

On account of the sickness of his brother-in-law, the late Dr. Thomas Sanborn, Mr. Hosmer moved to Newport, N. H., in 1847, and practised there for one year, and after the recovery of his brother-in-law, he moved to Penacook in September, 1848, locating at this village by request of Dea. H. H. Brown although he had intended settling at Manchester.

The doctor soon acquired a good practice in Penacook, and has continued in practice of his profession to the present date, a record of fifty-two years' work, though for the past few years he attends only to office practice. At eighty-six years of age he is enjoying good health, and may continue his work for some years to come. About 1850 Dr. Hosmer purchased the Granite block, and kept the drug store, now occupied by W. C. Spicer, for about two years, and then sold the business to J. S. Rollins.

Dr. Hosmer built the fine residence at the corner of Merrimack

and Center streets, which he has made his home for many years, and owns considerable other real estate in the village. On September 5, 1838, Dr. Hosmer was married to Mary J. T. Sanborn of Sanbornton Square, and by the union they had four daughters, two of whom died in infancy, and two are living, Mary Franc, widow of the late Prof. J. E. Abbott of Mountain View, Cal., who



DR. WILLIAM H. HOSMER.

with her two sons, Ralph and Frank, still resides in California. The other daughter, Ella Jane, is the wife of John Chadwick, of Penacook, having twin daughters, Julia A. and Jennie E., and resides on the opposite corner of Merrimack and Center streets. Mrs. Hosmer died March 6, 1863, aged 47 years. On June 15, 1865, Dr. Hosmer was married to Mrs. Julia A. Dunlap, but no children were born from this union; and Mrs. Hosmer lived until

April 29, 1899, when she died of Bright's disease in her eighty-seventh year. Dr. Hosmer was baptised by Rev. R. Sawyer in Sunapee lake, on February 28, 1843, and joined the Baptist church at New London, of which he is still a member. The doctor has never sought public office, preferring to devote his attention to the duties of his profession, and has affiliated with the Democratic party in politics. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., but has joined no other society of that kind. Dr. Hosmer has now been practising his profession sixty-two years, a record seldom equaled in that or any other profession.

DR. E. E. GRAVES.

Eli Edwin Graves, son of Daniel H. and Lusetta (Nash) Graves, was born at Jericho Center, Vt., September 9, 1847. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Deerfield, Greenfield, and Hadley, Mass., the Vermont branch moving from Greenfield, Mass. He has in his possession an old parchment deed of a homestead in the town of Weathersfield, Mass., bought by his ancestor, John Graves, in 1653. On the maternal side the Nash family were among the early settlers of Weymouth, Mass., where a large branch of the family still resides.

The genealogy of the Graves family shows the names of many eminent physicians, and in choosing his profession Dr. Graves was only preparing to continue the honorable record of the family. Dr. Graves was educated at the Essex Classical institute, and then read for his profession two years with Dr. F. F. Hovey at Jericho, Vt. He next spent two years with Professors Thayer and Carpenter at Burlington, Vt., graduating from the University of Vermont in June, 1868, and immediately entered the office of Dr. Walter Carpenter at Burlington, Vt. In September, 1868, Dr. Graves moved to Boscawen, N. H., where he succeeded to the practice of Dr. E. K. Webster, occupying the Dr. Webster homestead and office. His practice soon extended to Penacook, so that about 1872 he opened an office in Sanders block, where he has maintained his office until the present date.

In the winter of 1876-'77 he took a course in surgery at Harvard university, a branch to which he has given much study and practice. Dr. Graves retained his residence at Boscawen until

1897, and while there took much interest in improving and beautifying the old Dr. Webster house and grounds, making it the most attractive residence in that fine old town. The increasing demand for his time and practice at Penacook necessitated his removal to that village, and having purchased and repaired the homestead of the Amsden family on Elm street, he moved his



DR. ELI E. GRAVES.

family to the new location in 1897. His residence stands between two beautiful lawns adorned with trees, shrubbery, flowers, fountains, etc., all kept in such perfect order as to make the place a constant enjoyment to all his neighbors. He has a large and valuable library to which he is making frequent additions; he has also an extensive mineralogical cabinet.

Dr. Graves is still a student, and is not satisfied without learn-

ing something more of his profession or other lines of study from day to day. His interest in archæology and antiques is a pastime, and he has one of the largest private collections in New England. One of his highly-prized articles is the old high posted desk used by Daniel Webster at his law office in Boscawen. Another is a very fine specimen of an Indian pipe found in the town of Canterbury, N. H.

Dr. Graves has served on the Boscawen Board of Health ever since the organization, and for some years was superintendent of the schools. He was honored by his townsmen by election as representative in the New Hampshire legislature for the years 1888-'89.

Dr. Graves was the physician at the Merrimack County almshouse for seventeen years, and is a consulting physician at the Margaret Pillsbury General hospital at Concord. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical society, ex-president of the Center District Medical society, member of the American Medical association, the American Public Health association, and the New Hampshire Historical society.

Dr. Graves was one of the original promoters of the enterprise for supplying the village with pure water from a pond in Boscawen, and is the chairman of the water board of the Penacook and Boscawen Water Precinct. He is a Free Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Honor and other societies.

He is a member of the Congregational church of Boscawen and one of its most influential supporters. In political interests he affiliates with the Republican party.

Dr. Graves was married in 1872 to Miss Martha A. Williams of Essex, Vt., by whom he has had three children,—Robert J., a graduate of Harvard university, and now attending Harvard Medical school; Katherine L., now attending a seminary at Franklin, Mass.; and Lawrence K., who died in 1892.

GEORGE N. DUTTON.

George Newell Dutton, son of Rodney and Sarah A. (Folsom) Dutton, was born at Penacook, N. H., November, 27, 1850. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native place, and was completed at an early age, as he went to work learning

the trade of wood carver when he was but fourteen. That was at the shop of Caldwell & Amsden, where he soon became an expert at the trade. After serving his time at the cabinet shop he went to Nashua to work at carving, and later on spent some time at Fitchburg, Mass., in the same occupation. Mr. Dutton returned to his native village in 1870, and went into business for himself as a wood carver, and carried on that work successfully until 1884.



GEORGE N. DUTTON.

In that year Mr. Dutton embarked in the dry goods business in company with J. P. Sanders. This was the business of his father, Rodney Dutton, who built and first occupied the Allen store as a dry goods merchant. In 1888 Mr. Dutton purchased the interest of Mr. Sanders, and conducted the business alone until September, 1900, when by reason of failing health he retired from business. Mr. Dutton was married in 1888 to Miss Lizzie H. Pres-

cott, who has been his efficient partner in their attractive store in Sanders block. Mr. Dutton has not sought public office, but has served^{*} his term as ward clerk. He has always been an earnest Republican in politics, and a very efficient worker for the interests of his party. Although not a church member Mr. Dutton is of the Baptist congregation.

Mr. Dutton has added materially to the good appearance of the village by the building of his fine homestead in a very sightly location near the Catholic church; also by the erection of a large tenement house during the present year on Washington square.

JOHN H. MOORE.

John Howard Moore, son of John Sutton and Hannah (Dow) Moore, was born in Canterbury, N. H., May 22, 1852. After leaving the town schools he took a course of study at Penacook academy, and completed his education at Cornell university. After leaving college he was employed as a machinist at the shops of the Concord railroad, leaving that place to take a position as machinist and superintendent of repairs at the cotton mills of H. H. Brown & Sons.

He next was employed as traveling salesman by the Concord Axle company, being mostly in New England. The occupation proved to be well suited to Mr. Moore's abilities, so he secured a situation with the Somersworth Machine company of Dover in 1888, to act as their traveling salesman for northern New England, selling stoves and similar goods of that line. In this situation he was quite successful, and remained with them until the company went out of business in 1899. Mr. Moore is one of the directors and general sales agent of the Fuel Saving Radiator company of Portland, Me., organized during the present year, and manufacturing an article of great utility, which he is placing on the market successfully.

Mr. Moore is also a stockholder and director of the Concord Axle company of Penacook. He has served his ward as clerk, and has been honored by election as representative in the New Hampshire legislature. In 1899 Mr. Moore was manager of the Alexander Sanitarium at Penacook. Mr. Moore is an active member and past master of Horace Chase lodge, F. & A. M., a

member of Trinity chapter, R. A. M., Horace Chase council, R. & S. M., Mount Horeb commandery, K. T., Edward A. Raymond consistory, S. P. R. S., having attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, and is a companion of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past noble grand of the Contoocook lodge, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of Kearsarge lodge, Knights of Honor, in which organiza-



JOHN H. MOORE.

tion he has served as grand dictator of the state, also as supreme representative to the sessions of the Supreme lodge of the world at Chicago in 1882 and St. Louis in 1883. He is also an active member of the White Mountain Travelers' association.

In 1869 Mr. Moore joined the Baptist church at Ithaca, N. Y., and in 1871 removed his connection to the Pleasant Street Baptist church at Concord, and later to the First Baptist church at

Penacook, of which church he is a trustee, also superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was one of the original members of the Union club of Penacook. Mr. Moore was married June 18, 1874, to Isabel Nancy, youngest daughter of Deacon H. H. Brown. Their children are Herbert Fisher, born July 10, 1875, now a teacher at Cornell university; Marie Belle, who died in infancy; and Howard Brown, born August 8, 1883. Since his marriage Mr. Moore has kept his residence at Penacook, having a pleasant homestead on Elm street.

GEORGE FRANK SANBORN.

George Francis Sanborn was born in Hooksett, N. H., in November, 1815. His paternal grandfather was a native of Wales, and came to America as a soldier in the British army during the Revolutionary war, but instead of fighting against the American army, he deserted the British, became an American citizen, and assisted in gaining American independence. Later on he again joined the American army in the War of 1812, and did his full duty for his adopted country. In times of peace he did much to build up the new country as he had five wives and twenty-four children, the youngest being born when Mr. Sanborn was past seventy years of age. On the maternal side his ancestors were of Irish birth. Mr. Sanborn remained at Hooksett until six years old, then went to Manchester where he attended school, finishing his school days at the age of thirteen. He came to Penacook in April, 1831, and eleven years later was married, November 27, 1842, to Martha M. Fowler, daughter of Jeremiah Fowler, a leading citizen of the Borough district. In the following spring they moved into the house which they have occupied to the present date. The large elm trees in front of the house were brought from the woods by Mrs. Sanborn and set out by her direction. Mr. Sanborn has been a farmer, lumberman, railroad contractor and builder, and teamster. For a long series of years he has teamed granite from the quarries at West Concord to Penacook. He has been highway surveyor of the Borough district nineteen years. The only political office that he has held was representative to the New Hampshire legislature. In politics Mr. Sanborn affiliates with the Democratic party, and

has been a leading man in the councils of the local organization.

Mr. Sanborn and his wife were both converted under the preaching of Elder Harriman of the Christian Baptist denomination, and they were baptised in the Outlet in February, 1843; an opening was cut in the ice large enough to perform the ceremony



GEORGE FRANK SANBORN.
(1840)

in, and Rev. John Burdeen of Salisbury performed the rite. They have two children,—one daughter, Mrs. Edwin A. Bacon, and one son, Jerry F., a dealer in horses, carriages, etc., both residing at Penacook.

In earlier years Mr. Sanborn was a noted musician, his first instrument being a clarinet, and later a key bugle; those instru-

ments he played at musters, and for parades of military companies and other organizations. When the first brass band was organized in the village in 1845, Mr. Sanborn took a leading position playing the key bugle. Again when the Fisherville Cornet band was organized, in 1858, he played with that band using a cornet instead of a bugle; his last band playing was with Brown's band, which was formed in 1863. At eighty-five years of age Mr. Sanborn is still strong and hearty, and having an unusually good memory has given much assistance in the preparation of this book.

HON. EDWARD N. PEARSON.

Edward Nathan Pearson, the honorable secretary of state, was a resident of Penacook for several years during his school days, and is still a frequent visitor at the Pearson homestead. He was born in the adjoining town of Boscawen, September 7, 1859, his parents being Hon. John C. Pearson and Elizabeth S. (Colby) Pearson, both still living in Penacook. He was fitted for college at the Warner High school and the Penacook academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in the class of 1881 with Commencement honors of high rank.

The year following his graduation he was a teacher in the public schools of Washington, D. C., but at the end of that time he returned to New Hampshire and took up his residence in Concord, where he has since made his home, and has been a conspicuous factor in much that has been undertaken to further the interests of the city. His first employment in Concord was as city editor of the *Concord Evening Monitor*, and he was soon promoted to the associate editorship of the paper. In 1890 he was made managing editor and held that position until 1898, and for the last six years of that term adding to his duties those of business manager of the Republican Press association. In the fall of 1897 he was instrumental in organizing the Rumford Printing company, and was its first manager, holding that position until March, 1899, when he was elected secretary of state. In this position he makes an ideal public officer, his uniform courtesy, his wide acquaintance with men and affairs in New Hampshire, and his knowledge of procedure being special features of an

equipment which qualifies him in an eminent degree for the place which he fills so acceptably. In Governor Rollins's plans and activities for the success of "Old Home Week" he has found an interested assistant in the efficient secretary of state, who, himself a typical son of modern New Hampshire, has been enabled to grasp the possibilities and influences of "Old Home Week" and



HON. EDWARD N. PEARSON.

to further them by his quick insight and great capacity for detail. Mr. Pearson takes an active interest in the Grange organization, being a member of Capital grange of Concord. He attends the Congregational church, following the custom of his ancestors for several generations.

On December 6, 1882, Mr. Pearson married Addie M. Sargent of Lebanon, N. H., and to them have been born four children,—Edward N., Robert H., John W., and Mildred.

HON. MARCELLUS GOULD.

Marcellus Gould, son of Moses and Mary A. (Dodge) Gould, was born at Chelsea, Vt., December 20, 1845, where he spent his school days, attending the public schools and the Chelsea academy. In 1861, at sixteen years of age, he went to Manchester, N. H., and began work in the Langdon mill. There he was promoted to the second hand place in the carding department within the first three years, and in less than six years occupied the important position of overseer of carding. In 1867 he was offered the position of overseer of carding at the Wauregan mills where he remained some ten years. In January, 1881, he returned to Manchester and entered the employ of the Amoskeag corporation, having charge of carding first in their No. 5 mill, and was next transferred to the new No. 9 mill where he had 400 cards to look after. In 1886 he was made superintendent of all the carding and picking of the Amoskeag company, having 2,200 cards to attend, as well as the selection of the cotton in which he is a recognized expert.

In 1895 Mr. Gould was offered and accepted the position of agent for the Falls company of Norwich, Conn. This corporation was then in a bad condition, but was managed so well by Mr. Gould that in three years he paid off the debts and began paying dividends.

In 1899 Mr. Gould organized the New Hampshire Spinning Mills corporation at Penacook, purchased the old Penacook mill and water power of the Contoocook Manufacturing and Mechanic company, and repaired the factory thoroughly, throwing out the old machinery and replacing it with the best modern machinery for manufacturing fine cotton yarns. Mr. Gould being the president and manager of the corporation, he moved his family to Penacook early in 1900, and took a residence on Webster place. While residing at Manchester Mr. Gould was quite prominent in the Republican party, being elected a representative to the New Hampshire legislature in 1888 and 1892, and a state senator in 1894. While in Norwich, Conn., he was president of the school board. In 1893 Mr. Gould was appointed a judge of textile machinery at the World's fair at Chicago where he spent two

months attending to that duty, and was specially commended by the board of judges for his faithful labors. He was also selected by the bureau of awards as the historian of the textile machinery department.

Mr. Gould is a thirty-second degree Mason, also an Odd Fellow. He has been twice married; first on August 1, 1867, to



HON. MARCELLUS GOULD.

Clara C. Crase of Manchester. By this union there was one daughter, Mrs. Ella B. Quint, born December 15, 1869. Mrs. Gould died in March, 1894. In April, 1895, Mr. Gould was married to Miss Priscilla M. Bird of Manchester, N. H.

In 1901 Mr. Gould purchased the fine Abbott homestead on Summer and Merrimac streets.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN.

William Wade Allen, son of Dea. William H. and Hannah (Brown) Allen, was born at Penacook, October 17, 1848, and received his education at the public schools of the village, where he has always resided.

After his school days were over he entered his father's store to



WILLIAM W. ALLEN.

learn the dry goods business. In that business he soon became an expert salesman, and has so continued to the present date. He gradually took up more and more of the business cares until 1886, when he purchased his father's business and has since conducted it on his own account. The Allen store has always been a popular place of business, and the present proprietor has kept up its reputation and increased the volume of business.

Mr. Allen has found time to take an active interest in all the public affairs of the village. In politics he has been a very efficient manager in the interests of the Republican party, serving as an officer of the local club most of the time, also has served as ward clerk several years. He was honored by election as representative to the New Hampshire legislature in 1877, the last year of the annual sessions of that body, and again in 1878, the first of the biennial sessions. For many years he was connected with the Pioneer Fire Engine company, and was appointed assistant engineer of the Concord Fire department, in which office he did efficient service. He served his ward as alderman in the years 1889 and 1890. In the school district he was an officer many years, serving as clerk mostly. He has been a member of the Woodlawn Cemetery association about twenty years, having served as secretary and treasurer for the last fourteen years, and has added the duties of sexton for the last eleven years. He is a member of the First Baptist church of which he is also the clerk. Mr. Allen is a past master of Horace Chase lodge, F. & A. Masons, and a member of Trinity chapter, Horace Chase council, and Mount Horeb commandery, Knights Templar. He was also the original treasurer of the Union club.

Mr. Allen was married November 10, 1870, to Miss Josie E. Moore of Penacook, and they have had two children, Harley Wade, who died in infancy, and Grace Wade, now living with her parents at the family homestead on Summer street.

CHARLES ABBOTT.

Charles Abbott, the veteran drummer, was born in the house on Water street, just at the top of the hill above the Harris mills, on July 29, 1822, and has always lived in the village, being one of the oldest citizens born within the village limits. His parents were Timothy and Rhoda J. (Johnson) Abbott. His father was a carpenter by trade and built the house where Charles was born.

Mr. Abbott attended the public schools of the village during his youth, but began work at quite an early age, his first employment being driving teams from Penacook to Concord for H. H. & J. S. Brown. He later worked in their cotton mills. After the

Harris mills were built Mr. Abbott was employed in the carding room for twenty-eight years. He next went to the cabinet shops, where he served a term of seventeen years mostly in teaming the furniture to the railroad station. Since the close of the cabinet shop he has kept busy at various occupations when his health would permit. When a boy Mr. Abbott learned the use of the



CHARLES ABBOTT.

tenor or snare drum, and soon became an expert performer on that instrument. The first drum that he ever owned, bought in 1840, has been in use for fully sixty years, and is still an excellent instrument. Mr. Abbott played the drum for the old line militia companies at musters and parades for several years before the old militia organization was abandoned, and has continued playing to the present date. He played the drum for the first

band, the Fisherville Brass band organized in 1845, and continued through the whole life of that band. He did the same service in the Fisherville Cornet band organized in 1858, and which continued till the summer of 1863, being then disbanded by reason of the enlistment of seven of the members in the Third Regiment band.

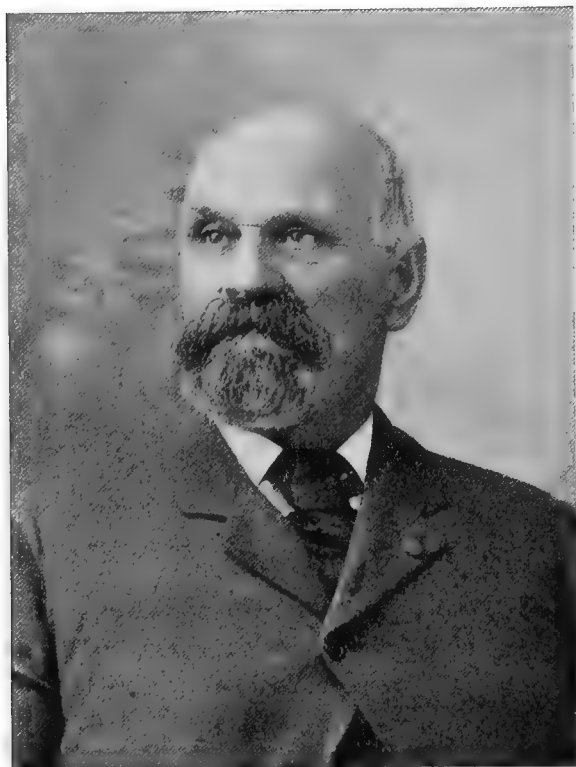
After the return of the men from the army, another band was started called Brown's band, and Mr. Abbott was again a member, making in all some twenty-three years' service in bands.

Mr. Abbott has been twice married; first to Martha Haselton by whom he had four children, Rose, Martha E., Nahum G., and Willie B. Abbott; the two sons are still living. His wife Martha died September 5, 1861, and in the following year he married Sarah E. Haselton, a cousin of his first wife. By this union there have been four children, three of whom died in childhood; the remaining son, Fred C. Abbott, is employed at the store of Foote, Brown & Co.

B. FRANK VARNEY.

Benjamin Franklin Varney, son of Ebenezer and Rhoda (Ladd) Varney, was born at Sandwich, N. H., January 1, 1837. While he was quite young his parents removed to Belmont, N. H., where he obtained his schooling. About 1854 he went with his parents to live at East Concord, N. H., and was there up to the commencement of the Civil war, when he enlisted April 22, 1861, for three months in Company B, Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. He reënlisted on May 21 of the same year for three years, and was mustered in June 1, 1861. He was wounded May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va., and was mustered out June 21, 1864, serving a little more than three years. On his return from the army he resided at Concord for several years, and became a member of Sturtevant Post, No. 2, G. A. R. He came to Penacook in 1882 and purchased the Blanchard place at the Borough, where he carried on farming and teaming operations quite extensively. On September 26, 1892, his house was struck by lightning and burned, and Mr. Varney himself narrowly escaped injury or death from the electric current. Two young men, his nephews, were standing on each side of him and were both struck and burned, but both recovered.

After the loss of his house at the Borough Mr. Varney purchased the Isaac Boyce place at 17 Bye street, where he has since resided. He also purchased the large barn formerly owned by the Gage family, to accommodate his horses and cattle. Mr. Varney has always been engaged in farming, and owns farming lands at Penacook and at Boscawen. Aside from farming he has



B. FRANK VARNEY.

done a large amount of lumbering and teaming. He has done lumbering in the Crawford Notch at the White Mountains, on Kearsarge mountain, and in the towns of Concord, Loudon, Canterbury, Boscawen, Warner, Webster, and Salisbury. He is an expert in getting logs out of the woods, and has done some marvelous feats in that line. Mr. Varney graded the railroad from Fabyans to the foot of Mount Washington, and graded the site for

the buildings at the Transfer. He has also done some work at putting in foundations for buildings. Butchering is another of his occupations, though teaming, next to farming, is his principal trade. At present he has ten horses and seven head of cattle. Mr. Varney is a Republican in politics but has had no time to accept office, except that he has been highway surveyor at times, and served occasionally on the police force. In 1894 Mr. Varney took a transfer from the post at Concord and joined the W. I. Brown Post 31 at Penacook of which he is now the efficient commander. In 1898 Mr. Varney organized the Grange in Penacook, and has been the master of that society ever since its organization. In religious interests Mr. Varney inclines to the Baptist faith.

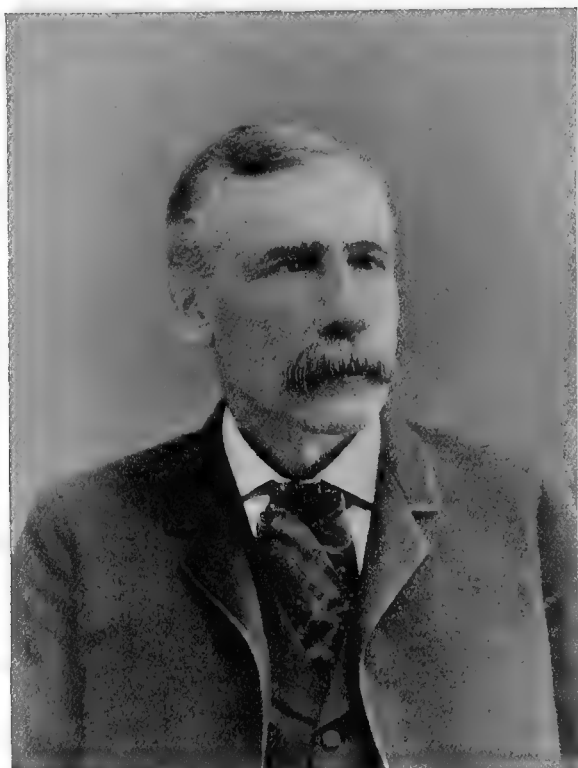
E. SHELDON HARRIS.

Ezra Sheldon Harris, son of Dea. Almon and Phebe (Sheldon) Harris, was born November 27, 1827, at Marlow, N. H., and was educated in the schools of Marlow and Nelson, and later on at the Fisherville high school, kept by D. B. Whittier in the brick schoolhouse on the Boscawen side.

While a youth he learned the business of wool carding and cloth dressing in his father's mill at Nelson, and continued working at the woolen business after his father moved to Penacook, where he and his brother, Almon A., after serving a long apprenticeship, were taken into partnership with their father under the firm name of A. Harris & Sons.

Deacon Harris died in September, 1876, and the two sons continued the business under the name of E. S. Harris & Co., until 1882, when Sheldon purchased the interest of his brother Almon, and continued as sole proprietor until his death in 1893. Mr. Harris was a man of marked ability in his own line of business, thoroughly skilled in all its various branches, and was widely known throughout the state in mercantile and manufacturing circles. Under his management there were many important improvements made in the machinery and processes of manufacture, so that he kept the business fully "up to the times," and maintained an enviable reputation for the goods manufactured at his mill. Mr. Harris was a man of upright moral character and

correct habits; of a quiet, unostentatious disposition, but genial and courteous at all times. He had in a marked degree that desirable quality of mind which is expressed by the term "level-headed." In his relations to the workmen in his factory, he was liberal, considerate, and just, and was respected and beloved by them to a greater extent than is usual in such relations.



E. SHELDON HARRIS.

As a citizen Mr. Harris was universally esteemed by the whole community, and was called to serve in the various offices in the town, and was honored with an election as representative of Boscawen in the state legislature. In his earlier years of residence in Penacook Mr. Harris gave some attention to music; he had a very fine bass voice, and sang for several years in the choirs of the Baptist and the Congregational churches. He was also a

prominent member of the Fisherville Cornet band, organized in 1858, in which he played a tuba. He was one of the early members of Horace Chase lodge, and took much interest in the work of that organization.

Mr. Harris was twice married; first, on June 20, 1860, to Cassandra A., daughter of Nathan B. Green of Penacook, by whom he had one daughter, Grace Green, now the wife of Guy H. Hubbard, and one son, Robert Lincoln Harris. Mrs. Harris died November 5, 1865, and Mr. Harris was married the second time to Sarah Amelia Green, sister of his first wife. From this union there were three children, Harry Sheldon, Almon Green, and Lucy Cassandra. In 1890 Mr. Harris built a large and elegant residence on Tremont street, but lived only until 1893 to enjoy it; it is now occupied by his widow and three of the children, and is one of the most desirable homesteads of the village.

Mr. Harris died March 22, 1893, and his funeral was attended by a large company of relatives, friends, and citizens; and it was a day of general mourning throughout the community. The funeral services were conducted by the Congregational pastor, Rev. Edward G. Spencer, and by Rev. John H. Larry of Providence, R. I., a former pastor and very intimate friend of the family. The singing was by the South Congregational choir of Concord: Mrs. Brown, soprano; Miss Jenkins, alto; Mr. Conant, tenor; and Mr. Scribner, basso. The burial was in the family lot in Woodlawn cemetery.

EDSON H. MATTICE.

Edson Henry Mattice, son of Henry Vrooman and Phebe Ann (Owen) Mattice, was born at Batavia, N. Y., March 15, 1859. In that city he obtained his education, attending the public schools and later on Thrall seminary. At nineteen years of age he entered the Merchant and Custom Flouring mill of Olmsted, McDonald & Co., at Batavia, as an apprentice, and served with that firm three years, learning the art of making flour, in which occupation he has continued to the present day. In 1881, after completing his apprenticeship, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and took a position in the new six hundred and fifty barrel flour mill of Esser, Ogden & Co., and two years later he accepted a similar

position at the flour mill of Stratton, Merrill & Co., at Penacook, where he began work in July, 1883. In this place he served his employers so acceptably that in 1891 he was advanced to the position of foreman, a very responsible and exacting office. In other lines aside from business Mr. Mattice has an active interest and leading position. He is an ardent Republican in politics,



EDSON H. MATTICE.

being a very effective worker in the town organization, and in 1894 was elected a member of the State Central committee. Taking much interest in the school system, he was chosen a member of the board of education in 1898 for a three years' term.

Mr. Mattice took his first three degrees in Masonry in Horace Chase lodge, No. 72, and soon advanced through the several offices to the worshipful master's chair to which he was elected

twice. He has also taken the chapter and council degrees in Masonry at Concord. He is a member of Contoocook lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., and serving as noble grand at the present date. Mr. Mattice was married in April, 1893, to Jeanette Abbott Gage, daughter of Calvin Gage, one of the most prominent citizens of the village. They have two sons, Russell Chandler and Richard Gage Mattice, and the family are regular attendants at the Congregational church.

SERGT. HALE CHADWICK.

Hale Chadwick, son of Laban M. and Eliza (Hale) Chadwick, was born at Boscawen, N. H., October 3, 1841. On the paternal side of the family his grandfather was Capt. Samuel Chadwick, and his great-grandfather was Dea. Edmund Chadwick, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. On the maternal side his great-grandmother was a cousin of Capt. Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the Revolutionary army, who said with his last breath, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

His boyhood years were spent with his parents on the farm, during which time he attended the common school and the Boscawen academy. For several years before the war he followed the sea as an occupation, serving on sailing packets running between Liverpool and New York; also, he made several trips to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland as a fisherman; and during these years saw much of the world, as well as many dangers and trials. On September 28, 1861, while still under age, he enlisted in Co. F (Captain Caldwell), Second Regiment, U. S. Sharpshooters, for three years, or during the war, but was discharged November 26, 1861, by reason of being a minor. About one month after attaining his majority he reënlisted, November 29, 1862, in Co. C, Seventeenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was promoted to second sergeant on December 23, 1862. This regiment was not filled, and the men were transferred to other regiments. Sergeant Chadwick, with the other officers, was mustered out April 16, 1863. He again reënlisted, September 5, 1864, in Co. B, Eighteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was appointed and served as orderly for Maj. Wm. I. Brown, while he was in command of the regiment, and until he was killed

at Fort Stedman; after that he served in the same position for Major Potter.

Sergeant Chadwick was at the siege of Petersburg, December, 1864, to February, 1865; the battles of Fort Stedman, March 25 and 29; battle of Petersburg, April 2, and capture of Petersburg, April 3, 1865. He was recommended to the secretary of war for



SERGT. HALE CHADWICK.

a medal of honor by Capt. E. F. Smith of Co. B, Eighteenth Regiment, and by Col. and Brevet. Brig. Gen. J. M. Clough, commanding the regiment at that time, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Fort Stedman. He was honorably discharged June 10, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

Sergeant Chadwick came to Penacook shortly after his discharge from the army. He was then a good all-round athlete,

proficient in swimming, wrestling, boxing, etc., and was able to lift 800 pounds with his hands alone, although weighing but 150 pounds and only five feet six inches in height. He first engaged in the grocery business in company with C. H. Fowler, and two years later, in 1867, gave that up and bought out the dry-goods store of Geo. W. Abbott, later, in company with his brother John, adding the boot and shoe line to the business. In 1870 he bought out the millinery store of Mrs. G. W. Abbott, and in this business, in company with his wife, he has continued to the present date.

Sergeant Chadwick was made a Master Mason in Horace Chase lodge, No. 72, on December 23, 1863. On November 27, 1867, he married Ellen, daughter of Alpheus C. Flint of Boscawen. He was appointed a justice of the peace for the state of New Hampshire on September 27, 1887.

Mr. Chadwick is still an expert in the use of the rifle and other weapons, and is a prominent member of the rifle and gun clubs of Penacook, and of the Concord Gun club. In April, 1898, he offered his services to the governor of New Hampshire, to raise a company of riflemen or sharpshooters for service in the Spanish War.

He is, of course, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being an officer of W. I. Brown Post 31. He is a great lover of field sports, and spends many days with the gun or rod in the forests or on the streams and lakes of New England.

EVERETT L. DAVIS.

Everett Lendall Davis, son of F. Evans and Mary L. (Whitcomb) Davis, was born in Warner, N. H., June 27, 1863. His youth was spent in his native town, and there he received his schooling. He later resided at Concord for a time, and moved to Penacook in the spring of 1889. In partnership with his brother, Eugene, he bought out the teaming business of Charles N. Bean, which had been in the hands of the Bean family nearly forty years.

When the Davis Bros. took up the business the equipment consisted of four horses with harnesses and wagons to match. They carried on the business for four years together, then Eugene sold his interest to his brother Everett, who has since conducted the business alone.

Under his management the business has been greatly enlarged by taking up other lines of work. The original business was confined mostly to carting freight to and from the railroad station, and to that Mr. Davis has added the carting of granite from the stone sheds at Concord to the polishing shops on Commercial street, and returning the same after the stone has been polished, and carting lumber from the sawmills to the railroad station. He has taken up the coal, wood, and ice business, which makes a large



EVERETT L. DAVIS.

addition, as he delivers some fifteen hundred tons of coal, eight hundred cords of wood, and a thousand tons of ice annually. His business now gives employment to sixteen men and twenty-six horses. He has an office in the Coburn block over the canal, with a five-ton scale just outside and the scale beam in the office, so that the clerk can do the weighing without going outside.

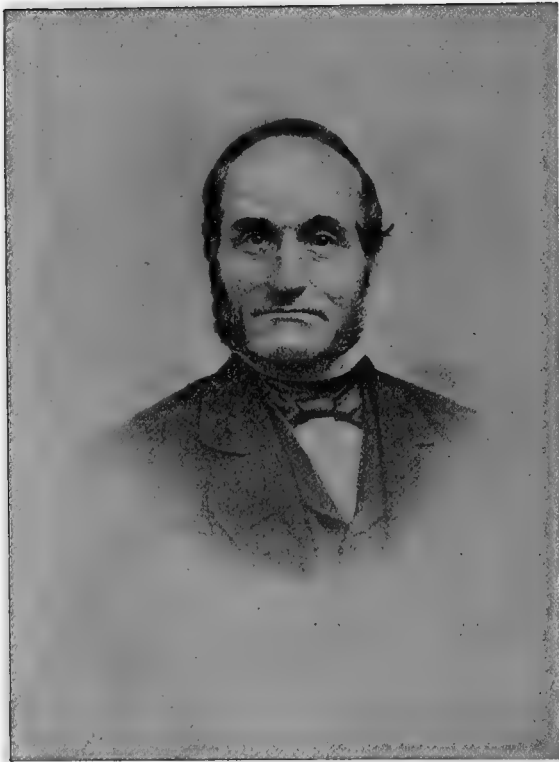
Mr. Davis is an active member of the Republican party, and has been a supervisor in his ward, also has served as road agent. He

is a member of Contoocook lodge, I. O. O. F., Rebekah lodge, United Order of the Golden Cross, and of the Union Club. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist denomination. On October 14, 1891, Mr. Davis married Miss Nellie M. Wales of Concord, and they have one son, Lendall E. Davis, born January 30, 1898. Mrs. Davis is a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from the heroic Hannah Dustin of Haverhill, Mass.

HENRY H. AMSDEN.

Henry Hubbard Amsden, a descendant in the sixth generation from Isaac Amsden of Cambridge, Mass., was born in Mason, N. H., Sept. 14, 1816. After receiving a meagre education in the public schools he learned the trade of tinsmith, and worked at the bench for a number of years. On August 6, 1840, he married Mary Muzzey of New Ipswich, N. H., and soon afterward moved to Springfield, and later to Boston, and to Worcester, Mass., from which latter place he moved to Penacook in May, 1848. He immediately established himself in the tin business in Mechanics block, under the store now occupied by Isaac Bäte. Almost immediately after that he erected the block now occupied by Bean's bakery, moving his business to the new quarters in October, 1848. The work on this block was hurried forward so as to be ready for the trade coming from the adjoining towns, on account of the annual "cattle show" which at that period was held in October, on what was then called the "common," being the vacant land near the school house, but now occupied by the residences of Geo. W. Abbott, John Coburn, and others. In 1850, he sold his interest in the business to his partner, George Sanders of New Ipswich, and went to California to seek a fortune in the gold mines. On account of sickness he was absent but one year, returning in 1851, after which he entered into partnership with Samuel Merriam, and bought back the tin business which he sold in 1850, and continued the business under the firm name of Amsden & Merriam, until the year 1857, when they sold out to John P. Hubbard of Manchester, N. H. In 1852 Mr. Amsden entered into partnership with B. F. Caldwell in the cabinet shop. At the same time Mr. Merriam purchased an interest in the same business, which was conducted under the firm name of

Caldwell, Amsden & Co.. In 1862 Mr. Merriam's interest was purchased by the other partners, and the style of the firm was changed to Caldwell & Amsden. In 1867 Mr. Amsden purchased the interest of Mr. Caldwell, and with his sons, George H. and Charles H., continued the business under the firm name of H. H. Amsden & Sons. Mr. Amsden was also engaged with John



HENRY H. AMSDEN.

Whitaker in the lumber business, having in 1865 bought of Eben F. Elliott the sawmill at the Borough, and with Mr. Caldwell formed a co-partnership styled John Whitaker & Co. The following year they took down the old mill and built a larger modern mill on the same location. For several years they carried on the largest lumber business in the southern part of the state, sawing about 3,000,000 feet per annum, the product being worked up into pine

furniture at the cabinet shop of H. H. Amsden & Sons. Mr. Amsden's health failed gradually for several years, and he died December 6, 1869, and was buried in Woodlawn cemetery. He was survived by his wife and two sons.

CAPT. LEONARD DROWN.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

The subject of this sketch was among the first to volunteer when the attack on Fort Sumter aroused the citizens of the Granite state to defend the liberties of the nation, and he was the first officer from New Hampshire to fall in battle.

The heroic dead need no eulogy from the living, their fame is forever assured; but it is well that from the turmoil and rush of our busy life we should pause a moment to contemplate the lofty patriotism, the sacrificing spirit, the heroic deeds, the courage that never faltered, that marked the lives of the men whose names are inscribed on New Hampshire's roll of honor.

Born in Rehoboth, Mass., December 12, 1819, he passed his early years as other boys in rural communities, improving what opportunities were within his reach for acquiring an education, and early in life developing a taste for solid reading which increased with years. Of an adventurous spirit, his inclinations led him to go to sea, but at the earnest solicitation of his family, he abandoned the idea and at Providence, R. I., he served his apprenticeship as blacksmith and worked at that trade until he exchanged the hammer and anvil for the sword. Early in life he showed a predilection for military discipline and joined the "United Train of Providence Artillery," a crack Rhode Island organization. Coming to Fisherville in 1854, he identified himself with the interests of the community and his record as a good citizen is without blemish.

The outbreak of civil strife found him enjoying life at home with wife and three young children, to whom he was tenderly attached, claiming his care and attention. No one sacrificed more than he in defense of the nation's liberties, but his mind was soon made up and he at once raised a company with the expectation of joining the First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. To his own bitter disappointment, for the opinion pre-

vailed that the war would be ended in a few weeks, the regiment was filled before his company was accepted, but the call for 300,000 three years' men came and reënlisting for that term, the company went to Portsmouth and joined the Second regiment, of which he was senior captain at his death.



CAPT. LEONARD DROWN.

In person he was the beau ideal of a soldier—tall, erect, and with a military bearing which would distinguish him in a throng. A strict disciplinarian, of few words, but those were well chosen and to the point, and with eyes that would fairly blaze when aroused.

We need not dwell on the narrative of his service in the regiment. The record of the Second is a matter of history, and while he lived his best efforts were put forth to advance its fame.

With the exception of a brief visit at home in the early winter of 1862, he was with his command, sharing their toils and dangers and fulfilling the predictions of his friends as to his success in the field, and at the battles of Bull Run and Williamsburg establishing his reputation as one of the bravest officers of the regiment.

After the battle of Bull Run, in conversation with a friend, he intimated his chagrin at the defeat and expressed the wish that they might have a fair chance to retrieve the disasters of that day. "A fair field and no favors" was all he asked; a characteristic of the man.

He never realized his wish, for at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he fell before the victory, fighting bravely, and doubtless enraged at heart that a single division should bear the brunt of battle with the whole of Johnston's army, while thousands of comrades were at hand who might have supported them. General Hooker, in his report, says: "History will not be believed when it is told that my division were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle from morning until night, unaided, in the presence of more than 30,000 of their comrades with arms in their hands. Nevertheless it is true."

Although fighting at fearful odds, it is certain that he showed no signs of fear; if their numbers were small, their valor was equal to the occasion. Charge after charge failed to break their lines, and so in the rage of battle he fell, leaving an honored name and a bright example to American citizens.

His body was sent home, and the citizens vied with each other in honoring his memory. He was buried May 20, 1862, by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an honored member, the Governor's Horse Guards doing escort duty, and his remains followed to the grave by the governor and council, city officials, and a vast concourse of citizens.

The sad experience was often repeated but we think no one who was present can forget the solemnity which prevailed all hearts as the first victim of the Secession War was brought home for burial.

WILLIAM C. SPICER.

William Carpenter Spicer, son of Erastus E. and Sarah L. (Carpenter) Spicer, was born in Royalton, Vt., November 24, 1865, and was educated at the public schools of Waterbury, Vt. At the age of twenty years he went West, and was for one and a half years in the employ of the Capital City Malleable Iron Co., of Albany,



WILLIAM C. SPICER.

N. Y., as salesman for the states of Kansas and Missouri, making Topeka his headquarters. He came to Penacook November 8, 1888, and entered the drug store of J. Irving Hoyt as clerk, and held that position for seven years. In the fall of 1895 he purchased the drug store of C. H. Fowler, located at the north end of Granite block, and known for a generation as the old Rollins

store. This store has been improved by Mr. Spicer in many ways since his purchase. He has put in a \$1,200 soda fountain, modern double deck show-cases, cash register, etc., to bring the establishment "up to date." He now carries one of the largest stocks of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, paints, oils, and varnishes in the state. In politics Mr. Spicer acts with the Republican party, and has served his ward as supervisor. At the organization of the Alexander Sanitarium Mr. Spicer became a large stockholder and director of the corporation. In Masonry he has attained to the 32d degree, being a member of Horace Chase lodge, Trinity chapter, Horace Chase council, Mount Horeb commandery, Edward A. Raymond consistory, and Aleppo Temple. Mr. Spicer was married to Millie Laws Henry, in September, 1895, and resides on South Main street at the junction of Pleasant street, having purchased the place of L. W. Everett, and, having repaired and refurnished it, he now has a desirable homestead. The family are attendants of the Baptist church.

HORACE B. SHERBURNE.

The present postmaster of the village, Horace Bickford Sherburne, was born at Epsom, N. H., October 17, 1862. His parents were Captain James M. and Lucy C. (Bickford) Sherburne. His father died when Horace was five years old, leaving his family a farm and but little money, and as Horace was the oldest son he learned to work for himself and others at an early age. His school days in his native town were supplemented by a limited attendance at the Alton high school. At the age of nineteen he left farm work and became a clerk in a store at Epsom, where he remained until 1886, and then he moved to Penacook where he has since resided. On arrival he entered the store of Foote, Brown & Co., as clerk, retaining that position for six years, until stricken with a severe sickness which confined him to the house for a year or more, and left him with both arms so nearly paralyzed as to incapacitate him for any such work as he was before doing. Notwithstanding this severe affliction Mr. Sherburne took up his new life cheerfully and hopefully, first beginning work again as a book canvasser, at which he was quite successful. In 1895 he was appointed doorkeeper of the New Hampshire senate for two

years, and in April, 1897, he went into partnership with Willis G. Buxton, Esq., in the fire insurance business, succeeding to the interest of the late Isaac K. Gage; the new firm being styled Buxton & Sherburne.

In February, 1899, Mr. Sherburne was installed as postmaster of Penacook. He had at first Miss Hattie Tucker as one of his



HORACE B. SHERBURNE.

assistants, and at the present date has Mrs. Sherburne and his son for assistants. When this post-office was consolidated with the Concord office in June, 1900, Mr. Sherburne was continued as clerk-in-charge of the Penacook branch. Mr. Sherburne is an earnest Republican in politics, and has served his ward as supervisor. In religious belief he is a Freewill Baptist, but as there was no church of that denomination in the village he joined the Methodist church soon after his arrival in the village.

In April, 1884, Mr. Sherburne was married to Miss Eliza J. Holmes of Epsom, and they have one son, Ralph H. Sherburne, now employed as a clerk at the post-office.

WM. S. KIMBALL.

One of the boys born in Penacook, who in later years achieved distinction and became a millionaire, was William Smith Kimball, son of Col. Wm. Moody Kimball and Lucy Jane (Johnson) Kimball, his mother being one of the daughters of Reuben Johnson, the second landlord of the old tavern on the Boscawen side. He was born in the old Plummer house next east of the tavern, and received his early schooling in the little red schoolhouse on Queen street as well remembered by the writer. A few years later his father moved the family to Lawrence, Mass., where William attended the public schools. Later on he attended Prof. Hildreth's academy in Derry, and finally took a course of instruction at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., fitting himself for the profession of mechanical engineer. He then came to Concord and entered the machine shop of the Concord railroad, to learn the machinist's trade under the management of his cousin, Hon. B. A. Kimball.

After completing his term at Concord he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he was married Oct. 7, 1858, to Miss Marion Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Rufus Keeler of Rochester, which city was his home during the remainder of his life. During the war his skill and knowledge were utilized in the navy department, as he served as master mechanic of the naval machine shop at Port Royal, S. C.

On his return from the war he established the firm of W. S. Kimball & Co., tobacco manufacturers. His energy, enterprise, and marked executive ability soon made the establishment one of the most extensive in that line in the United States, while its productions became celebrated all over America and in foreign countries also. Mr. Kimball soon acquired wealth and he built one of the finest homesteads in the whole state, which he embellished with fine paintings, rare books, and works of art. He also placed in his mansion a church organ of great power and brilliancy, having 2,350 pipes, made by the celebrated Roosevelt of New York.

His extensive grounds and floral gardens were famed throughout the country.

In financial circles he held an eminent position. He was an officer in numerous corporations including that of director in the Commercial National bank; president of the city hospital; president of the Post Express Printing company; president of the



WILLIAM S. KIMBALL.

Industrial school; vice-president of the Security Trust company; vice-president of the American Tobacco company, and trustee in the Rochester Savings bank.

In civil affairs he had no aspirations for preferment, and often declined being a candidate for political office. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian. Of commanding figure and fine personal presence, generous and public-spirited, he merited and received the respect and esteem of a very wide circle of friends. His first

wife having died he married, second, Miss Laura Page, daughter of David Mitchell of Rochester. By his first wife he had one son, Harold Chandler, and by his second wife a daughter, Cecilia, and a son, Ernest. Mr. Kimball died at Virginia Beach, Va., March 25, 1895.

BENJAMIN AMES KIMBALL.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. CHARLES R. CORNING.]

The second son of Benjamin and Ruth (Ames) Kimball, Benjamin Ames Kimball, was born in Boscawen, August 22, 1833. The house in which his parents were living at the time stood east of what in those days was known as the "Johnson tavern," but which since then for more than a generation has been familiarly known as "Bonney's." After Mr. Kimball, senior's, death, the following year, his widow and her little family moved to the Mill house situated on the highway leading from Concord to Boscawen, being the first house north of the bridge in Penacook on the left as one ascends the hill. A few years later Mrs. Kimball moved to the Deacon Cogswell house on Boscawen Plain opposite the Congregational meeting-house. Here the boy went to the "Gulf school," and at the same time received, along with his elementary learning, vivid impressions of the little world about him. A lively impression of the period was furnished by the famous Harrison and Tyler campaign of 1840, when down the dusty road rumbled a typical log cabin, one day, drawn by eight oxen. Concord was to be the scene of a grand Whig demonstration, whither wended thousands of earnest men from all parts of the state. The magnet of the great meeting, however, was the log cabin that rolled over Boscawen Plain on its way from Franklin to the capital. All the town turned out to see the sight, for, standing in the doorway of the cabin, was no less distinguished a personage than Daniel Webster. The boy of seven years remembered with great distinctness the event of that day. As the people crowded around the float Mr. Webster cordially shook their hands, and made a brief speech. He also invited his friends to take a drink of hard cider, of which there was a plentiful stock in the barrels ranged alongside the cabin walls. Here, too, the boy first caught sight of his friend of later years, George W. Nesmith, who on that occasion was acting as keeper of the spigots.

Another youthful impression was that of the celebrated comet of 1842, whose streamers lighted the earth for a considerable period, and caused an intense excitement throughout the land. Subsequently, while a student at Dartmouth, Mr. Kimball spent many pleasurable hours in figuring out the course of the celestial visitor which he had beheld in his boyhood.

In 1845, John, his elder brother, having settled at Lowell, made a home for Mrs. Kimball and her son. There the youth went to the public schools, and formed an attachment for his teachers which has never weakened. It was in the railroad yard at Lowell that the taste for locomotives and mechanics began manifesting itself, and many were the rides in the engine enjoyed at that time. It was before the days of protecting cabs, consequently the kindly engineer used to strap his youthful assistant to a seat in order to ensure his safety.

In 1847 the family moved to Lawrence, where John Kimball became connected with the Essex company as mill builder, and where Benjamin A., after a brief turn at private tuition, soon found himself at work in the same corporation as a helper. Mr. Kimball looks back on that experience as the occasion that brought to him the first dollars he ever earned.

At last the mother and her sons were to have a permanent home, for in 1849 the family came to Concord. Here Mr. Kimball began earnestly his education, attending the old High school, then kept by Master Mason, and at the same time allowing his innate taste for enginery to have full play. The circumstance that his brother John was master mechanic of the Concord railroad had, perhaps, more or less to do with the young man's experience with locomotives.

After a year in the High school it was determined that Benjamin should be fitted for the Chandler Scientific school, a department of Dartmouth college, then about to be opened at Hanover, therefore he went to Derry, where he entered a preparatory school kept by Professor Hildreth. In the fall of 1851 Mr. Kimball presented himself for admission to the Scientific school, and was duly examined by James W. Patterson, who was at that time a professor in the college.

As the Chandler school had just been organized with Prof. John

C. Woodman at its head, Mr. Kimball and his classmates had the honor of making the first graduating class to receive the new degrees of Bachelor of Science. He was graduated on the 27th of July, 1854, and three days later had entered the Concord railroad service as a machinist and draughtsman.

In this position Mr. Kimball brought into action both study and practice, designing the well-remembered engine "Tahanto," and so proving his abilities that in January, 1858, he succeeded his brother John as master mechanic, a fairly responsible office for a man twenty-five years of age. Within a twelvemonth another promotion came, making him superintendent of the locomotive department. In this position he remained until 1865, when he left the railroad to form a partnership with Theodore H. Ford in the foundry business. This firm continued for many years, or until the decease of Mr. Ford in 1892, when Mr. Kimball retired, but the old firm name still continues in the business connection formed by the sons of the original members, Jerome Ford and Henry A. Kimball. At the present time this business, largely developed and extended, is one of Concord's leading industries. Notwithstanding Mr. Kimball's retirement from the railroad, he never really severed his relations with the corporation, for there always remained certain business connections springing out of old business associations. But circumstances were so as to force Mr. Kimball to the front, and make him a prominent figure in the railroad history of the state. If a man was ever well fitted and trained, both by experience and application, to grapple with the complex questions of modern railway management, such a man was Mr. Kimball. Although he had long been a stockholder in the Concord road, he had never given particular attention to the affairs of the corporation up to the time he succeeded to the vacancy in the board of directors caused by the death of ex-Gov. Onslow Stearns. This was in January, 1879. From that day no man has worked harder or more persistently to promote and conserve the vital interests of the corporation. For fifteen years the domain of the old Concord road was the constant battle ground of foreign and domestic rivalry, and during that period Mr. Kimball bore on his shoulders more, far more, than his share of the burdens. Upon his strength and

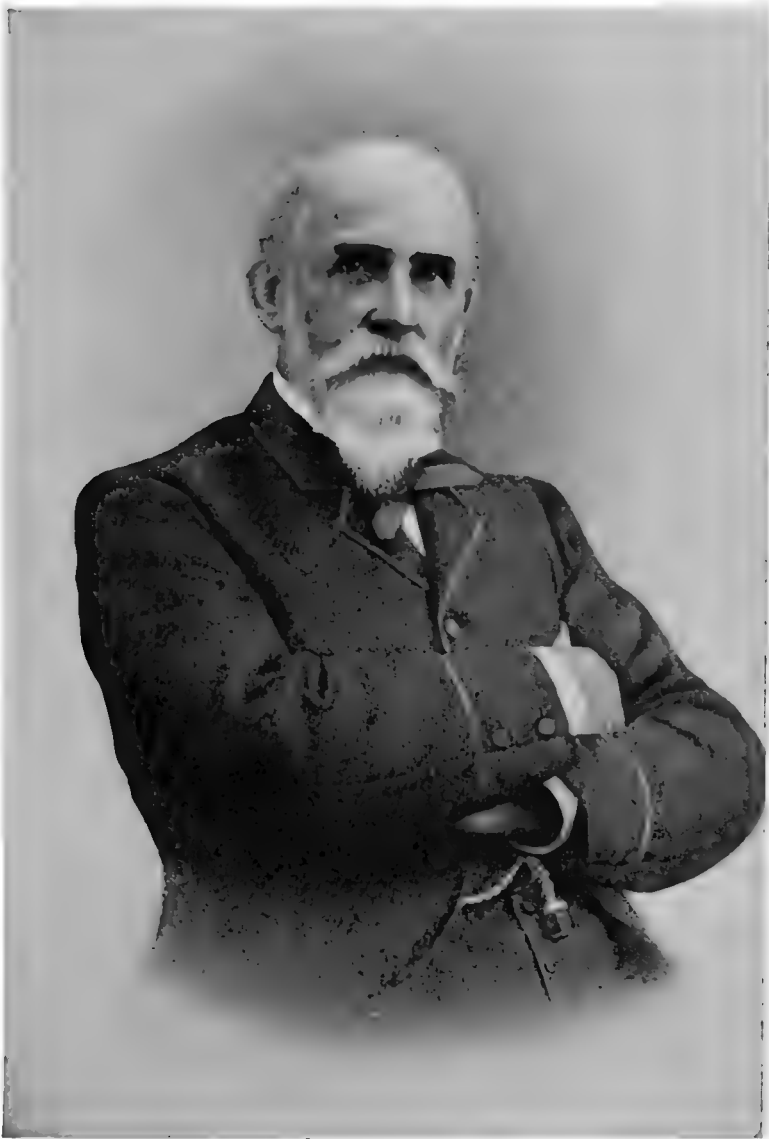
judgment has centred the policy of the great company with its varied and important interests, and it is well known that, had his advice been heeded, the Concord road would be to-day the parent railroad corporation of New Hampshire. To relate the records and the business diplomacy of the decade and a half would furnish a chapter of state history at once interesting and important.

But the affairs pertaining to railroads, absorbing as they have proved to be, have not marked the limits of Mr. Kimball's business energies. In banking he has long been interested and to it he has devoted a large part of his time. From 1874 to 1877 he was president of the Concord Savings bank, an institution whose unfortunate history is well remembered in Merrimack county, and in the work of reëstablishing its standing, Mr. Kimball came near sacrificing his health. As it was his physician ordered him to Europe for absolute rest, and he spent a year abroad with his wife and son, returning home with mind and body refreshed and restored. At the organizing of the Mechanicks National bank Mr. Kimball became a director and succeeded to the presidency on the death of Josiah Minot in 1891.

However, it would be a long narrative to enumerate Mr. Kimball's trusteeships and directorships in New Hampshire railroads, banks, and industrial companies, but it may be justly said that in the number and extent of his trusts, he is exceeded by no citizen in the state.

In the concerns of Concord, he takes deep interest and his advice and aid are often sought. When the project of introducing water from Lake Penacook was first discussed, he manifested an interest that led to his appointment as one of the water commissioners, an office which he held several years, serving meanwhile as chairman of the board and continuing until the system was an assured success.

Naturally enough the characteristics that have brought success in a business point of view could hardly remain dormant amid the grave public questions of the time, therefore Mr. Kimball has long been a prominent figure in politics. From his youth he has never swerved in his support of the party that declared for freedom and national integrity; he has remained a staunch adherent to the poli-



B. A. Kimball

cies of the Republican party, yet his party rewards have been singularly modest. One term in the legislature, 1870, twice a member of constitutional conventions, 1876 and 1889, and one term as state councilor (1887-1889), comprise his political preferments.

This last named office, held during the administration of Governor Currier, brought duties of an agreeable nature, appealing to his tastes and business habits. His term was marked by more than the ordinary councilor routine inasmuch as the time proved to be of unusual civic importance. As chairman having in charge the installation of the Webster statue and the ceremonies at its dedication he found free scope for the exercise of his social qualities and executive abilities, for the occasion, it will be remembered, was one of national reputation. Governor Currier again recognized Mr. Kimball's fitness for such duties by appointing him delegate to represent New Hampshire at the centennial commemoration of the constitutional convention of 1787 held at Philadelphia.

In 1880 Mr. Kimball attended the famous Chicago Republican National convention as alternate of William E. Chandler, and in 1892 he went to Minneapolis as a delegate at large.

Perhaps the most conspicuous and the most enduring public service rendered by Mr. Kimball has been his work on the state library building. Although but one of a commission composed of men peculiarly gifted and qualified, his thorough, lifelong experience in practical building together with a keen sense of architectural beauty and propriety attracted to him more than his share of the undertaking, a burden, however, cheerfully accepted and borne. Aside from this work, Mr. Kimball has certainly accomplished other appreciated works in the construction of the beautiful railway station, and in the planning and establishing of the splendid system of company shops at the south end.

There is still another work somewhat of a semi-public nature in which Mr. Kimball has given and is continuing to give a full measure of devotion for to him it is essentially a work of love and pride. Under the terms of Abiel Chandler's will, the management of the scientific school founded by him at Hanover was conferred on two visitors and it was further arranged that in case of a vacancy occurring the remaining visitor had the power to nomi-

nate his associate. In accordance with this provision the vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Charles F. Choate of Boston was immediately filled by Jeremiah Smith, the remaining visitor by the nomination of Mr. Kimball. This took place in 1893. Within a twelvemonth, however, a vacancy occurred in the membership of the college trustees by the decease of ex-Gov. Benjamin F. Prescott, whereupon the board at once elected Mr. Kimball to succeed him. It so happened that this trusteeship was almost coincident with the accession of the Rev. William J. Tucker to the presidency of Dartmouth. It all took place just at the time when the affairs of the college assumed a new energy and direction, and it is not overstating the truth to say that the conjunction of Dr. Tucker and Mr. Kimball at the time and in the existing circumstances was of inestimable value to Dartmouth. In a word it was the beginning of the new Dartmouth. Dr. Tucker's clear vision revealed the great necessities of the college, while his strong mind began to form liberal and comprehensive plans for its improvement and growth.

It was a labor of vast undertakings, inasmuch as the proposed plans involved not only the augmentation and expansion of the curriculum but the erection, practically, of the physical or material forces incident to the college changes. Assigned to the committees on finance and buildings and improvements, Mr. Kimball entered at once on his appointed task. From that moment Dr. Tucker has had a stout and helpful supporter in Mr. Kimball, one that has stood ready at all times to do his utmost in the splendid work of college transformation. How vast and comprehensive the material changes have been can only be realized by one who knew Dartmouth as it was prior to Dr. Tucker's coming to Hanover. To that person the changes and improvements, the architectural progress described in the rows of stately buildings and in building promises yet to be carried out, suggests resources little suspected a decade ago. The great work of progressive construction is proceeding systematically, not to pause until the campus of ancient Dartmouth is flanked with college structures beautiful and inviting and in all respects befitting the new college.

There is one part of new Dartmouth particularly associated with Mr. Kimball's name, and that is the modern and comprehen-

sive central plant for heating the widely separated buildings belonging to the college. Over the problems involved in the undertaking Mr. Kimball brought to bear the experiences of a lifetime, measuring successive steps with the greatest care, and working out in the end one of the completest and most successful systems of the central heating plant anywhere to be found.

In another matter Mr. Kimball has worked with Dr. Tucker to bring about a result of transcendent importance to the college, a result having to do with the relations subsisting between the college itself and the Chandler Scientific school. When that school was organized it was recognized as a separate and independent department of the college having its own foundation and its own officials. In course of time, however, an increasing inconsistency of purpose was manifested in the school which finally led to an exhaustive study of the conditions by the two visitors, Mr. Kimball and Judge John Hopkins, who set forth their views in a report which became the basis upon which a reorganization was soon effected. This departure from the old methods has been productive of great good to the Chandler department and to the college as well, for by it a double plant has been averted and a duplication of studies has been avoided. What, in days gone by, was distinctly known as the Chandler school has now become a regular college department with scientific courses parallel with the other courses, and with all the students classified together under one faculty. In a word, the Chandler school has become merged in Dartmouth college. In his active participation in the creation of modern Dartmouth Mr. Kimball has achieved a reputation for usefulness and thoroughness of endeavor which will always keep his name prominent among the names of those who have given their best to the service of their alma mater.

Mr. Kimball has reached that stage in life when a certain amount of leisure is desirable. His Concord residence, one of the most beautiful and well arranged in the state, contains many works of art, comprising particularly choice paintings collected during journeys to Europe. For many summers Mr. Kimball and his family lived at his cottage at Straw's Point, but in the late eighties he happened to go on Locke's Hill, so called, in Gilford, a bold and impressive promontory rising over Winnepesaukee,

and was straightway fascinated and attracted by the superb location. The consequence was that he bought the promontory and erected thereon a substantial summer residence. There he finds relief from the worries of the day in the magnificent landscape of scenery unsurpassed, of lake, and distant mountain peaks.

In the affairs of the New Hampshire Historical society his interest is marked, and from 1894 to 1897 he filled the chair as president.

Mr. Kimball and his family are attendants at the South Congregational church. In the affairs of this society Mr. Kimball bears a prominent part, and he has been one of the generous contributors.

On the 19th of January, 1861, Mr. Kimball and Miss Myra Tilton Elliott, daughter of Ira and Rhoda Ames Elliott of Sanbornton Bridge, were married at the home of Miss Elliott's stepfather, Labon Morrill, in Canterbury.

Henry Ames Kimball, their only child, was born at Concord on the 19th of October, 1864. He received his education in private schools and from the instruction of tutors, studying subsequently in Europe and completing his course at London, England, where the degree of "Fellow of the Society of Literature, Science, and Art" was conferred upon him.

FATHER BARRY.

The Very Reverend John E. Barry, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of New Hampshire, was born and educated in Maine, and came to Concord in October, 1865, shortly after his ordination as a priest. His mission at Concord included Penacook, and he continued in charge of the Penacook congregation until 1880. At the date of beginning his labors in the village, he found the Catholic congregation worshipping in the Pantheon hall, and in less than two years they had by his advice purchased a church building and fitted it up for their services.

Under Father Barry's fostering care the Catholic church had a wonderful growth in numbers and in faith. He established a Sunday-school which was attended by every Catholic child in the village, a record probably unequaled by any other denomination in the village. This school maintained a well-selected library of wholesome reading, and was used freely by the members.

Perhaps his most notable work in connection with this congregation was his establishment of the Catholic Total Abstinence society, in January, 1872, to which nearly every person in his congregation belonged for several years while Father Barry was in charge. This was truly a great benefit to the village, and the effect of that movement is still apparent.



VERY REV. JOHN E. BARRY.

For thirty-five years Father Barry was a large factor in the religious life of the city of Concord. His own church he wonderfully upbuilt and strengthened, and of Catholicism in New Hampshire he was a main pillar. Yet he never antagonized men of other creeds, and never engaged in religious controversy with other denominations. Father Barry's character was so pure and noble that he was respected and loved by the whole community. To

meet Father Barry was a pleasure and inspiration, and his greeting was a benediction. His tragic death on November 14, 1900, at New York city, was a terrible shock to the people of Concord, and the sorrow and grief were shared by every one. In every pulpit in the city his death was referred to on the following Sunday, and fitting eulogies pronounced in many of the churches. The universal feeling of loss expressed by citizens of all ages and conditions could not have been inspired by any but a truly good, kind, and wise man.

“ His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that
Nature might stand up and say to all the world, ‘ This was a man ’ ”

CEPHAS H. FOWLER.

Cephas Hallock Fowler, son of Staunton Prentiss and Jane Ann (Hallock) Fowler, was born August 26, 1842, at Webster, N. H. He attended the town schools at Webster, and later on completed his schooling at the Elmwood Institute at Boscawen.

On attaining his majority he came to Penacook and was first employed in the grocery store of Horace Abbott, remaining there until the death of Mr. Abbott in 1865. He next formed a partnership with Hale Chadwick and carried on the dry goods business for one year. In 1866 Mr. Fowler went into partnership with the late J. S. Rollins, in the drug store at the corner of Main and East Canal streets, continuing with him until 1875, when he purchased Mr. Rollins's interest in the business, and conducted the business alone until 1895, when he sold out to W. C. Spicer, making a term of nearly thirty years' work in the same store. Mr. Fowler then moved to Bristol, N. H., where in company with Mr. Weymouth he engaged in business in a country store. He remained at Bristol about three years, and then returned to Penacook and purchased the drug store in Exchange block, where he is still in business.

On January 1, 1867, Mr. Fowler was married to Clara H., daughter of the late J. S. Rollins, and by her has two sons, Clarence R., born April 1, 1883, and Wyman H., born February 3, 1885, both being now students at the Concord high school.

Mr. Fowler has a fine residence on the corner of Merrimac and Cross streets, which was built by his father-in-law, J. S.

Rollins. In 1890 Mr. Fowler built a substantial cottage at Union Bluff, York Beach, Me., which is occupied by his family during the summer months.

The family are Congregationalists, and Mr. Fowler is a Repub-



CEPHAS H. FOWLER.

lican in politics. He has served his ward as a member of the city council. He has been a member of Horace Chase lodge of Free Masons for many years.

SERGT. SAMUEL N. BROWN.

Samuel Newton Brown, son of John Sullivan and Sophia C. (Drown) Brown, was born at Penacook, in the house now owned by Mrs. Polly R. Mann, on July 17, 1844. He attended the village schools until he was fifteen years old, and then entered the New London Literary and Scientific institution, from which he graduated in 1862. Instead of taking a contemplated college course, he enlisted October 10, 1862, at the age of eighteen, in Co. D,

Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and served with that regiment in the terrible Port Hudson campaign, returning to Concord with the regiment and being mustered out August 20, 1863. After remaining at home one year he reënlisted September 9, 1864, in Co. B, Eighteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, that being the regiment in which his older brother William was serving as major. On November 1, 1864, he was appointed quartermaster-sergeant, in which position he served until the regiment was mustered out, June 10, 1865, at the close of the war.



SAMUEL N. BROWN.

After the war Mr. Brown was engaged for several years with his father in the management of the Penacook mill, where he obtained a practical knowledge of the manufacture of cotton cloth.

Some years later, about 1885, Mr. Brown was engaged to take charge of a cotton mill at Memphis, Tenn. On the retirement of his father in 1889, Mr. Brown was appointed agent of the Penacook mill, which he managed for two years.

Previous to 1889 Mr. Brown spent a year or two in traveling for a Boston firm, selling machinery. In 1892 Mr. Brown was elected register of deeds for Merrimack county and has held the office continuously to the present date. He has also served as moderator at the ward meetings for the past eight years.

Mr. Brown is a prominent member of Horace Chase lodge, and occupied the master's chair in 1871 and 1872.

In politics he has affiliated with the Republicans since attaining his majority. He was one of the original members of the Union club, in which he has served as secretary.

Mr. Brown was one of the original members of W. I. Brown Post, No. 31, G. A. R., having been mustered in on May 12, 1875. He was the first adjutant of the post and has served as such officer many years and is still at that place. He has been commander of that post; a member of the council of administration; assistant adjutant-general, department of New Hampshire; delegate from New Hampshire to the national encampment; and in 1895 was a member of the national council of administration, and one of its executive committee.

On December 3, 1867, Mr. Brown was married to Lucy P. Kilburn, and by her has one daughter, Alice Frances, who resides with her parents at the homestead on Elm street.

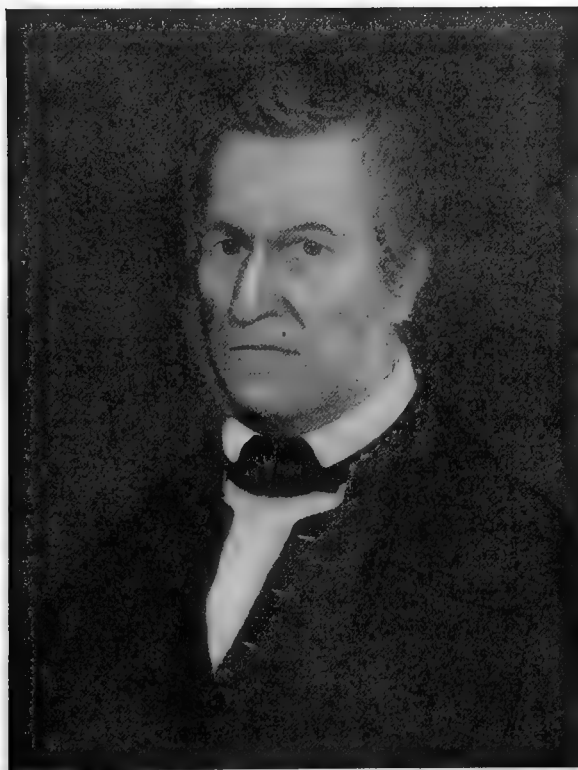
REUBEN JOHNSON.

[CONTRIBUTED BY MISS LUCY K. GAGE.]

Reuben Johnson, son of Jonathan and Rhoda (Abbott) Johnson, was born in Concord, N. H., January 12, 1789, and was one of a family of twelve children. In 1811 he married Judith Hall, daughter of Capt. John Chandler, and lived at West Concord for a time, where he carried on the wool-carding and cloth-dressing business. In 1818 he moved to Penacook and succeeded his father-in-law, Captain Chandler, as landlord of the hotel which is now known as the Penacook House, owned and managed at the present time by Hannibal Bonney.

In 1843 Mrs. Johnson died, and his health failing soon afterwards, he left the hotel and moved into what is now the second house south of the hotel, living there for a time, and finally moving into the house now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Isaac K. Gage.

There he died March 16, 1852, aged about 63 years and 2 months, and was buried in River View cemetery at Boscawen Plain beside his wife. Mr. Johnson was fond of music and purchased the first piano brought into the village; his youngest daughter, Mary, was an excellent player on that instrument, and the same piano is still at the Gage homestead. In 1836 Mr. Johnson built the store



REUBEN JOHNSON.

which stands nearly opposite the Penacook House, and is now occupied by Sanborn Brothers. For a time his son, Luther G. Johnson, and his son-in-law, Isaac K. Gage, carried on business there under the firm name of Johnson & Gage; and it was at this store where the Fisherville post-office was first located, Mr. Luther G. Johnson being the first postmaster. The land on which the

Congregational church now stands was given by Reuben Johnson to the Christian denomination, and the church was built and occupied by that denomination for several years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born eleven children, four of whom died in infancy, the others being Lucy J., who married William Moody Kimball, and died in Minnesota, April 19, 1899; Luther G., who married Cornelia E. Morrill of Canterbury, died August 12, 1897; Clarissa, who married John C. Smith of Salisbury, died October 1, 1893; Susan G., who married Isaac K. Gage; John C., who married Anna C. Tilton of Sanbornton, died in January, 1899; Charlotte, who married S. D. Hubbard, died February 9, 1852; and Mary N., who married William B. Cogswell, died July 28, 1877.

COL. WILLIAM P. CHANDLER.

William Palmer Chandler, son of Nathan and Jane (Rolfe) Chandler, and grandson of John Chandler, the first landlord of the old tavern, was born in the house next east of the old tavern, on October 27, 1820. His early schooling was at the town schools, and later he attended the academies at Salisbury, New London, and Pembroke, fitting himself for the profession of civil engineer. While a young man he moved to Illinois, settling in Danville, where he began his work as civil engineer. While there he was the first to begin the development of the coal mines, which have later become very extensive. In July, 1861, he entered the service of the United States as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in March, 1862, took command of the regiment, continuing in that position until the regiment was mustered out of service in September, 1864. He took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and was with General Sherman in the notable march "from Atlanta to the sea." Colonel Chandler was a notable officer whose services were known and appreciated by the men of his command, which is shown by the fact that he received a valuable sword bearing this inscription: "Presented to Lieut.-Col. W. P. Chandler by the enlisted men of the 35th Regt., Ills. Infantry, April, 1863. Pea Ridge, siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary

Ridge, Rockyface, Resacca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Chattahoochee River, and Atlanta." In the following year he received a second sword inscribed as follows: "Presented to Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Chandler by the Soldiers' Friend Society of Danville, Ills., August, 1864, in acknowledgment of distinguished services." This last sword is now in possession of Colonel Chandler's nephew



COL. WILLIAM P. CHANDLER.

and namesake, William P. Chandler of Penacook. Colonel Chandler was taken prisoner twice during the war. During President Grant's administration Colonel Chandler was appointed surveyor-general of Idaho territory, and resided in Boise City while holding that office. His last years were spent at Danville, Ill., where he died June 13, 1898.

Before going West Mr. Chandler married Sarah E. Kimball of

Orange, N. H. He was a member of the West Concord Congregational church, and after removal to the West he served as elder of the Presbyterian church at Danville, Ill. Colonel Chandler was a man of good abilities, of unblemished character, and a worthy and patriotic successor of a long line of military ancestors, who for five generations before him were officers in the militia or in the regular army.

THE BROWN FAMILY.

According to tradition, the Browns of Penacook are descendants of Peter Brown, who came from England in the *Mayflower*, land-



DEA. DAVID BROWN.

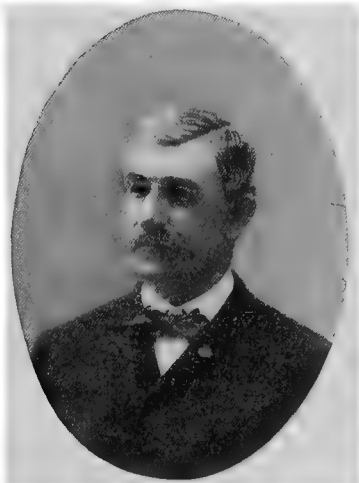


DEA. HENRY H. BROWN.

ing at Plymouth, Mass., December 22, 1620. The oldest of the family that came to Penacook was Dea. David Brown, son of John, born in 1745, and grandson of William, born about 1700; both of these ancestors resided at Seekonk, Mass. William had eleven children, and John had thirteen.

Dea. David Brown, born in 1779, married Eunice Hill Hayes, and had a family of ten children. He came to Penacook in 1845, and occupied the house now owned by John H. Moore; being a mason by trade, he did some work on the walls of the Penacook mill, which was built in 1846, though he was then sixty-two years old. He died July 18, 1847.

The second generation in Penacook is represented by Dea. Henry H. Brown, oldest son of Dea. David, born June 17, 1805, and died in September, 1873. See biographical notes for further information.



D. ARTHUR BROWN.



HENRY A. BROWN.



ROBERT A. BROWN.

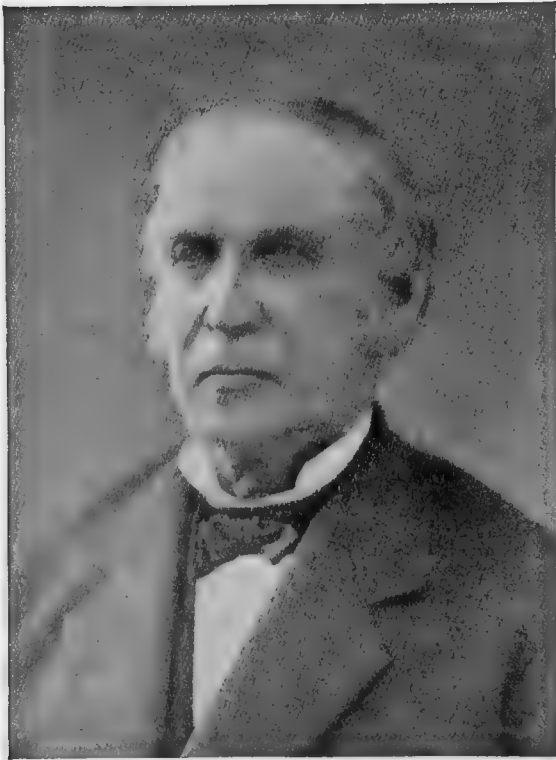
The third generation is represented by D. Arthur Brown, second son of Dea. Henry H., born May 14, 1839, now treasurer of the Concord Axle Co.

The fourth generation is represented by Henry Arthur Brown, born February 7, 1868, only son of D. Arthur, now employed as assistant superintendent of the Concord Axle Co.

And the fifth generation is represented by Robert Arthur Brown, born August 9, 1895, only son of Henry Arthur Brown.

ABIAL R. CHANDLER.

Abial Rolfe Chandler, oldest son of Nathan and Jane (Rolfe) Chandler, was born at Penacook, on the Boscawen side of the



ABIAL R. CHANDLER.

river, Aug. 25, 1805, and received his education in the town schools and at Boscawen academy. He was a farmer by occupation, and early developed a talent for public business and affairs: school matters received much of his care, and in 1848 he was chairman of the committee that built the new brick schoolhouse.

In town affairs he was a leading citizen, serving on the board of selectmen in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1848, 1849. He was also chosen as representative to the New Hampshire legislature in the years 1843, 1844, and 1849. He married Eliza J. Morrison of Boscawen. In 1852 he gave up his interests in Penacook and moved to Lawrence, Mass., where he entered the employ of the Essex company, taking charge of their locks and canals. After being away nearly fifteen years Mr. Chandler had not ceased to feel an interest in his native place, and when the Fisherville Library Association was formed he sent a contribution of one hundred dollars for the purchase of books.

D. ARTHUR BROWN.

David Arthur Brown, second son of Henry H. and Mary Ann (Daggett) Brown, was born at Attleboro, Mass., May 14, 1839. On the paternal side he is a descendant, in the eighth or ninth generation, from Peter Brown, who came from England in the *Mayflower*, and landed at Plymouth, December 22, 1620. On the maternal side he is a descendant, in the ninth generation, from John Doggett or Daggett, who came from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. The history of the family in England and Ireland goes back to John Doget, a taverner, born in London in 1240. The family came to Penacook in 1843 where Mr. Brown has resided to the present date. He first attended school on Queen street on the Boscawen side, and later at the schoolhouse on Rolfe street, and in the white schoolhouse, where the present brick schoolhouse stands. In 1854 he entered the New London Literary and Scientific institution, remaining there about two years. He next went to Concord as an apprentice in the piano factory of Liscom, Dearborn & Co., but as the opportunity for learning the trade was not encouraging he remained but one year, then returned home and after one year more at New London was employed in the repair department of the Penacook mill until 1861. He enlisted on August 9, 1861, for three years, in the Third Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service on the 26th of the same month, as a first-class musician, and in November, 1861, was commissioned by the governor of New Hampshire as second band leader. He went

with the Third regiment, first to the rendezvous of the Sherman expedition on Long Island, N. Y., from which place the regiment was ordered in haste, September 14, to the defense of Washington, where they went into camp east of the capitol, near the Congressional cemetery. While there he twice saw President Lincoln, and also saw General Winfield Scott, who was about retiring from command of the army. President Lincoln visited the regiment at dress parade September 19. The next movement of the regiment was to Annapolis, Md., on October 4, where they remained until October 21, then embarked on the steamer *Atlantic* and sailed to Hampton Roads, the rendezvous of the vessels of the Sherman expedition. Leaving Hampton October 29, the expedition, consisting of over one hundred vessels, sailed for Port Royal, S. C., arriving at the entrance of the harbor November 4 and landing on the island of Hilton Head, November 9, going into camp in a large cotton field. The regiment remained on Hilton Head without any engagement with the enemy until April 4, 1862, but on March 7 a part of the regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson made a reconnoissance up the Savannah river to Elba island and to Bluffton-on-the-Main, on which occasion Mr. Brown volunteered to carry a musket in the ranks, and was absent from camp five days. From Hilton Head the regiment moved to Edisto island, thence across Johns island to James island, where on June 16, the regiment had their first serious engagement at the battle of Secessionville. The regiment went into the fight with 26 officers and 597 men, of whom 104 were killed and wounded. Mr. Brown with other band men was on the battle-field removing the wounded men on stretchers, and afterward serving in the hospital taking care of the wounded men, which was the most trying experience of his whole army life. The regiment returned to Hilton Head island in July, and the band was discharged by order of the war department, being mustered out of service August 31, 1862. Shortly after his return from the army Mr. Brown fitted up a repair shop at the Contoocook mill, and took charge of the repairs for that corporation. In the spring of 1864 he went into business in the firm of A. B. Winn & Co., taking the L. & A. H. Drown machine shop, and doing a general machine jobbing business, also manufacturing a few wagon axles. One

year later, after the death of A. B. Winn, the style of the firm was changed to D. Arthur Brown & Co., and Mr. Brown, as manager, devoted his attention largely to building up a business in the manufacture of Concord wagon axles. By manufacturing superior goods, and by judicious advertising, Mr. Brown soon began to build up the business; and from supplying the local market soon extended the sales to the cities of New England, and with additions to the buildings, machinery, and men employed, was enabled to open up a trade with the larger cities of the middle West—Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cleveland, and elsewhere.

Mr. Brown also gave early attention to the trade of the Pacific coast, in which locality he has maintained an increasing trade to the present time. In 1880 a corporation was formed called the Concord Axle Co., of which Mr. Brown has been treasurer and general manager from that date. The process of manufacture of wagon and carriage axles has been completely changed two or three times under Mr. Brown's direction, so that the goods might be produced more rapidly and at less cost. This business has been maintained in spite of sharp competition of the factories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere; and though Mr. Brown was the first to advertise and sell Concord axles, now all the factories in the country manufacture Concord axles, at competing prices. As early as 1870 Mr. Brown designed a trademark to designate all axles manufactured at these works, which has been so well known throughout the country that three other large factories have pirated the trademark of the genuine Concord axles. The Concord Axle Works of to-day are complete in all departments, with the best machinery and most approved processes of manufacture, having a production of eight hundred tons of axles per year, which are marketed nearly all over the world. This company has a branch office in San Francisco, a special selling agent in Australia, and is sending axles to England, South America, Cuba, South Africa, and elsewhere. The Concord Axle Co. gives employment to about eighty hands, and distributes some \$45,000 per year in wages, so that it has grown to be quite an important factor in the life of the village, and as this has been brought about largely by the efforts of Mr. Brown, he may, perhaps, feel that his life-work has been helpful to the community. In early life

Mr. Brown joined the Baptist church, and has continued his membership to the present date; he began singing in the choir while a boy, and was a member for some twenty years. He was one of the original members of the Sunday-school, and is still a regular attendant, having been a teacher of a class of men for many years. He served a long term as clerk of the society, and is now a trustee of the church and chairman of the music committee. Mr. Brown was a charter member and first junior vice commander of W. I. Brown Post, No. 31, G. A. R., and has been a working member of that organization, serving in various positions, and for the last few years as quartermaster. He has been a representative to the department encampment for many years; an aide on the staff of the national commander-in-chief during three administrations; also twice appointed a member of the national council of administration.

Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of the Third Regiment Veteran association; raised the funds for building their house at The Weirs, N. H., and superintended its construction, and served as secretary and treasurer of the organization since 1885. From 1858 to 1878 Mr. Brown was much interested in band music; chosen leader of the Fisherville Cornet band in 1858, he continued with that organization until he entered the army in 1861; served in the Third Regiment band as second leader; and after his return from the army assisted in organizing Brown's band, of which he was leader and manager until the dissolution in 1878. This band, which was for several years the finest military band in the state, accompanied the Amoskeag Veterans to the Centennial fair at Philadelphia in 1876, also went to the Bennington (Vt.) centennial with the governor and legislature, and furnished music for many notable events.

Mr. Brown is a member of the New Hampshire club of Boston; of the New England Iron and Hardware association of Boston; the National Carriage Builders' association; also of several local interests.

Mr. Brown was made a Mason in 1861, taking the degrees in Horace Chase lodge at Penacook, and later on became a member of Trinity chapter and Mt. Horeb commandery of Knights Templar; in the latter body he has held the position of bugler for many years.



RESIDENCE OF D. ARTHUR BROWN.

On December 23, 1864, Mr. Brown was married to Susan Malvina Follansbee, by whom he has one son, Henry Arthur Brown, born February 8, 1868, now employed as assistant superintendent at the Concord Axle Works, and residing with his parents at the homestead on Elm street.

In December, 1889, the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Brown took possession of the house, and celebrated the silver wedding anniversary in a very pleasant manner.

NATHAN CHANDLER.

Nathan Chandler, who resided for the larger part of his life in the house now occupied by E. L. Davis, was the second son of Nathan and Jane (Rolfe) Chandler, and was born on the Boscawen side of Penacook, June 12, 1812. He was a descendant, in the ninth generation, from William and Annis Chandler who came from England and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1637. He was

educated in the town schools of Boscawen and Concord, also at the Boscawen academy.

His occupation was farming during his whole life, and though not considered a very rich man, he was a successful farmer and brought up a family of children in good circumstances. He was married Dec. 8, 1840, to Louisa Webster Ferrin, and by her had



NATHAN CHANDLER.

four children—Edward Webster, born Dec. 11, 1841, who resides at Minonk, Ill.; Sarah B., born June 15, 1843, married James L. Gerrish of Webster; Frederick G., born Dec. 31, 1845, married Mary S. Abbott of West Concord, and resides on the homestead farm, and William P., born Nov. 30, 1849, married Alice Boyce of Penacook, and resides at No. 20 Winter street, Penacook.

Mr. Chandler was a lifelong member of the Congregational

church, honored and respected by the whole community for his consistent Christian life and good citizenship. When Concord was first divided into city wards Mr. Chandler was chosen assessor for Ward One, in recognition of his sound judgment and unquestioned integrity. Mr. Chandler also represented the ward in the New Hampshire legislature for the years 1852, 1874, and 1875. His death occurred on June 21, 1884.

HENRY F. BALCH.

One of the village boys who early took Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man, go West," and has attained eminence in his profession was Henry Francis Balch, son of Daniel Shaw and Dorothy M. (Whittier) Balch. He was born at Bradford, Vt., on June 17, 1838. His father brought the family to Penacook in 1849, he being engaged as contractor in building the Northern Railroad. He built a fine residence on North Main street. Henry F. was the second son in a family of six children—two daughters and four sons. He attended the town schools on the Boscawen side, and, later on, the high school of his uncle, Daniel B. Whittier. In his youth he was noted for his love of fine horses and his skilful management of them, notwithstanding the fact that he was nearly killed by a horse in his father's stable when only about twelve years old.

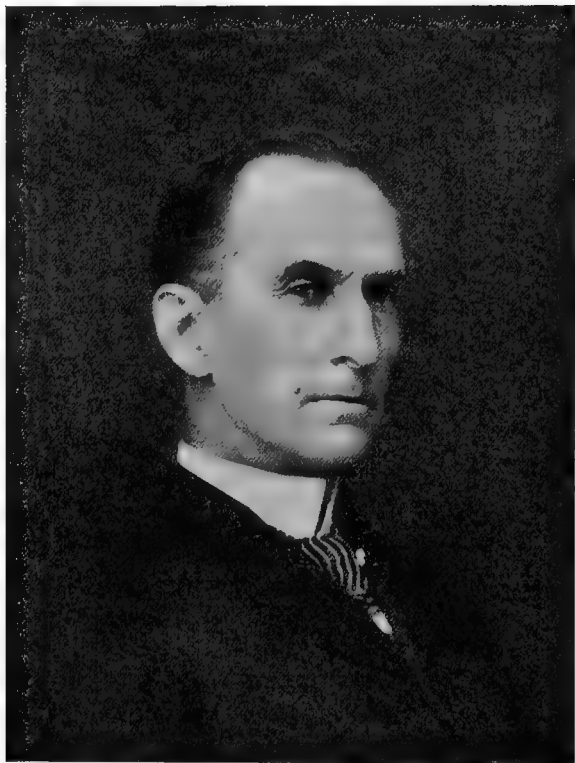
In 1855 the family moved West, to St. Anthony Falls, now Minneapolis, where they have since resided. Desiring further schooling than was obtainable at his new home, Mr. Balch returned East in 1857, and spent a couple of years at the New London Literary and Scientific institution, and while there first met the young lady who later became his wife, Miss Evelyn Kendrick of Claremont, N. H., to whom he was married June 13, 1861, at Claremont, and soon took his bride to his Western home.

They have three daughters—Alice, who married J. H. Hamilton, and has two daughters and two sons; Mary Evelyn, who married James Kenney, and has two sons; and Agnes Louise, who married Aurie L. Evans, but has no children.

Mr. Balch's homestead is pleasantly situated on Second avenue south, and his children are near by.

On settling at Minneapolis, Mr. Balch was first connected with

the lumber trade, then the leading business of that section. Beginning as bookkeeper, he soon rose to the position of manager, and shortly afterwards became a partner in the business, in which he continued until 1870. Since that date Mr. Balch has followed the business of general railroad contractor, and has built hundreds of miles of railroad in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa,



HENRY F. BALCH.

Missouri, Dakota, and Washington. Also in Canada Mr. Balch built a railroad from Ottawa across the St. Lawrence river to Maori, N. Y. He has also built wharves at various harbors on the Great Lakes. In all these great enterprises Mr. Balch has been abundantly successful, and has accumulated an ample fortune. In his later years Mr. Balch has taken much interest in steam

yachts, and had one built to suit his own taste, which proved to be the finest boat (with one exception) on the Great Lakes.

Mr. Balch has not sought political preferment, and has not joined the Masonic or other secret societies.

His religious affiliations are with the Baptist denomination, his wife and two daughters being members of the First Baptist church.

Mr. Balch is a member of the Minneapolis club, also of the Chicago Athletic club, and has a very extensive acquaintance in business circles throughout the Northwest, where he is universally esteemed for his unblemished character, as well as for his strict business integrity.

DAVID DELOS SMITH, D. D. S., M. D.

Although born in central New York, Dr. Smith is essentially a New Englander. His grandparents on both sides, Smith—Lake, each with families, emigrated from Connecticut about 1816 to the foot-hills of the Catskills, in Green county, N. Y., where P. M. Smith and Grace Lake married in 1824. To them were born eight children, six boys and two girls, the seventh child being the subject of this sketch. In 1848, when in his ninth year, his parents returned to New England and settled in Fisherville, now Penacook, N. H. At that time the manufacturing interests of the place were largely controlled by Messrs. H. H. and J. S. Brown, and the little village under their practical business management and Christian influence was prosperous and the inhabitants generally contented. The principals were marked examples of integrity, industry, and morality; frowning upon evil and encouraging the good.

That unseemly monstrosity, the liquor traffic, then as now the curse and blight of home and its inmates,—the wife, the mother, the children,—was discouraged and perhaps under as much restraint as in other places in the state of like character.

When about nine and a half years of age, at his own solicitation, David was put at work in one of the mills, where he remained, with short and irregular intervals in the public schools, until past fourteen years of age. Although this important and formative period of boyhood life was passed amidst adverse influences, a

native industry and the guiding hand of a true, earnest Christian mother; the good example of such men as Rev. Edmund Worth—one of earth's noblemen,—Henry H. Brown, John S. Brown, William H. Allen, and a few others, kept him from many temptations and pointed to the possibilities of a higher life and better things. It was Juvenal who said, "The man's character is made at seven; what he then is, he will always be." This seems hardly applicable to the present case, for a sudden awakening, as to a new life, came when he had passed his fourteenth year; an awakening which seemed markedly to influence, if not wholly to shape, his after career. Struggles with the old life and its trend of poverty were by no means ended at that time, but there came desires for better things; longings for an education; visions of possibilities; and best of all, there came an inspiration to effort. Then followed the breaking away from the dominion of the mill and its associations. In the autumn of 1854, Stephen Bean of Warner, N. H.—a most exemplary man and an excellent teacher—opened a school at what was then known as Smith's Corner, Salisbury, to which young Smith, backward and deficient in all studies, with many misgivings and fears, gained admission.

There, through obedience and application, he sought to reclaim something of the past. Gaining the good will of the teacher and the respect of classmates he began, in mathematics and declamation,—special features of the school, to take rank with others of his age. That term of school set the seal on the old life and opened the way to a new one. Although he returned to the mill in the winter it was but to meet necessities; plans were soon laid for attending a spring term under the same teacher, at Newbury, N. H.

At the close of this second term a clerkship in a general country store offered and was accepted, but it required only two or three months to demonstrate his entire want of adaptation for mercantile life; and this he never again attempted. In the autumn of that year he made his way to Ulster county, N. Y., into a new and sparsely settled region of the Catskills, where he began teaching in a small district school, "boarding around" much of the time with families living in small, uncomfortable log houses. Here, amidst most primitive conditions, he gained valuable experience, estab-

lished his health, and in spite of his youth and deficiencies, continued with the school to the close of the term. Returning in the spring to Fisherville, he worked through the summer, and in the autumn began with greater confidence and increased earnestness a term of school at Boscawen academy, a school of higher grade and more permanent than any hitherto attended; a school estab-



DAVID D. SMITH.

lished and taught by Professor and Mrs. Jonathan Tenney. Mr. Tenney was a man of exceptional qualifications as a teacher, a most exemplary man, and much respected and loved by his pupils. Dr. Smith will ever cherish the memory of the two good men, Stephen Bean and Jonathan Tenney, and gratefully acknowledges the salutary and potent influence of their example and teachings on all his after life.

Although still greatly handicapped from lack of means, his way from this time was less difficult. District schools opened to him for winter teaching, and manual labor—once it was the farm—afforded occupation and some remuneration for the few weeks in summer between spring and fall terms of school. It has seemed essential to introduce somewhat at length these details as they had to do with the life in Fisherville and as bringing more clearly into view some of the helps, and the character-forming influences, as well as the obstacles and discouragements which entered into the shaping of a life.

Through what may be termed a natural inclination, and for reasons which it is immaterial to mention here, there had been from boyhood in the mind of young Smith a rather dreamy desire and purpose, to engage in dentistry as a life-work. When twenty years of age this desire took more definite shape; obstacles were thrust aside, and an engagement made with a dentist of Cambridge, Mass., where he began study, caring for the office, and doing such work in the laboratory as he could, being compensated with board.

Although able here to obtain but the bare rudiments of dentistry, he seemed in this work to be fitting more surely into his true niche in life.

The dentistry of that time was very far removed from the profession of the present day; then there were no fixed requirements for entering upon practice, and but two so-called dental colleges in the country, with possibly forty students in them; to-day there are over sixty colleges, several of which are well equipped for teaching, and over four thousand students. Dr. Smith remained in Cambridge less than a year when he returned to Fisherville and opened an office for himself. Here he succeeded in extracting a few teeth, and in making for friends, and a most charitable and kindly disposed public, a few sets of teeth. Two operations in Fisherville he remembers with a degree of pleasure; one was making the first set of teeth on the vulcanite base ever worn in New Hampshire; the other was the successful replanting of a tooth extracted by mistake; although it has since become comparatively common, at that time he had never heard of the operation. When the Sixteenth Regiment, N. H. Volunteers, was formed, in 1862,

he enlisted, and was appointed commissary sergeant. He served the term of enlistment, principally on detail duty in and about New Orleans, returning to Concord to be mustered out with the regiment.

Immediately following that he commenced the practice of dentistry in Webster, Mass. His Cambridge experience, the little practice in Fisherville, the army and school life, and his studies all contributed to a better preparation for what was to be his profession.* Two years of practice at Webster, although esteemed successful by others, was sufficient to convince him that there were attainments of which he, as yet, knew little or nothing; so, closing out his office and house here in the autumn of 1866 he repaired to Philadelphia, and entered the Philadelphia Dental College as a student of dentistry.

In 1867 he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S., and the same year was elected a member of the Faculty and made professor of Mechanical Dentistry. From this may be said to date his professional career. To gain recognition and standing as the confrère of men with a national reputation, in the city recognized as the center of medical and dental education; a city so bound by conservatism that family ties and family name, often before deeds and worth, furnish a passport to society; to gain reputation and professional standing amidst such environment, and that with a plebeian name, was by no means easy of acquisition.

In 1876, when in full dental practice and retaining the professorship in the dental college, he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, and after a two years' course, in 1878, graduated from the latter institution with the degree of M. D.

In 1880 he accepted the chair of Operative Dentistry and was made dean of the faculty of the Philadelphia Dental College. These new duties in addition to his practice proving too arduous, he resigned the deanship, and in 1882, after serving in the faculty for fourteen years; withdrew all connection with college work, and has since devoted himself entirely to the interests of his private practice. Throughout his professional career, in college teaching, in dental societies, in his writings, and in his private practice he has consistently and persistently sought to advance the interests of the dental profession, having given to it new methods of prac-

tice, and valuable appliances and instruments. His latest and most important paper, "Oral Prophylaxis," is challenging the attention of the profession, and markedly influencing practice and investigation. The editor of the *International Dental Journal*, under date of February 9, 1901, said of it,—“This system of prophylaxis of Dr. D. D. Smith of Philadelphia will in all probability be the ruling practice of the twentieth century.”

Dr. Smith is a member of the American Dental Association; an honorary member of the Massachusetts State Dental Society, the Northeastern (N. E.), the Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the Ontario Dental Society, Can. He is a member of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, the Presbyterian Social Union, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Religiously his affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, and he has been for years a teacher in the original Bethany Sunday-school in Philadelphia.

In 1861, when twenty-two years of age, he was married to Cynthia A. Shedd, the youngest daughter of Dea. Luther and Abigail Shedd, of Fisherville. Of her it may most truly be said,—“Her children arise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all. . . . Her own works praise her in the gates.” Prov. 31: 28-31.

FRED H. BLANCHARD.

Fred Huse Blanchard, son of George F. and Ann (Huse) Blanchard, was born at Canterbury, N. H., June 27, 1872, where he resided until he came to Penacook. His schooling in the public schools of his native town was supplemented by a course at the High school at Concord. In 1891 he, with his father, opened a meat and provision store in the south store of Eagle block, under the firm name of Blanchard & Son. In 1897 the senior member of the firm retired from the business, which has since been successfully conducted by his son Fred.

Mr. Blanchard has taken an active interest in Masonry, being a member of Horace Chase lodge, Trinity chapter, Horace Chase council, and Mount Horeb commandery of Knights Templar. He has also been prominent in Odd Fellowship, and is a past

grand of Contoocook lodge. He is also a member of Merrimack River grange, but as yet has not found time to get married; however he is one of the youngest of the merchants and will doubtless find time to attend to that part of his duties later on. Mr. Blanchard represented his native town in the New Hampshire legislature in the session of 1899, being the youngest representative ever sent from that town, and one of the youngest in the whole house.



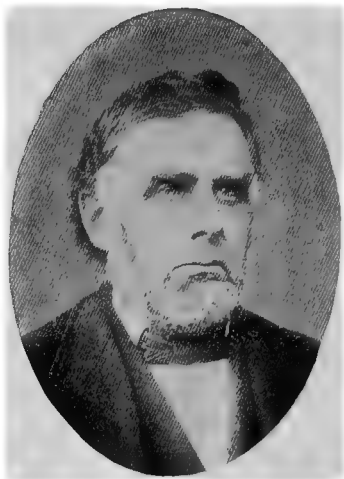
FRED. H. BLANCHARD.

In the autumn of 1900 Mr. Blanchard moved his business to the new store in the lower story of the Little block, which had been entirely rebuilt and refitted for his use. This new store contains all the modern improvements and appliances for carrying on the meat and provision business, and is a very long step in advance of anything in that line previously seen in the village, in fact, the establishment would be a credit to any city in our state.

Mr. Blanchard is a Republican in politics, and his religious affiliations are with the Congregational church.



CAPT. HENRY ROLFE.



CAPT. NATHANIEL ROLFE.

THE ROLFE FAMILY.

One of the original families who settled within the limits of Penacook was the Rolfe family, of whom the portraits herewith represent members of the last five generations.

Henry Rolfe of Newbury, Mass., one of the original proprietors of Concord, secured the land on the Merrimack river south of the mouth of the Contoocook, which has been the home of the family



ABIAL W. ROLFE.



HARRY G. ROLFE.

from the first settlement to the present day, a period of nearly two hundred years. Henry Rolfe, born in 1785, whose portrait is shown, was one of the fourth generation, and built the first sawmill on this estate in 1825. Nathaniel Rolfe, of the fifth generation, born in 1814, continued with his brothers in the lumber business established by his father, and carried on some farming operations. Abial W. Rolfe, of the sixth generation, born in 1844, with his elder brother, Charles, is still carrying on the lumber business at a sawmill at the Borough, and an extensive manufactory of doors, sash, and blinds, on the home property.



RICHARD ROLFE.

Harry G. Rolfe, born in 1875, the present alderman for his ward, represents the seventh generation, and is connected with his father's business as manager of the office, and his son, Richard, born 1899, represents the eighth generation. Of all the early families, the Rolfes have kept most closely to the old homestead, and are the most numerous, at this date, of any family in the village.

HAZEN KNOWLTON.

About the oldest carpenter in the village is Hazen Knowlton, son of Nathaniel and Ruth P. (Sargent) Knowlton. He was born May 13, 1824, at Concord, N. H., near St. Paul's School, and has resided in some part of Concord all his life. His school-

ing was obtained partly at Millville, at Horse Hill, and in the central part of the town.

He came to Penacook November 30, 1846, at a time when there were but six houses on the Concord side of the river, in the central part, but when, by the building of the Penacook mill, there were great expectations of a coming city. He first began



HAZEN KNOWLTON.

work with Rolfe Brothers (Nathaniel, Henry, Timothy, and Abial) in the sash, blind, and box shops.

Some twenty years later he went to the Concord Axle Works, where he was employed nearly twenty years, since which time he has retired from the carpentering business, and given his attention to the cultivation of his land. In 1866 he purchased a tract of land fronting on Penacook street, in what was called the "bog"

district, and built a substantial residence at the corner of Rolfe and Penacook streets. His land in that and other sections of the village has appreciated in value, and a considerable portion has been sold for house lots, so that he finds himself now in easier circumstances than when he was learning his trade as apprentice to Mr. Dimond at \$8.00 per month, boarding himself from the proceeds of that rather meager salary.

Mr. Knowlton was one of the earlier members of the Pioneer Engine company, and served with that organization some twenty-five years.

He was also one of the early members of the Congregational church, and has led a consistent Christian life until this day.

He has not sought public office, but has served his ward in the city council, also as prudential committee for district No. 20.

Mr. Knowlton was married November 27, 1850, to Eliza G. Shedd, by whom he has four children, two sons and two daughters; Edward S., the oldest son, is settled in the West; Clara, married Daniel K. Abbott of Concord; Emma, married Frank A. Main of Concord; and his youngest son, Capt. Arthur H. Knowlton, is a prosperous druggist at Concord, N. H.

GEORGE T. KENNEY.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

George T. Kenney, foreman at the Concord Axle Works, is the son of George and Mary (Maher) Kenney, and was born in Boscawen, a little beyond the old Ambrose tavern stand, on May 12, 1854.

His grandfather, also named George, came to this country from the County of Donegal, in the north of Ireland, in 1848. His family, consisting of six sons and two daughters, followed him in 1850. The father of George T. located in Boscawen shortly after his arrival, where for a time he worked at shoemaking, until that business declined, when he followed railroading until he entered the employ of D. Arthur Brown & Co. at the Concord Axle Works. He died on November 27, 1867, at the age of thirty-seven.

On January 20, 1868, but a few months after his father's death, George T. began work for D. Arthur Brown & Co. as office boy,

and from that time has remained continuously at the axle works—thirty-three years, fourteen of which he has been foreman. All of these years he has been painstaking and faithful, and his labors have been duly appreciated by his employers.

His son, George L. Kenney, has also been engaged under him, so three generations of the same name and same family have been



GEORGE T. KENNEY.

producing the "Concord axle," whose merits are known and appreciated all over the country, and, as well, in not a few foreign ports.

Mr. Kenney married Margaret, the oldest daughter of the late Lawrence Gahagan, in 1874. The product of the union has been three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Kenney is a thorough mechanic, and years of experience

have made him "master of his trade." He is practically in the prime of life, and in his own sphere is a good type of the men who have in his native state brought credit to the land of their birth, or of their ancestors, for some of New Hampshire's most useful citizens sprang from north of Ireland parentage. Mr. Kenney is one of the most prominent members of the Catholic congregation, and is often called on to superintend funerals and other functions of his society.

LAWRENCE GAHAGAN.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Lawrence Gahagan, a native of the County Meath, Ireland, was a citizen of Penacook as early as 1852, and was employed for several years in the card room of the Penacook mill. In later years he engaged in the milk business, and in consequence became well known. His residence for many years was in the large double tenement house on Crescent street just north of the town line. There he brought up a family of three daughters and one son. The son, Richard, married Mary Mulligan, and has three children. Of the daughters Margaret married George T. Kenney, and has six children; Mary A. married Michael J. Linehan, and has seven children; and Rose married Andrew Linehan, and has four children.

Mr. Gahagan died January 1, 1894, aged sixty-eight years; a man of exemplary character and habits, and respected by all who knew him. His widow followed him on October 24, 1897, aged seventy-three years; both were buried in Calvary cemetery at Penacook.

EDWARD MCARDLE.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Edward McArdle, one of the most popular men in Penacook, in his day, came here in 1852. He was born in the County Meath, Ireland, and was a brother of Peter McArdle, of Mrs. Lawrence Gahagan, and Mrs. James Connor. He died in 1871 or 1872. His body was buried beside that of his father in the Catholic cemetery in Manchester, N. H. His widow married John P. Foley. No family survives him.

THOMAS QUIGLEY.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Thomas Quigley came to Penacook before 1856, from Leeds, England, but was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland. He was employed at the Harris woolen mill. He died April 15, 1876, aged seventy-four. But four of his family survive: Matthew, who married Mary, the oldest daughter of John Linehan, and who resides in Providence, R. I.; Annie, who lives in the same city, married Christopher Quinn; Ann and James, both of whom live in Penacook; the latter served in the navy during the Civil War.

FRANCIS O'NEIL.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Among the pioneer Irish Catholics of Penacook was Francis O'Neil. He was here in 1856, and for a number of years worked for the Rolfe Bros. He died July 30, 1888, aged seventy.

He was a native of Omagh in the County Tyrone, Ireland, where President Buchanan's parents were born. One of his sons, John O'Neil, now a practising attorney at Manchester, N. H., represented ward one in the Concord board of aldermen some years ago.

His widow still lives (1901) in the homestead near Woodlawn cemetery.

EDWARD TAYLOR.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Edward Taylor came to Penacook in 1852. He was born in Roscommon, Ireland. While in life he was one of the best known men in Penacook, and accumulated considerable property. He died before 1890, and left one son and two daughters. His son died before 1900. His widow and children reside in the block for so many years in possession of the family.

PATRICK KELLEY.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Patrick Kelley was born in the town of Strokestown, County Roscommon, Ireland. He came to the United States in 1846. He married Elizabeth McKeon on July 8, 1851. He came to

Penacock a little later, where he made his home until his death. He was in the employ of the Concord Axle Works for many years. He died on July 15, 1895. His widow followed him in 1899.



PATRICK KELLEY.

His surviving children are James of the police force, John, Edward, and Ellen, the latter the wife of Frank Ferrin. He was sexton of the Catholic church for over twenty years.

JEREMIAH REGAN.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Jeremiah Regan, another worthy representative of his race and creed, was born in Ireland near Macroom, Cork county. He came to Penacock in 1865, where he has since resided. He is

an honest, trustworthy man, whose word is as good as his bond, and in every way deserves the good wishes of all who respect truth and honesty, for in his daily life he well exemplifies both.

PATRICK BARRY.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Patrick Barry, one of the best known of his race in Penacook, came to this country in 1850, and to Penacook in 1859, where he has since resided. He worked in the Contoocook mill or as yard hand for sixteen years. He has been through life a steady, industrious, thrifty man, and has, in consequence, provided for himself against a rainy day. He was born in the parish of Kilmichael, County of Cork, Ireland.



PATRICK BARRY.



KIARAN PENDERGAST.

KIARAN PENDERGAST.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Kiaran Pendergast, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, came to Penacook in the fall of 1852. He worked at the Harris mill as a jack spinner. He died in 1868. But two of his family survive, Mary, who is the wife of John C. Linehan, and Annie, widow of the late Thomas Igo, who resides in Concord. Mr. Pendergast was of a noted family of wool carders, many of whom were well known in various parts of New England. His son, John Pendergast, while in life was well known in Penacook and Concord; he married Annie, daughter of John Linehan.

JAMES DOLAN.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

James Dolan was for many years employed in the Penacook mill in the weaving room. He was in Penacook before 1856. His name is borne in kind remembrance by those with whom he labored, for he was a good man and a liberal supporter of his church, as well as a warm lover of his native land. He died on March 5, 1877, aged fifty-three. But one of his family survives him, Mrs Emily Supry, wife of George Supry. He had a brother Richard who worked for years for the same firm, and a brother Thomas who served in the Civil War. Richard died. A son of his, John Francis Dolan, belongs to the community of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind.

ANDREW KEENAN.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Andrew Keenan is a native of the County Meath, Ireland. He came to Penacook in 1852. He was followed a little later by his brothers Peter, Francis, Thomas, and Lawrence. Andrew and Lawrence are the only survivors. Frank was killed at Fair Oaks in 1862, in the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. Thomas went to Australia in 1857, and Peter died here. Andrew married a sister of the late Lawrence Gahagan. Some of his children residing in Penacook are Mrs. Andrew Spearman, another daughter Rose A., and a son Alonzo, and a son Peter. Mr. Keenan was born in 1831.

JOHN GAHAGAN.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

John Gahagan was undoubtedly the first Irish Catholic making his home in Penacook permanently. He was born in the County Meath, Ireland, in 1816. He was in Penacook before 1852. He died on March 20, 1856, aged thirty-eight. A stepson of his, Richard Nolan, was killed while with the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers at Fort Wagner. A son of his, Thomas Gahagan, served through the war in the Fifth New Hampshire, Company A. This son and another named Vincent, and Mary,

the wife of James Kelley of the police force, are the sole survivors of his family. He built the house now occupied by the daughter named.

ANDREW FOLEY.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Andrew Foley was born near Macroom, County Cork, Ireland. He came to Penacook in 1864, and has resided here constantly



ANDREW FOLEY.

since. During all of these years he has been in the employ of the Concord Axle company. He is a good, quiet, unobtrusive man, bearing his trials, and he has had his share of them, with Christian patience and resignation. He married a sister of Andrew Keenan. Four children survive, Patrick, Thomas, John,

and Allen. A brother, John P., resides in the village; another, Patrick, a former employé of the Concord Axle company, is now a prosperous farmer in Minnesota, where he has been since 1878.

MARTIN NOLAN.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

Martin Nolan came from Galway in the west of Ireland. He was in Penacook before 1860, and has resided there constantly since. During all these years, until recently, he had charge of the Penacook section of the Northern Railroad, and it can safely be said that the corporation never possessed a more faithful servant. His family consists of two sons, John in the West, and William in Laconia, and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Andrew Lannan, a trusted employé of the Concord Axle company, and another the wife of Peter Keenan, son of Andrew.

JAMES CONNOR.

[CONTRIBUTED BY HON. J. C. LINEHAN.]

James Connor was a native of County Clare, Ireland. He came to Penacook in 1856. For some years he worked on the railroad, but nearly all the time while in Penacook he followed the occupation of stone layer, and proved to be a trusty man in that line. He married a sister of Edward McArdle; she died some years before he did. His death, which occurred before 1890, was caused by an accident, a collision with a team. He left three children, but one of whom resides in Penacook. A son, Edward, lives in Northfield or Sanbornton, and a daughter in Boston.

HENRY A. BROWN.

Henry Arthur Brown, of the fourth generation of the family resident in Penacook, son of D. Arthur and Susan M. (Follansbee) Brown, was born Feb. 8, 1868, in the Winn house on Brown's Hill, Penacook, N. H.

His early education was obtained at the district schools, and later at Penacook academy, when that institution was under the management of Rev. J. H. Larry. From there he entered the High school at Concord, being one of the first scholars from Pen-

acook to take the high school course, which he completed and graduated in 1886 in the same class with John J. Linehan.

After graduation he served an apprenticeship at pattern making under Mr. John Harris at the Concord Axle Works, and after a short term at that occupation was taken into the office of that company as shipping clerk and assistant. In that position he has



HENRY A. BROWN.

developed great proficiency in office affairs and business dealings generally. In 1897 he became assistant superintendent of the works, his natural mechanical ability making him a valuable man for such position.

Mr. Brown has much natural musical talent, and became a proficient performer on the cornet at an early age, and for several years did considerable work in orchestra and brass band music,

but gave up that line of work when he found that it would interfere with his duties at the office.

In another line of music Mr. Brown has given much study and practice, having been leader and manager of the choir at the First Baptist church during the last five years. He had previously been a member of a male quartette organization, in which he had done a considerable amount of singing for public and private occasions. With his mixed quartette choir at the church he has been unusually successful, and is singing a class of music but seldom heard in a country church. His present choir consists of Mrs. Emma Hoyt, soprano; Miss Martha Rolfe, contralto; Henry A. Brown, tenor; Geo. N. Robertson, bass, and Mrs. George Gale, organist, the latter being a performer of exceptional ability.

Mr. Brown is a member of Horace Chase lodge, F. and A. Masons, in which he now holds the position of S. D.

On Nov. 29, 1892, Mr. Brown was married to Grace Adele Prescott of Penacook, and has one son, Robert Arthur Brown, born Aug. 9, 1895. He resides at the homestead on Elm street, and is a member of the Penacook gun club, being quite proficient in the use of both gun and rifle.

In 1886 Mr. Brown joined the N. H. N. G., being commissioned as chief bugler on the staff of General White; he also served in the same position on the staff of General Patterson, being six years in the service.

ISAAC BATY.

While the advice of Horace Greeley to young men to "Go West" has still much weight, it does not follow that it is necessary for all young men to go so far from home to be successful in business. As an example of what a young man may accomplish by well directed industry in a New England country village, the life of Isaac Baty gives a striking illustration. Mr. Baty was born Oct. 31, 1847, at St. Albans, Vt., his parents being Isaac and Margaret (Herron) Baty.

His boyhood days were spent at Williston, Vt., where he obtained but scanty school privileges, and at an early age he learned the trade of tinsmith, which he has found to be a good trade to "tie to." When but seventeen years of age Mr. Baty

enlisted in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, and served until after the close of the war, being mustered out March 14, 1866. Immediately after his war service he came to Penacook in 1866, and worked for one year as a tinsmith for Moses H. Bean in the basement of the store which he now occupies. Mr. Bean sold his business to Horace Sessions, for whom



ISAAC BATY.

Mr. Baty worked but three months, and then purchased the business for himself, and has continued the same business on the same spot for thirty-three years. Soon after taking up the business Mr. Baty moved up to the first floor of the building and put in a stock of stoves, and quickly developed into an expert salesman as well as a skilful workman at the bench. The stove business soon became the leading feature, although he has always kept the tin

shop in active operation. A few years later he added the plumbing and steam fitting branches to his business, and with additions to his store has enlarged his business by adding lines of hardware, plumbing materials, clocks, watches, and jewelry, crockery, glass, and furniture. His store has been enlarged four times, and is now at least six times as large as the original premises. His goods at



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC BATY.

the front of the store are tastefully arranged and make a very attractive display.

In 1872 Mr. Baty married Mrs. Mary (Mahony) Smith of Biddeford, Maine, who has taken an active interest in his business affairs, and is a capable and efficient assistant.

In 1882 they built an attractive homestead on Washington street with extensive lawns surrounding it, embellished with a large amount of shrubbery, flower gardens, and the like. Eight years

later he built a large tenement house on Charles street, and in 1893 he purchased the large block at the corner of Main and Washington streets, which has lately been refitted as a hotel, the Central House. Mr. Baty has given but little time to societies, but was for some years a prominent member of the Sons of Temperance organization and attained to the highest position in the state, being grand worthy patriarch of New Hampshire. Also for a few years he was a member of the G. A. R. post of the village. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN A. COBURN.

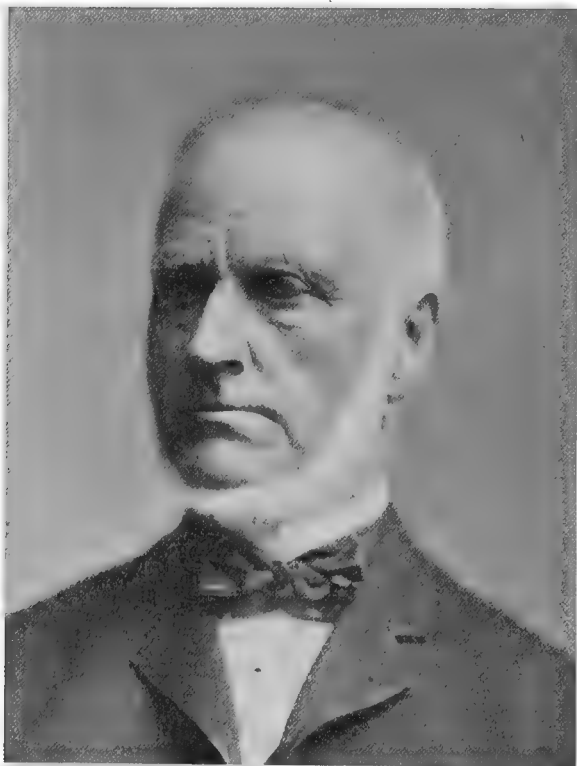
John Adams Coburn, son of Robert and Jennie (Adams) Coburn, was born October 7, 1812, at Springfield, N. H., where his boyhood days were passed, and where he obtained a limited education at the town schools.

When old enough to leave home, he went to Warner, N. H., to learn the harness maker's trade of his older brother, Asa. After some years in his brother's shop he started out to establish a shop of his own, and located at Boscawen Plain, somewhere about 1840, where he did a successful business for several years. While in Boscawen Mr. Coburn married Miss Malvina A. Reynolds. About 1847, or a little earlier, Mr. Coburn moved down to Penacook, where he soon built the Coburn block over the canal and a residence on Elm street, the house being now owned by Samuel N. Brown, Esq. Mr. Coburn established his harness shop in the north store, where he did a successful business in the manufacture of harness and trunks for a long series of years. It seems strange now, but at the time when Mr. Coburn was first in business in the village if a trunk was wanted it had to be made to order, of such size and quality as might be agreed on by Mr. Coburn and his customers. There are still many of Coburn's hand-made trunks in the attics of the older houses of the village. Another line of business taken up by Mr. Coburn shortly after settling in the village was trimming the plain pinewood coffins made by John Johnson, the carpenter, and this developed later into the undertaking business which Mr. Coburn was first to establish in the village.

Soon after Woodlawn Cemetery association was organized, Mr.

Coburn, who was one of the charter members, was appointed sexton, and held that office continuously for thirty-three years, with the exception of one year. On coming to the village, Mr. Coburn and his wife joined the Baptist church, and both continued faithful and efficient members during the remainder of their lives.

In Odd Fellowship Mr. Coburn took a prominent position, and



JOHN A. COBURN.

served in all the offices of the organization. He was also a charter member of Pioneer Engine company, and kept his membership in the company for a generation.

Mr. Coburn's first wife died in June, 1893, and he took for his second wife Mrs. Mary E. (Martin) Howe, but he had no children by either of his wives. His second wife, the widow of

Alpheus G. Howe, had three children, two sons and one daughter, now the wife of Ezra B. Runnels, who resides at the Coburn homestead on Cross street. Mr. Coburn died July 8, 1899, and was buried in Woodlawn cemetery. His widow survived him less than one year, her death being on February 13, 1900.

DANIEL HOLDEN.

Daniel Holden, although a resident of the adjoining village of West Concord, was, by his business connection as treasurer and agent of the Concord Manufacturing Co., one of the most prominent of the Penacook manufacturers. He was born in Billerica, Mass., April 20, 1809, a son of Asa and Nancy (Wyman) Holden, and a lineal descendant of Richard Holden, the Puritan, who came from Ipswich, England, to Watertown, Mass., in 1634. At thirteen years of age his school days were finished, and he worked as a farmer until twenty years old; then he left Billerica, and obtained work in the flannel mill of H. G. Howe of Tewksbury. He was first paid eight dollars per month, with board, and later twelve dollars per month. He soon obtained a complete knowledge of the processes of flannel manufacture, so that, at the end of the first three years' service, when only twenty-three years old, he engaged to run the mill by contract.

In 1837, at the age of twenty-eight, he was appointed superintendent of the Chelmsford company, in that part of Lowell which was then Dracut, and remained in that position for ten years. In 1847 he removed to West Concord, N. H., and in company with his elder brother, Benj. F. Holden, began the manufacture of woolen goods. After the death of his brother in 1874 a corporation was formed under the name of Concord Manufacturing Co., of which Daniel Holden became treasurer and agent, which position he held during the remainder of his life. Mr. Holden devoted his time and energies almost exclusively to his business, having rarely permitted himself to be drawn into public affairs. As a citizen of Concord, however, he felt it his duty, when called upon, to serve the city, and was alderman for his ward in 1874, and a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1865-'66, and in 1875.

Mr. Holden married, first, in 1834, Sarah Haynes, who died in

1843, leaving four children; and second, in 1844, Roxanna Haynes, who had seven children. The two wives were sisters, and daughters of Reuben Haynes of Sudbury, Mass. At his decease Mr. Holden had seven children living, viz.: Two daughters, Lucy L. and Ella R., of West Concord, and five sons; Wyman W. of Stockbridge, Vt.; Farwell P. of Penacook, N. H.;



DANIEL HOLDEN.

Edward D., of the Stirling Mills, Lowell, Mass.; and Paul R. and Adam P., of the Concord Manufacturing Co. of West Concord, N. H.

An intense desire for knowledge had made Mr. Holden a constant and industrious reader from boyhood, and this, combined with travel, had in a great measure made good the lack of schooling which he missed in his early days. His career affords an

illustration of the success in life secured by men who, with limited educational advantages in youth, have attained to honorable positions in the community.

When Mr. Holden was born there was, practically, no wool manufacture in this country by the machine system, and when he began work in a woolen mill in 1829 the business was still in its infancy, so that in his long business career Mr. Holden saw the whole development of the great woolen industry of the United States. For seventy years, a notably long term, Mr. Holden kept at his business, and was at his mill on the day before his death. Although somewhat infirm during his last years, Mr. Holden was a man of remarkable strength and vigor, partly owing to his good constitution, but largely to his temperate habits and careful living. His sight was remarkable, and he was a constant reader, preferring chiefly books on historical and scientific subjects. Few men of his limited opportunities in early life develop into culture so broad and so liberal. Few men commanded so implicitly the confidence and love of his neighbors, or bore more modestly or more faithfully his part in the life of the community.

His religious affiliations were with the Universalist denomination, and in politics he was an ardent Republican.

Mr. Holden died at his West Concord home on April 11, 1899, in his ninetieth year, and his funeral was attended by a great concourse of citizens, and many distinguished men from abroad.

EDMUND WORTH, JR.

One of the young men who spent their boyhood days in Penacook and then went West to seek his fortune was Edmund Worth, Jr., son of Rev. Edmund Worth (first pastor of the Baptist church) and Amelia A. (Morse) Worth, born at Concord, N. H., in 1836. He came with his parents to Penacook in 1845, the family occupying the William H. Allen house on Elm street. Edmund was always a leader among the village boys, both at school and in their out-door sports, and early developed an inherited aptitude for gaining the good will and respect of all his associates. He attended the village schools, and at intervals worked in the Penacook mill, where most of the village boys found occupation.

About 1855-'56 he, with quite a number of the village boys and girls, attended the academy at New London, N. H., which school seemed to have unusual attractions for the Penacook youth, as there were thirteen from the village attending at New London at one time. At about that time, 1856, Rev. Mr. Worth moved his family to Kennebunk, Maine, and soon after that date Edmund



EDMUND WORTH, JR.

started out to find his fortune at the opposite side of the continent, and settled in San Francisco, Cal., where he has resided most of the time since. He came East in 1876 and took a fine old mansion house in Kennebunk for his residence, but could not feel contented there, and so gave up the Eastern country altogether and settled permanently at San Francisco. He has been a successful merchant, and has a family consisting of a wife, one son,

and one daughter. His son joined the first California regiment that went to the Philippine war, serving as a bugler and returned with the regiment.

Mr. Worth retains the faith of his fathers, and has been a member of the Baptist church, and for many years served as organist for the church with which he was connected.

CAPT. JOHN SAWYER.

At a date as early as the erection of the first cotton mill in the village, one of the largest landowners was John Sawyer, son of Samuel and Lucy Sawyer, who was born June 16, 1798. He was the eighth child in a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters.

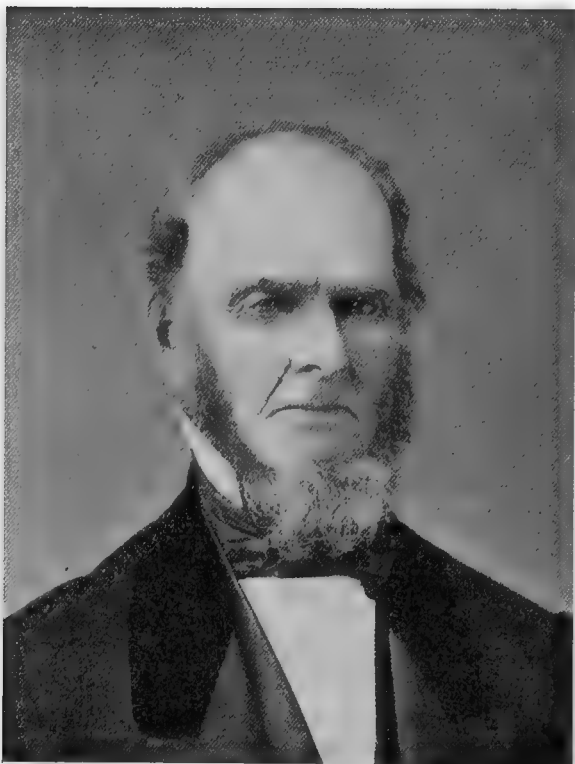
Captain Sawyer was twice married, first to Phebe C. Elliott, a sister of Theodore Elliott, the noted millwright of the borough. By this union there was one son, Warren P. Sawyer, born in 1835, and who died December 22, 1854. The mother died during the following year, November 30, 1855.

His second marriage was on March 5, 1857, to Hannah Hale, of North Boscawen, who had no children.

In early life Captain Sawyer learned the trade of carpenter, and worked at that business more or less until middle life, and was always engaged somewhat in farming. He earned his military title as captain of the Third Infantry in 1832. He was also captain of the Jackson Rifle company the last year of its existence, 1845.

Mr. Sawyer owned quite a large part of the land on which the village was built, on the Concord side of the river, previous to 1840, and the sale of house lots gave him a considerable income. In earlier years Captain Sawyer lived in the house which stood on the corner now occupied by the Washington House. Some time previous to 1840 he had a new brick house built by Mr. Hale (father of his second wife), on the lot now occupied by Exchange block; he had also a large farmer's barn standing on the land now occupied by Graphic block, and there was a small brook running down at the back of house and barn towards the Contoocook river, which brook has now disappeared from the surface of the ground, and dwelling houses now cover the place where the boys formerly gathered "water cresses."

In 1847 Mr. Sawyer, in company with Joseph Eastman, of West Concord, built the Washington House, and was proprietor of that property for several years. About 1852 Mr. Sawyer built the large dwelling house on Washington street, corner of Charles street, which he made his homestead during the remainder of his life. His old brick residence on Washington square



CAPT. JOHN SAWYER.

was moved in 1870 back a few rods to Washington street, and is now owned by Charles Barnet. Captain Sawyer was a man of sterling qualities and unblemished character. In 1853 he was elected a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, and served occasionally in minor offices of his village. During the later years of his life he was a member of the First Baptist

church. Captain Sawyer died November 1, 1888, leaving no children, but his widow survived until May 25, 1899.

JOHN LINEHAN.

John Linehan was born in Macroom, County of Cork, Ireland, on December 16, 1816. His immediate ancestors were Cornelius and Honora Vaughan Linehan, and John and Mary Riordan Linehan. His mother died soon after his birth. His grandfather, for whom he was named, took him when this event occurred, and he made his home with him until he reached manhood. He received a good education in a noted private school kept by a man named Burden. Several generations of the family had been engaged in the grain and milling business. On the death of his grandfather he inherited his property and business. At the age of twenty-one, in 1837, he married Margaret Foley, the daughter of a well-known farmer in the adjoining parish of Kilmichael.

The terrible experience of the famine period taught him as it had thousands of others that there was no earthly hope of success for either himself or family in Ireland; so like so many of his race, he turned his face towards the West, and came to the United States in the fall of 1847.

He landed in New York city. A little later he came to New Hampshire where he entered the employ of Superintendent Lombard of the Northern Railroad. His family, consisting then of his wife and five children, followed him in the fall of 1849. From their arrival until May, 1852, they had made their home in the town of Danbury. In May of the latter year he removed to Penacook where practically a home was made permanently.

For some years he was foreman of the Penacook section, and later was in the employ of Barron, Dodge & Co., at the flour mill. Still later he was in the cabinet shop of H. H. Amsden & Sons. He died on July 7, 1897, in his eighty-first year, and his body was laid beside that of his wife, whose death had preceded his, as she had departed this life on October 14, 1891, aged seventy-six. Both rest in Calvary cemetery, Penacook.

He was well versed in the history of his native land, and sympathized with every movement for the advancement of its people.

He was a good citizen and a public-spirited man. He was fully naturalized five years after his arrival here, and he never failed to cast his ballot for the candidate of his choice. Politically he was a Democrat, but independent; his first presidential ballot was cast for James Buchanan, his last for William McKinley.

In religion he was a Catholic—a loyal adherent to the faith of his fathers. He was one of the pioneers of his creed in Penacook, and while in life one of its most liberal supporters. He was a faithful husband, an affectionate, indulgent father, and a kind neighbor. He was blessed in his wife. She was one of the most devout as well as one of the most modest of her sex. A perfect type of the race of women whose piety and love of virtue have given their native land a world-wide reputation. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, blessed their union.

Mary, born December, 1837; she married Matthew Quigley. Two sons, both of whom survive, blessed this union. Their home is in Providence, R. I.

John Cornelius, born February 9, 1840; he married Mary E. Pendergast on January 2, 1864. They had four children grow to manhood and womanhood.

Annie, born in May, 1842; she married John Pendergast, the brother of the wife of John C. Of this marriage three children survive.

Joanna, born October, 1844, unmarried.

Timothy Patrick, born April 5, 1847; he is now pastor of St. Mary's church, Biddeford, Maine.

The foregoing five mentioned were born in Macroom, Ireland.

Andrew, the first of the American born, first saw light in Danbury, N. H., in September, 1850. He married Rose A. Gahagan. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter, all of whom were living in October, 1900.

George Henry, born in Danbury, in September, 1852. He married Margaret Lee. One daughter was the result of this marriage. The family live in Cambridge, Mass.

Michael Joseph, born in Penacook, in September, 1854. He married Mary A. Gahagan. She was sister of the wife of Andrew. Seven children were the product of this marriage, all of whom were living at the date of writing.

This family also resides in Cambridge, Mass. Michael has been a clerk in the Railway Mail service since 1886.

HON. JOHN CORNELIUS LINEHAN.

John Cornelius Linehan is the son of John and Margaret Foley Linehan. He was born in Macroom, County of Cork, Ireland, February 9, 1840. He came to this country with his mother, his brother Timothy, and two sisters, in October, 1849. Another sister followed a year later. His father had emigrated two years before, settling temporarily in Danbury, N. H., where his family joined him. In 1852 he removed with his people to Fisherville, now Penacook, making his home there permanently. His opportunities for securing an education were limited. He attended school in Ireland five years, and in America three. He studied hard at home under the direction of his father, who, more fortunate, had been able to get a good education in his native land. At the age of twelve he went to work in the Penacook cotton factory, which was then owned and operated by H. H. and J. S. Brown. He labored there from 1852 to 1857, five years, beginning as a doffer in the spinning room, and ending as a loom fixer in the weaving room. At the latter date he entered the employ of Rolfe Brothers, sash, blind, and box manufacturers, and remained there nearly five years, being foreman of the box department the greater part of that period.

He became a member of the Fisherville cornet band in 1860. On August 15, 1861, with six of his associates, he enlisted in the band of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers for service in the Civil War. On his discharge, August 31, 1862, he again re-entered the employ of Rolfe Brothers, but closed his connection with them in December. During the year 1863 he had charge of the packing department of the flour mill. In January, 1864, he was engaged by Caldwell and Amsden, then owners of the cabinet shop. He worked for this firm until April 10, 1866, being for the greater part of the time one of the shipping clerks. On the last date mentioned he entered into copartnership with Moses H. Bean, who was engaged in the mercantile business.

A month later Henry F. Brown, one of his tent mates in the army, and a lifelong friend, bought out the interest of Mr. Bean,

and under the firm name of Brown & Linehan the business was continued until May, 1869, when he purchased Mr. Brown's interest in the firm, operating alone until he finally sold out in January, 1891. He was located for nearly twenty years in the Exchange block on Washington square.

During his business career he acquired a reputation for honesty and integrity not confined to Penacook. In religion he is a Catholic, and through life loyal to that faith. Like his father he has been a liberal contributor towards the support of his church, and for forty years one of its most active members in Penacook. For twenty-five years he was the superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the Penacook parish.

The best proof of the efficiency of his labors is the fact that while under his supervision not a Catholic child in Penacook was an absentee except in case of sickness from the Sunday-school.

In 1867, at the urgent solicitation of Rev. J. E. Barry, whose pastorate included Penacook, he negotiated for the purchase of the building occupied for many years as a place of worship by the Methodists. To secure a note given for payment, he and John Thornton, another member of the congregation, mortgaged their homes to John L. Tallant, from whom the money was borrowed, as additional security, as he was unwilling to accept the mortgage on the church alone. When additional land was secured for Woodlawn cemetery, of which he was one of the trustees, he made an appeal to his associates to set aside a part of it for a cemetery for the Catholics of Penacook. His request was granted, and the land deeded to the bishop of the diocese in trust for the Catholic congregation in the village.

When Brown's band was organized in 1865, he was one of its first members, and during its existence, except the last year, was its secretary and treasurer. He was president of the Fisherville Lyceum Association, during the greater part of its existence. This was founded shortly after the war, and was the means of providing some of the best speaking talent in the United States for the people of the village.

He has affiliated with the Republican party since early manhood, and has been honored by being elected or appointed to various positions of honor and trust within its gift. He filled

nearly every office in ward one. He was a member of the common council in 1872-1873, and a member of the board of aldermen from 1877 to 1878. He was chosen a member of the executive council of the state of New Hampshire to serve during the term of Gov. Charles H. Sawyer in 1887 and 1888, and during his term of office was chairman of the committee on state prison.



HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN.

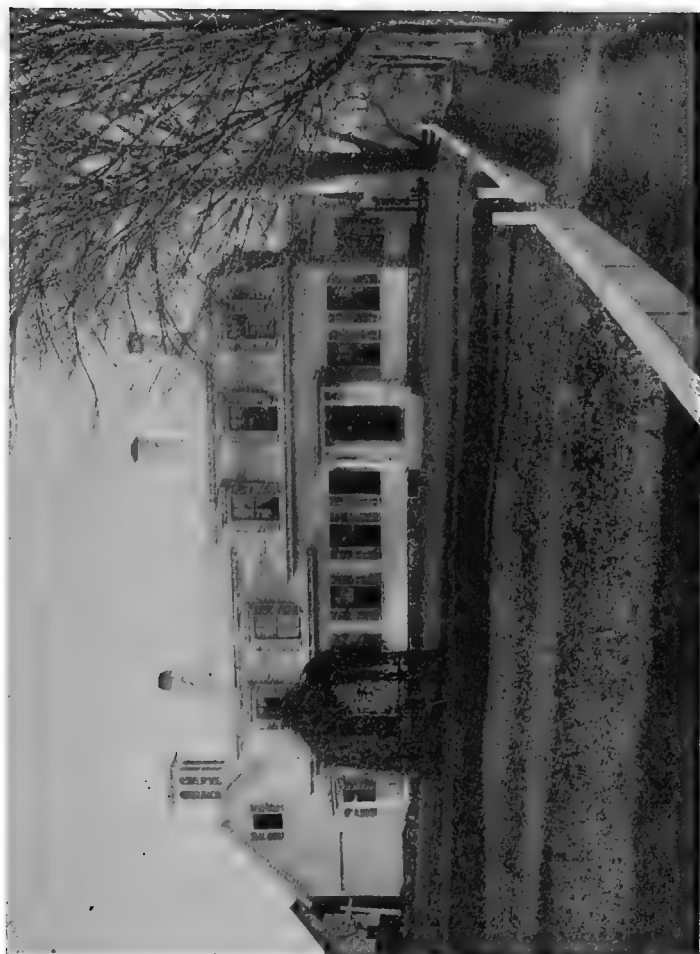
He was appointed trustee of the Industrial school by Gov. Samuel W. Hale in 1884, and except for a brief interval of a few months has served continually since. He was secretary of the board for several years, and since 1897 is its president. He was also one of the committee chosen to build the Penacook public school, and one of the committee to select the location for the Concord soldiers' monument, as well as to select its design and inscription.

He was appointed insurance commissioner of New Hampshire for three years by Gov. David H. Goodell, on September 28, 1890. He was reappointed in 1893 by Gov. John B. Smith, in 1896 by Gov. Charles A. Busiel, and in 1899 by Gov. Frank W. Rollins. His record as insurance commissioner is well known. He has been fearless and conscientious in the performance of his duties, and has received the commendation of his superiors, the governors and councils, as well as the people of the state. Circumstances when he was first appointed obliged him to face a situation requiring courage as well as discretion. How well it was done the records of the insurance department, as well as the press of the state, will bear witness.

He was one of the charter members of William I. Brown Post, G. A. R., and its first commander, filling the position over two years. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his own post, and before its formation had been partly instrumental in the formation of the Fisherville Memorial Association, which was composed mainly of Brown's band and several public-spirited citizens, for the object of observing Memorial Day. With a few exceptions, he has been president of the day on Memorial days every year since the institution of the post. He was chosen to represent the Department of N. H., G. A. R., at the National Encampment in Albany in 1878, and a member of the National Council of Administration in 1880-1881. He was elected department commander of New Hampshire in 1883 and 1884, and appointed a member of the national pension committee, serving until 1887, when he was unanimously chosen junior vice commander-in-chief, G. A. R. He was president of the New Hampshire Veteran Association in 1885 and 1886, and from its institution, with the exception of several years, its musical director.

He is a trustee of the Loan and Trust Savings Bank of Concord, a member of the N. H. Historical Society, Knights of Columbus, Charitable Irish Society of Boston, and the American-Irish Historical Society. He is the treasurer and one of the founders of the latter.

Although a busy man through life, he has found time to study and occasionally write out his thoughts and observations. In conjunction with his lifelong friend and comrade, D. Arthur



RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN, CHARLES ST.

Brown, he wrote a memorial history of Penacook in the Civil War. The book contains a sketch of every person, so far as known, who served in that great contest from Penacook, and also of the comrades of William I. Brown Post who came to reside in Penacook or vicinity since the close of the war. He dictated the sketches to a stenographer, who copied them on the typewriter. They were then written in the book by Mr. Brown, each person being given a page. Every soldier's and sailor's record corresponds with that printed in Ayling's record of New Hampshire in the Civil War. When completed the book was placed for preservation in the New Hampshire state library. The typewritten sheets Mr. Brown had bound in book form, for use in the post-room.

He has been a steady contributor to weeklies and periodicals. He contributed a chapter, "The Irish in New Hampshire," to McClintock's History of New Hampshire, also a chapter to the History of the First New Hampshire, on "The Irish of New Hampshire in the Civil War," and a chapter to the History of the Seventeenth New Hampshire, on "Music and Songs of the War."

He has also written many sketches on the early Irish settlers in the thirteen colonies, which have been published in papers and magazines. For his services in this line he received a degree from Dartmouth college in 1887. He has also been in demand as a speaker and lecturer, and has spoken more or less during every political campaign since 1884.

When the movement to mark the regimental positions on the Gettysburg battlefield was first mentioned in 1880 at the National Encampment, G. A. R., in Dayton, O., he warmly advocated it. In 1885 he was appointed one of the directors of the Battlefield Association, holding that position until 1895—ten years. The government then assumed charge of the field, and presented each of the retiring directors a beautifully engraved testimonial for the services rendered.

While serving on this board of directors he was largely instrumental in securing appropriations from the New Hampshire state legislature for the placing of monuments marking the positions held by the New Hampshire organizations on that great battlefield. In response to the invitation of the surviving veterans of

the Second and Fifth New Hampshire regiments, and the New Hampshire Battalion Sharpshooters, he accompanied them to Gettysburg in the summer of 1887, and received from them, on behalf of the directors, the monuments of the three organizations. By special request he also received the monument of Meagher's Irish brigade, which was dedicated at the same time.

As a recognition of his labors, his name is cut, with that of the other directors, on the high water mark monuments located near the historic copse of trees which was the objective point of Pickett's men in their celebrated charge on July 3, 1862.

He was married to Mary E. Pendergast by the Rev. John O'Donnell, at the parochial residence in Nashua, on January 2, 1864.

Of the children born to them four survive,—Margaret Ann, born October 2, 1864; John Joseph, born October 9, 1866; Timothy Patrick, born December 7, 1869; Henry Frances, born June 27, 1877.

REV. TIMOTHY PATRICK LINEHAN.

Rev. Timothy Patrick Linehan was born in Macroom, County of Cork, Ireland, April 5, 1847. His parents were John Linehan and Margaret Foley Linehan. He came to the United States with his mother, his brother John, and two sisters, in October, 1849. He resided with his family in Danbury, N. H., and in Penacook until 1869. While in Penacook, during boyhood, he was employed for a time in the cotton mill of H. H. & J. S. Brown. In 1863 he worked in the packing department of the flour mill for a year with his brothers John and Andrew. Later he learned the machinist's trade in the shops of D. Arthur Brown & Co., remaining in the employ of that firm five years. In 1869 he went to Fitchburg, Mass., where he worked a year. Then he went to Worcester, where he was engaged in the same occupation another year. He was a painstaking mechanic, never failing to give satisfaction to those for whom he labored, being honest and conscientious in the performance of his duties.

He was blessed with a genial, sociable disposition, which never failed to find him friends. While a resident of Penacook, in 1866 and 1867, he was a member of a military company, composed

mainly of veterans of the Civil War, known as the Smythe Guards. He held the rank of corporal; his brother John that of first lieutenant. He was also on the roll of Pioneer Engine company, No. 8, which in its day was one of the most efficient organizations of its kind in the city of Concord.

He acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools of Danbury and Penacook, and at the Penacook academy. His collegiate studies were made at St. Charles college, Maryland, founded by Charles Carroll of Revolutionary fame, and at Nicolet college, in the province of Quebec, Canada. In September, 1875, he entered for the collegiate course the Grand seminary of Montreal, where he was graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Theology, and in the chapel of which institution he was ordained to the priesthood for the diocese of Portland, Me., by Archbishop Fabre, December 21, 1878. Father Linehan was immediately assigned to the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Portland, Me., where he remained until July, 1890. Besides his duties at the cathedral, he attended the missions of Westbrook, Gorham, Yarmouth, Fryeburg, North Conway, Sawyer's River, and Upper Bartlett. He was for a time chancellor and secretary of the diocese, and in January, 1881, he was named by the late Bishop Healey rector of the cathedral, which position he held to the time of his appointment to the church and parish of St. Mary's at Biddeford.

As rector Father Linehan was charged not alone with the spiritual, but as well with the material, interests of the cathedral, the orphan asylum, St. Joseph's home, the school, and other institutions, some of which were founded during his incumbency. On the occasion of his departure from Portland he was presented with an address and a purse of \$1,200, in recognition of his services and of the esteem entertained for him.

Father Linehan has been ten years in Biddeford; within that time he has greatly improved the parish property. St. Mary's church has been renovated, the presbytery has been completed, a house has been remodeled and furnished for a convent, a magnificent school building in brick and stone, one of the finest and best equipped in the diocese, has been erected, and is occupied by nearly three hundred and fifty boys and girls, who are taught

by the Sisters of Mercy; some sixteen acres have been added to the parish cemetery, and at Old Orchard, on a most eligible and spacious site, stands the beautiful summer church, "St. Margaret's-by-the-Sea," where thousands of devout Catholics from every state in the Union and the Canadas worship in "the pleasant summer days," and doubtless make pious remembrance of her whose



REV. TIMOTHY P. LINEHAN.

namesake and patron Margaret was. (He named the church in memory of his mother.)

Father Linehan is a public-spirited man. He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare, with the result that he stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens in Biddeford, regardless of creed or nationality.

He is connected with the Irish-American Relief Association of Portland, and a member of the American-Irish Historical Society.

He is chaplain of the York county division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the local council of the Knights of Columbus. He is diocesan attorney, vice-president of St. Elizabeth orphan asylum; is on the board of trustees of the Clergy Relief Fund, the examiners of the clergy, and the school board.

He is in the prime of life as well as in the best of health, and takes a keen, though unobtrusive, interest in state and national affairs and in all that concerns the community in which he lives.



SISTER M. JOSEPH.

MARGARET ANN LINEHAN.

Margaret Ann Linehan,* the first born of John C. and Mary E. Linehan, was born in Penacook on October 2, 1864. She was educated in the Penacook schools, the Penacook academy, and

*In religion Sister M. Joseph.

in St. Joseph's academy, Deering, Me. She entered the order of Sisters of Mercy, in 1885, in the Convent of Mercy, Portland, Me., assuming in religion the name of "Sister M. Joseph." For the greater part of the time since the completion of her novitiate she has been engaged in teaching in the academy and in the parochial schools of Portland.



JOHN J. LINEHAN.

JOHN J. LINEHAN.

John J. Linehan, eldest son of John C. and Mary (Pendergast) Linehan, was born in Penacook, October 9, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Penacook and of Concord. After the conclusion of his studies in the High school he went to Minneapolis, Minn., in March, 1885. Here, shortly after his arrival, he entered the employ of the dry goods jobbing house of Dale, Morse

& Barnes. On January 1, 1887, he severed his connection with this firm, and returning to the East engaged his services with the jobbing house of Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass. He was connected with this firm for eight years as department buyer, being one of the largest, if not the largest, handlers of corsets, in the United States.

He resigned his position with Brown, Durrell & Co., and later purchased an interest in the Bay State Corset Company of Springfield, Mass., and was elected a director of the corporation. In the early part of 1900, he was chosen secretary of the company. He was married in August, 1893, to Elizabeth J. Barrett, the daughter of Thomas Barrett of Worcester, Mass., one of that city's most prominent citizens, as well as one of the best known and most reputable building contractors in New England.

TIMOTHY PATRICK LINEHAN.

Timothy Patrick Linehan, son of John C. and Mary E. Linehan, was born in Penacook on December 7, 1869. He was educated in the Penacook public schools, the Penacook academy, and the Concord High school.

After leaving school he worked as clerk in his father's store in Penacook. Later, in 1893, he was clerk in the Windsor hotel at Manchester.

In 1895 he entered the employ of Fowle & Johnson, proprietors of the Wolfe tavern, Newburyport.

He was married on January 22, 1900, to Mary Cunningham of Amesbury, Mass., by his uncle, Rev. T. P. Linehan, of Biddeford, Me.

He has made a success of his chosen occupation, and is very popular with the patrons of the house, especially so with the knights of the road, the traveling men.

HENRY FRANCES LINEHAN.

Henry Frances Linehan, son of John C. and Mary E. Linehan, was born in Penacook on June 27, 1877. He received his education in the public schools of Penacook and the parochial schools of Concord.



ISAAC J. TETRAULT.

ISAAC J. TETRAULT,

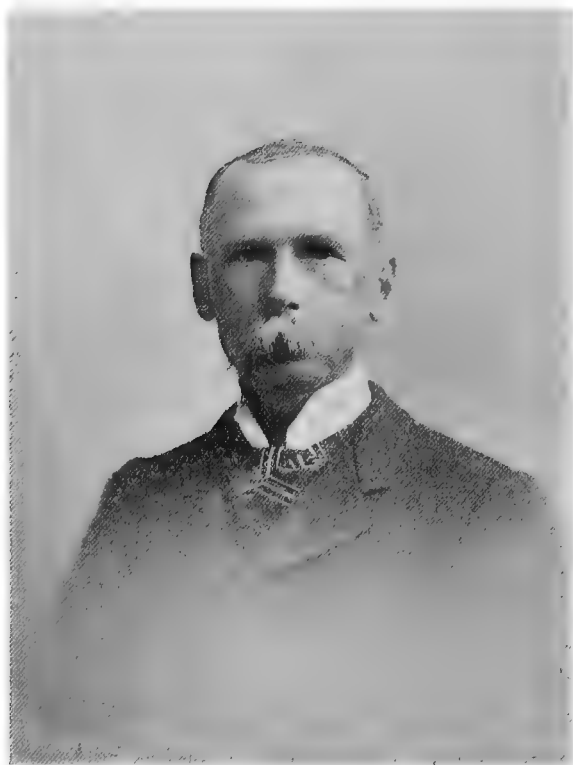
dealer in meats and provisions, has carried on his present enterprise since August 21, 1894, and during that period has been successful in building up a trade that will compare favorably with any market in town.

Mr. Tetrault was born in North Stukley, Quebec, Canada, in 1855, and began his business career at the age of twenty-four years. He moved to Massachusetts in 1876, and began buying and dressing cattle, running a delivery cart to deliver to his many customers from the farm where he raised a good share of the stock. He was successful financially, and soon became known as one of the leading traders in that part of the country.

He has always kept the best meats, oysters, fish, and vegetables in their season that can be procured, and these are always varied and tempting. His prices are invariably low, and every caller is assured of careful attention.

WILLIAM P. CHANDLER (SECOND).

William Palmer Chandler, son of Nathan and Lovisa Webster (Ferrin) Chandler, great-grandson of John Chandler, who built the old hotel, and descendant, in the tenth generation, from William Chandler, who came from England and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1637, was born at Penacook, in the old Chandler house



WILLIAM P. CHANDLER.

now occupied by E. L. Davis, on November 20, 1849, and he has always resided in the village of his birth. He attended school in district No. 20, and later on continued his schooling at Penacook and at Pembroke academies.

On completion of his school days, Mr. Chandler learned the carpenter's trade, and has continued in that occupation until the present time. He has built a very large number of the houses

and shops in Penacook and neighboring towns, and is skilful and competent in all department of his business.

His own homestead is located on Winter street, and his family consists of his wife, Alice Fessenden, daughter of Jeremiah and Azelia M. (Foye) Boyce, to whom he was married November 25, 1875, and one daughter, Florence, who is a teacher in the graded schools of district No. 20. Among the cherished relics of the Chandler family Mr. Chandler has a valuable sword and belt, formerly worn by his uncle, Col. William P. Chandler, who was the commander of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, during the Civil War. This sword was presented to Colonel Chandler by the Soldiers' Friend society of Danville, Ill., in acknowledgment of his distinguished services, he having participated in thirteen battles.

Mr. Chandler affiliates with the Congregationalists in religious interests, and is a member of the Republican party in politics; also is a member of Horace Chase lodge of Masons, and of Con-toocook lodge of Odd Fellows.

ADRIAN H. HOYT, M. D.

Dr. Adrian Hazen Hoyt, son of Joseph and Susan M. (Currier) Hoyt, was born at Magog, Canada, March 7, 1862. He obtained his education at Montreal, Canada, and at Hanover, N. H.

He graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth college with the degree of M. D. in 1887. Instead of taking up the practice of the medical profession, Dr. Hoyt became interested in electrical experiments immediately after leaving college. He soon located at Manchester, N. H., and became the electrician of the Whitney Electrical Instrument Co., and general manager of the business.

Dr. Hoyt made early improvements and inventions in the line of electrical appliances, for which he obtained patents, and the manufacture of his patented electrical instruments constituted the business of the Whitney Electrical Instrument Co. This business, in Dr. Hoyt's hands, increased in volume rapidly, so that he soon felt the need of a larger factory, and in 1892 he made arrangements with Hon. C. H. Amsden to occupy the new factory at the Borough, which had just been built for his accommodation.

Dr. Hoyt became a citizen of Penacook in the fall of 1892, and has since occupied a prominent position in the business and social interests of the village. He has become an acknowledged authority on all electrical matters, and has been called to lecture before schools and societies on the X-ray phenomena, illustrated by apparatus of his own manufacture.



DR. ADRIAN H. HOYT.

Dr. Hoyt has taken great interest in Masonic societies since coming to Penacook, having been an officer of Horace Chase lodge, F. & A. M., also a member of Trinity chapter, R. A. M., and Mt. Horeb commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a member of Contoocook lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of Pythias, and was a charter member of the Union club. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist denomination.

Dr. Hoyt was married on June 13, 1887, to Lizzie C. Shedrick, and has one son, Wallace C. Hoyt, born October 15, 1888.

ROBERT L. HARRIS.

Robert Lincoln Harris, son of Ezra Sheldon and Cassandra A. (Green) Harris, was born at Penacook on May 3, 1865, and has



ROBERT L. HARRIS.

resided in the village to the present day. His early education was obtained at the village schools, and later at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. From boyhood Mr. Harris has been interested in the manufacture of woolen goods at the factory built by his grandfather, Dea. Almon Harris, and subsequently operated by his father; and is one of the third generation engaged in the same business at the same place. This fact is abundant

proof that this family have not only known the art of manufacturing woollen goods, but have possessed the business ability to conduct this enterprise successfully. After the death of his father, the manufacturing business was incorporated under the name of the Dustin Island Woollen Mills, the stockholders being the heirs of Ezra Sheldon Harris, and Mr. Harris, the oldest son, assumed the responsible position of superintendent. Under his management extensive improvements have been made by discarding old machinery and substituting machinery of the latest and most effective type.

Mr. Harris has become prominent in Masonic affairs, being a member of Horace Chase lodge, No. 72, F. & A. M., of Penacook, Trinity chapter, Horace Chase council, and Mt. Horeb commandery of Knights Templar at Concord; also of the Edward A. Raymond consistory at Nashua, in which he has attained to the 32d degree of Masonry. He is a past grand of Contoocook lodge of Odd Fellows; also master of the grange; and was a charter member of the Union club.

Mr. Harris is an attendant at the Congregational church, and in politics is an earnest Republican. He is unmarried.

ALMON G. HARRIS.

Almon Green Harris, the youngest son of Ezra Sheldon and Sarah A. (Green) Harris, was born at Penacook, N. H., January 24, 1870, and has always resided in that village. He first attended the district school, then Penacook academy, Concord High school, and lastly Comer's Commercial college at Boston, where he acquired a thorough business education. When his school days were completed he, like his older brother, went into his father's mill, and began learning that business, as his father and grandfather had done before, but giving most of his attention to office work.

After his father's death he with the other heirs organized the corporation known as the Dustin Island Woollen Mills, of which he became the treasurer, and has managed the financial and office departments to the present time.

Mr. Harris is still unmarried, and has devoted his time to business and public affairs. He has served for several years on the board of selectmen for the town of Boscawen, and in other

public interests. In Masonry Mr. Harris has attained to the thirty-second degree, being a member of Horace Chase lodge, and is worshipful master at the present time, 1901; a member of Trinity chapter of Horace Chase council, and of Mt. Horeb commandery, Knights Templar, at Concord, also of the Edward A. Raymond consistory at Nashua.



ALMON G. HARRIS.

Mr. Harris was a charter member of the Union club. He is also a prominent member of the Grange, and in religious matters he affiliates with the Congregationalists.

Among his other gifts Mr. Harris possesses an exceptionally fine base voice, much of the same quality as that of his father, and has sung with quartettes and choirs since boyhood.

HON. JOHN KIMBALL.

One of the most distinguished men who ever lived within the limits of the village of Penacook is Hon. John Kimball of Concord, son of Benjamin and Ruth (Ames) Kimball, born at Canterbury, April 13, 1821. He came to Penacook with his father's family in 1830, and resided in the Plummer house, next east of the old hotel. He attended the town schools on the Boscawen side, and in 1837 at the Concord academy. He was apprenticed as a machinist to Col. Wm. Moody Kimball in 1838, and after completing his term was employed in building machinery at Boscawen, Suncook, Manchester, Lowell, and Lawrence.

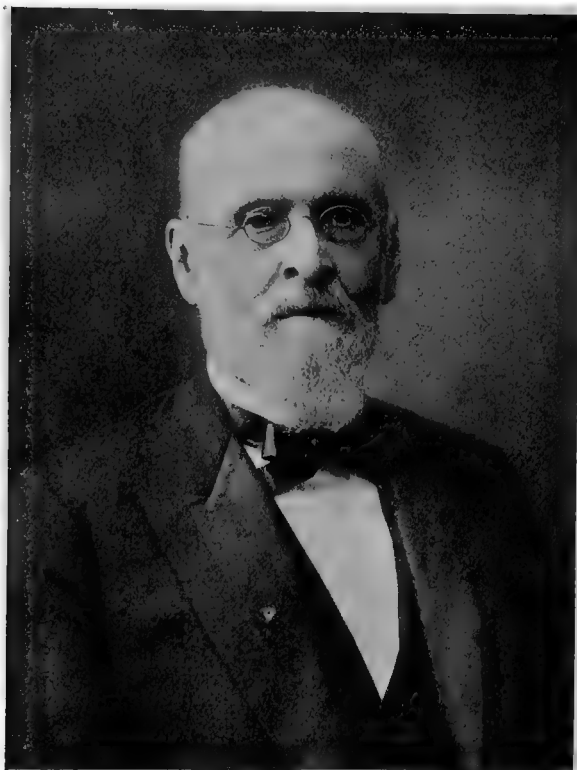
In 1848 he took charge of the new machine and car shops of the Concord Railroad, and became master mechanic in 1850, continuing there until 1858, at which date he left mechanical life and devoted his attention to public affairs. He had previously, in 1856 and 1857, been a member of the city council, and in 1858 was elected to the state legislature; reëlected in 1859, he served as chairman of the committee on the state prison. He next became city marshal and tax collector for the city of Concord, holding that position until 1862, when he was appointed by President Lincoln as collector of internal revenue for the second district of New Hampshire. He served in that responsible position seven years, and collected some seven million of dollars, establishing a high reputation for efficiency and integrity. In 1870 Mr. Kimball was prominent in the organization of the Merrimack County Savings bank, and was elected treasurer, which position he has held to the present date (1901), and managed the business of that institution most successfully.

Mr. Kimball served his city as mayor in 1872-1873-1874-1875, and during his term constructed more public works than any other mayor of Concord, including five bridges, the Central fire station, the Long Pond water-works, the sewer system, school-houses, extension of Blossom Hill cemetery, etc.

In 1877 Mr. Kimball was called on by Governor Prescott to serve as chairman of the board of commissioners to build the new state prison; this work he did in a most satisfactory manner, and at a cost within the appropriation of \$235,000. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1876, and chairman of its

committee on finance. Chosen a state senator in 1880, and president of that body, he discharged the duties of that high office with credit to himself and honor to his state.

Mr. Kimball has served as treasurer, for long terms, of the Republican party of New Hampshire, the New Hampshire Bible society, the New Hampshire Orphans' home, and other societies,



HON. JOHN KIMBALL.

president of the Home for the Aged, and many other positions of honor. Mr. Kimball is emphatically one of the great men of New Hampshire, both mentally and physically, but has never lost interest in his early home at Penacook, where the citizens are reminded of his generosity by the sweet tone of the bell on the Congregational church, which was a gift from Mr. Kimball and his brother Benjamin.

Mr. Kimball joined the Congregational church at Boscawen in 1843, and has continued a member of that denomination to the present time; having been for many years one of the leading members of the South Congregational church at Concord.

Mr. Kimball was married May 27, 1846, to Maria H. Phillips of Rupert, Vt., and has one daughter, Mrs. Clara Maria Ayers, wife of Augustine R. Ayers, a veteran of the Fifteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. His first wife died December 24, 1894. Mr. Kimball was again married October 15, 1895, to Charlotte, daughter of Hon. Daniel C. Atkinson of Sanbornton.

OLIVER J. FIFIELD.

Oliver John Fifield was born June 25, 1855, at Franconia, N. H. While quite young his parents moved to Lowell, Mass., and a few years later, after his father's death, which occurred at Valparaiso, South America, he with his mother returned to Franconia.

His father was John G. Fifield of New Hampton, a contractor and builder. His mother was Mary Sargent Knapp; her father's people were among the first settlers of Franconia, coming from Sturbridge, Mass.

Mr. Fifield received his education in the public schools of Franconia, and at the New Hampton Institute. He came to Penacook in 1872, and commenced work for John A. Coburn September 1 of that year, continuing with him for seven years, when having thoroughly mastered the harness maker's trade, he bought out the business of his employer, and began business on his own account. Having conducted that business successfully for eight years, he then bought out the undertaking business of John A. Coburn, thus adding another branch to his business. He then formed a partnership with his cousin, Guy H. Hubbard, to carry on the new branch of the business; continuing the harness business in his own name until January 1, 1892, when he sold out that part of the business to William F. Hoyt. On December 1, 1892, Mr. Fifield purchased the Washington House livery stable of Harry Harris, but in October of 1893 he sold that property to E. B. Morse of Haverhill, N. H. During the following five years Mr. Fifield had but little business in hand

except his undertaking business, but in April, 1898, he again purchased the stable at the Washington House, and engaged in the livery and hacking business, which he still conducts in 1901, as well as his partnership business with Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. Fifield's good business judgment has caused him to be elected as assessor for ward one during the past four years, and for



OLIVER J. FIFIELD.

the coming two years also. He is a charter member of Myrtle lodge, Knights of Pythias, in which organization he holds the office of chancellor of exchequer. In politics Mr. Fifield affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the First Baptist church, and a trustee of the same.

In May, 1876, Mr. Fifield was married to Miss Estelle Philbrick of Lowell, Mass. Four children have been born to them,

three of whom are living in 1901. Their homestead is pleasantly located on Washington street, where he has considerable other property, and a large tract of land is that vicinity.

CAPT. HENRY H. AYER.

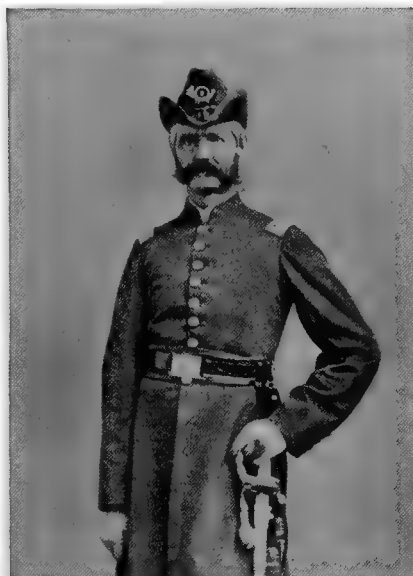
Henry Harrison Ayer was born in Saratoga, N. Y., on March 4, 1819. His opportunities for obtaining an education were quite limited during his youth, but being ambitious and persevering he later acquired a good education, so that he was well prepared to do business or take command of men. He came to Penacook in 1847, and was then a military man of some experience, having been in the United States service during the Mexican war.

He was first employed in the furniture shop of B. F. Caldwell, and soon after went into business for himself in the manufacture of table and bed castors, his shop being in the basement of the long wooden shop on Commercial street, where the stone polishing shop is now located. He resided with his family on Tremont street.

When he first came to Penacook he was connected with the state militia, serving as ensign and second lieutenant of the First company of Eleventh regiment, and later as drill master of the Third brigade with rank of major, a position for which he was well qualified by character and disposition. He was "every inch a soldier," tall, erect, vigorous, and decisive in all his actions, with ample knowledge of the military code, painstaking and persistent, and, with the air of one born to command, he made an ideal drill master.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out Captain Ayer realized that his services were needed, and early decided to give his life if needed to save the Union. He immediately recruited a number of men in the village, took them to Concord, and with them joined the Third Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, which was then just forming. He was commissioned as first lieutenant of Company B, and rendered efficient service in getting the regiment into military form. He was promoted to captain October 16, 1862. The men under his command were at first disposed to find fault because of the rigor of his discipline, but

later, when they came into active service, they realized the great benefit of his strict military drill and discipline. They learned to respect and admire Captain Ayer not only for his military knowledge, but for his character and habits, and his justice in the treatment of all under his command, as well as for his courage and fortitude in battle. So that after one year's service the men of his company purchased a very valuable sword and presented it to him as a token of their esteem and affection.



CAPT. HENRY H. AYER.

Captain Ayer was twice wounded before being mortally wounded, first on July 18, 1863, at the charge on Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, S. C., slightly, and again on August 26, following, at the same fort, he was shot through the neck by a rebel sharpshooter, and thought to have been killed, and it was strange why it did not kill him instantly. He was carried to the Regimental hospital where he remained only *eight days*, and then returned to his company. Shortly after this (September 19) he went home on "leave of absence," but returned to the regiment again November 9, 1863.

Captain Ayer received his mortal wound at the battle of Drewry's

Bluff, Va., on March 16, 1864, being shot in the thigh, and died in one hour after receiving the wound. His body was buried and the grave marked under direction of the regimental surgeon, A. J. H. Buzzell. At a later date the body of Captain Ayer was exhumed and brought North, and buried in Woodlawn cemetery at Penacook. This service was performed by George Murdough, Company H, of Manchester, who was a nurse in the Third Regiment hospital.

None of Captain Ayer's family resides at Penacook, but two daughters are still living at Boston, Mass.

SQUIRE FARRAND.

One of the most prominent of the English families residing in Penacook is the Farrand family. The head of the family was Squire Farrand, the seventh child of Edmund and Hannah (Knight) Farrand, who was born in the village of Saddleworth, County of York, England, on May 24, 1812. He began working in a cotton mill in 1819. Like most boys of his time, he had only a limited time for schooling, but having a very strong desire to gain an education, after working twelve hours a day, he attended evening schools, and being of a studious disposition he soon acquired the rudiments of an education. His father dying when Squire was fourteen years old, his mother then removed her family to Dukenfield, Cheshire county. At the age of twenty-three years Mr. Farrand married Mary Goldthorp of Peniston, York county, who proved to be a true helpmate, and bore him thirteen children. They also adopted a boy and a girl, making in all a family of seven boys and eight girls.

When the Civil War in America began, the cotton trade in England was completely paralyzed; no work for the operatives could be obtained, as the mills were unable to procure cotton, because of the blockade of the Southern ports. Thousands of families then migrated to different parts of the world. Mr. Farrand had two brothers then in New Hampshire; James in Penacook, and John C. in Milton Mills, with whom he corresponded, with the result that his oldest son, William, and oldest daughter, Sarah, came to Penacook in 1864; and the remainder of the family arrived on July 31, 1865. Mr. Farrand and most

of his children were employed for many years in the cotton mills of H. H. and J. S. Brown. They were all industrious and thrifty, and soon became excellent American citizens.

Mr. Farrand was baptized in the Episcopal church when a child, and continued in that faith during his life.

In early life he joined the Odd Fellows, and was a member of



SQUIRE FARRAND.

that organization for more than fifty years. His wife died in 1877, aged fifty-nine years. Squire Farrand died in 1899, aged eighty-seven years, and both were buried in Woodlawn cemetery. During the last ten or fifteen years of his life Squire Farrand was one of the most familiar figures seen on the streets of Penacook. He spent much time in walking, and retained apparently good health until the last year of his life.

Five of his sons remain in Penacook: William, the oldest, James, and Thomas, who are employed at the Concord Axle Works; and John C. and George E., who are prominent merchants; all being men of excellent character as well as substantial citizens.

GEORGE S. LOCKE.

George Seldon Locke, the noted saw manufacturer, was born at Concord, N. H., June 18, 1852. His father was the late E. T. Locke, formerly of Loudon, N. H., and his mother, H. J. (Allen) Locke, formerly of Cabot, Vt. His education was obtained in the common schools. The family came to Penacook while George was quite young, and when but fifteen years of age he entered the employ of Gage, Porter & Co., and has never been out of the saw business to the present date.

The difficult part of the saw maker's trade is "saw smithing;" that part is not easily learned, it requires long years of practice, a good mechanical eye, good judgment, steady nerve, and strong, muscular arms. Mr. Locke had the natural requirements for that trade, and the ambition and staying power to learn that difficult trade thoroughly. After that was accomplished, his course was comparatively plain sailing.

In 1882, having been in the employ of Gage, Porter & Co. for fifteen years, he with J. E. Marden bought out the old firm and started in business under the style of Fisherville Saw Co. Five years later Mr. Marden retired from the business, and Mr. Locke has since conducted the business alone in a successful manner, and has accumulated considerable property.

Mr. Locke has a taste for music; he joined Brown's band early in the term of that celebrated organization, and remained a member as long as the band was in existence. Since that band dissolved he has played more or less in other organizations in the village, and occasionally with the band at Concord.

Mr. Locke is well advanced in Masonry, being a member of Horace Chase lodge, No. 72, of Penacook, Trinity Royal Arch chapter, No. 2, Horace Chase council, No. 4, and Mt. Horeb commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord.

Mr. Locke was married in June, 1874, to Miss M. Anna Pres-



GEORGE S. LOCKE.

cott, a sister of Edward B., Leander C., and Lester W. Prescott of Penacook. He has no children, but has two sisters, Mrs. John M. Hill and Mrs. Wm. H. Bonney, both of Penacook.

The family residence is pleasantly situated on Merrimack street.

FARWELL P. HOLDEN.

Farwell Puffer Holden, president of the Concord Manufacturing company, and one of the prominent citizens of Penacook, was born in Dracut, Mass., June 21, 1845. His parents were Daniel Holden and Roxanna (Haynes) Holden, and his boyhood was mostly spent at the West Concord home. In that village he attended the district schools, and later on attended the Boscawen academy. In his early years he served a good apprenticeship in

the woolen mill of his father, and when twenty-four years of age he went to Gaysville, Vt., and became clerk for Thomas Greenbanks, a woolen manufacturer of that place. He remained in that situation six years, and then moved to Bethel, Vt., where he secured the position of cashier in the National White River bank.

After discharging the duties of that position successfully for



FARWELL P. HOLDEN.

six years he resigned, and moved back to Gaysville, where he engaged in the manufacture of underwear on his own account.

He continued manufacturing at Gaysville for ten years, and established a reputation for making superior goods. When the Holden family decided to commence operations at Penacook, Farwell closed up his business in Vermont, and moved to Penacook, where he took an active part in the building of the factory

and establishment of the manufacturing business, taking also an active interest in all the public affairs of the village. He has recently purchased the John Sawyer homestead, and refitted it for his family residence.

Mr. Holden has been twice married; first, on October 25, 1870, to Miss Laura Greenbanks, by whom he had one son, Lawrence Greenbanks Holden, born January 21, 1872. Mrs. Holden died January 24, 1872, and Mr. Holden's second marriage was on March 5, 1874, to Miss Sarah Frances Tupper, by whom he also had one son, Royal Daniel Holden, born November 5, 1880.

Mr. Holden is prominent in Masonry, being a member of Horace Chase lodge at Penacook, and has taken the chapter, council, and Knights Templar degrees at Concord. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was an original member and first president of the Union club. In politics Mr. Holden (like his father) is an earnest Republican. In religion he is of the Universalist faith, but with his family attends the services at the Congregational church.

JOHN C. FARRAND.

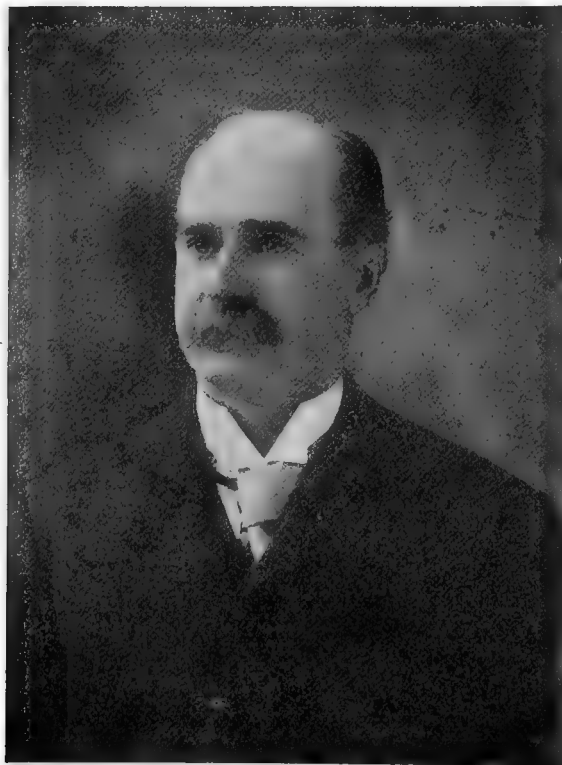
One of the most enterprising of the village merchants, and one of the largest owners of real estate in the community, is John C. Farrand, son of Squire and Mary (Goldthorp) Farrand, who was born in Dukinfield, Cheshire county, England, on May 18, 1848.

He received his education in the public schools of his native town, where he resided until seventeen years of age, when he came with his parents to America, arriving at Penacook July 31, 1865.

For the first twenty years of his residence in Penacook he was employed in the Penacook mill, which was then operated by H. H. and J. S. Brown. After graduation from the cotton mill he took up life insurance business for a few months, and next went to the Dustin Island Woolen mills, where he was employed for one year. Mr. Farrand then went into trade as the manager of the Coöperative Association store, retaining that position for five years. In 1891 he began business on his own account as a retail merchant, at Washington square, where he has continued

to the present date, having enlarged his business to a considerable extent during the ten years past. He is also the senior member of the firm of J. C. & G. E. Farrand, dealers in wood and coal, who are doing an extensive business.

Mr. Farrand is prominent in Knights of Pythias affairs, being a past chancellor of that order, and lecturer in the Grange.



JOHN C. FARRAND.

He served as ward clerk for one term, being appointed by the city government. He was also a member of the board of education of district No. 20 for six years.

When a young man in England he was a member of the Twenty-third Regiment of Sharpshooters, a volunteer organization. Mr. Farrand is a prominent member of the Episcopal church, and in politics affiliates with the Democratic party.

His homestead is on Cross street, and he owns some four or five other houses in the village, as well as the large building known as Eagle block, and the adjoining block built by the late Dr. Little.

Mr. Farrand has been twice married; first on August 25, 1873, at Dukinfield, Eng., to Miss Jane Garside, a native of that town, by whom he had one daughter, Mary Goldthorp, born October 26, 1875. Mrs. Farrand died April 21, 1876, and the daughter died November 2, 1880; both are interred in Woodlawn cemetery. On the 20th of August, 1878, Mr. Farrand was again married, at Penacook, to Miss Sarah E. Jones, who was also a native of Dukinfield, Eng., and is still living, but has no children.

GEORGE S. MORRILL.

Among the men born within the village limits, there are but few who to-day occupy so responsible a position as that held by George Sullivan Morrill, who was born in the small cottage just east of the Washington House stable, on March 28, 1843. His parents were Asa Hall and Naomi Farnum (Chandler) Morrill, and his grandfather was John Morrill of Warner, N. H. His father was born in Hopkinton, and lived during his minority at West Concord; he came to Penacook at the age of twenty-one years, and was employed several years in teaming for H. H. and J. S. Brown, the Rolfe's, and others. His mother was a member of the old Chandler family, being a sister of the late Nathan Chandler, whose homestead is now occupied by E. L. Davis.

George attended the village schools in district No. 20, and the high schools of D. B. Whittier, and others, where he showed great proficiency in mathematics. After leaving school he took up carpenter work, and while still a very young man erected several buildings in the village, one of which was the large barn at the Isaac K. Gage homestead.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Morrill went to San Francisco, Cal., and worked there at the carpenter trade during the years 1864 and 1865. Returning to New Hampshire he spent the next two years at Penacook, employing his time in carpenter work and surveying. In 1868 he again went to the Pacific coast,

and located at San Diego, where he was engaged in surveying town sites for some two years. He was at Penacook in 1870, and in that summer did his first railroad work, when in company with the late Charles Carleton Coffin, he surveyed a line for a railroad from Mast Yard to Andover, N. H. This work opened the way to a situation in the engineering department of the Old



GEORGE S. MORRILL.

Colony Railroad Co., at Boston, where he began what proved to be his life-work, and where he still remains in active service.

From 1870 to 1882 Mr. Morrill was employed as a civil engineer on construction and general work for the road, and at the latter date, after the death of E. N. Winslow, he was appointed to the position of chief engineer. He remained as chief of the department on the Old Colony Railroad until 1895, when that

road was leased to the N. Y., N. H., and H. Railroad Co., then his official title was changed to division engineer, but his duties and responsibilities remained as before.

Some of the work accomplished by Mr. Morrill has been the building of several branch lines on the Old Colony system; building all of the second track of that road, some one hundred and fifty miles; replacing over one hundred wooden bridges with modern iron or steel structures; also building a large number of new station houses to replace the older buildings. The vast amount of work successfully done by Mr. Morrill shows great skill in his profession, as well as excellent executive ability.

Notwithstanding the cares and labors of his position, he has still found time to travel quite extensively, having been in nearly every state and territory of the Union, and in Canada and Mexico. He has made three trips abroad, and visited England, France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Austria, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, and Spain.

Mr. Morrill was married to Miss Clara Ann Moody at Penacook, November 13, 1867, by whom he has two sons, Asa Hall Morrill, who is now assistant roadmaster of the Midland division of the N. Y., N. H., & H. Railroad, extending from Boston to Willimantic, Conn., and Harley Winslow Morrill, who is employed as engineer for the Ludlow Manufacturing Co., at Ludlow, Mass.

Mrs. Morrill is connected with the Rolfe family; her father was Dea. Joseph Moody, whose sister, Mary Jane Moody, was the wife of Capt. Nathaniel Rolfe. Mrs. Morrill is an extensive traveler also, having made seven trips to California, several trips to Canada, and has visited Europe, Mexico, and the Sandwich Islands.

Boston has been their residence for thirty years, but Mr. Morrill still owns the family homestead at Penacook, which is occupied by J. Irving Hoyt. This homestead was built by Miss Rebecca Rolfe, who resided in the family of Asa H. Morrill, and was by her willed to him. The Morrills are still frequent visitors at the village, and keep up their interest in its prosperity. Mr. Morrill is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, also a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

His father, Asa H. Morrill, died on March 24, 1877, aged sixty-three years; and his mother died on October 13, 1891, aged eighty-two years; both were buried in Woodlawn cemetery.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN.

One of the oldest of the Irish citizens of Penacook was John McLaughlin, or "Uncle John," as he was generally called. He



JOHN McLAUGHLIN.

was born in Ireland in 1812, and remained there until fifty-five years of age; being there married and raising a large family of children, whom he brought to America in 1867. He came directly to Penacook, and for many years the family resided on Crescent street near the Concord Axle Works, and later on Merimack avenue. His oldest son, Michael, was employed some

ten years at the axle shops, afterwards removing with his family to Manchester where he still resides.

Uncle John, by reason of lameness and advancing years, was incapacitated for labor for the last twenty years of his life, but his health permitted him to be about the streets most of the time, so that he became one of the most familiar figures seen in the village. He reached the unusual age of eighty-nine years, and enjoyed his pipe apparently as well as ever in his last year. Mr. McLaughlin was a devout Catholic and an excellent citizen. His wife died some ten years earlier, and he passed away on May 19, 1901, leaving one son and three daughters in Penacook, also one son and one daughter at Manchester.

HEALEY MORSE.

Healey Morse, one of the landlords of the Penacook House, was born in Salisbury, N. H., in 1802, and spent his youth in that town, attending the district schools, and working on the farm. When he had attained his majority, he started out to seek his fortune, walking as far as Peabody, Mass., where he found employment. While there he was the first driver of the first omnibus line running from Peabody to Salem. A little later on he went into business for himself, keeping a livery stable, and before leaving that town he built a hotel which he leased to other parties. In 1848 he returned to his native town where he remained seven years; he then came to Penacook and purchased the Penacook House in 1855, and remained as landlord during a successful term of some seven years. While living at the hotel, and while his children were growing up, he felt the need of better educational facilities in the village, and became one of the original trustees of Penacook academy.

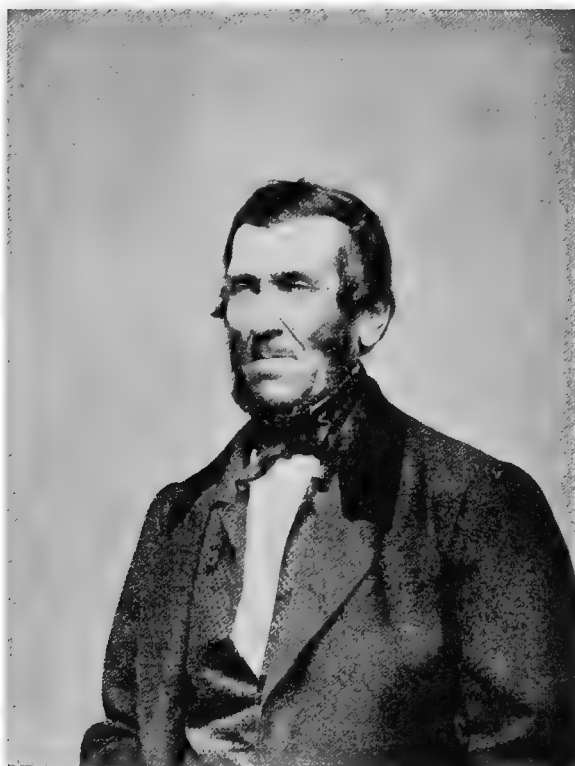
In 1861 he built the substantial homestead on Chandler street, where he resided during the remainder of his life. After leaving the hotel he once more turned his attention to his first occupation of farming, doing that rather from a desire for employment of his time than from any necessity for further work. Mr. Morse served his town as selectman, but other than that never sought or accepted public office.

June 4, 1840, Mr. Morse was married to Harriet N. Adams, the oldest sister of the late "Captain Jack" Adams of Lynn, Mass., past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Their children were Francis H., who succeeds to his father's occupation as a farmer; Harriet A., wife of Frederick J. Gage, a successful merchant at Boston; George A., a merchant; Abner H., deceased; James M., engaged on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Mansfield, Mass.; and Mary E., usually called Minnie, who resides at the old homestead with her mother.

Mr. Morse affiliated with the Democratic party in political matters, and with the Congregational society, where the family attended church.

Mr. Morse died in November, 1882, aged 80 years.



HEALEY MORSE.



GEORGE A. MORSE.

GEORGE A. MORSE.

George Adams Morse, second son of Healey and Harriet N. (Adams) Morse, was born in Peabody, Mass., September 21, 1847. While yet an infant his parents moved to Salisbury, N. H., where he began his school days, and in 1855 they moved to Penacook, his father having purchased the hotel on the Boscawen side of the river. George attended the village schools, and later on went to the Boscawen academy, finishing his schooling at the academy at Meriden, N. H.

His first work after leaving school was in the old store opposite the hotel, as clerk for Luther Gage, in which work he proved to be so efficient that he was retained in that position when the business was sold to Isaac G. Russ. After Russ sold the store to J. P. Hubbard and Austin Kimball he was still retained while they con-

ducted the business. His next engagement was with Brown & Linehan, grocers, in the store on the west side of Main street, over the canal. After the dissolution of the last named firm, Mr. Morse was engaged as shipping clerk at the cabinet shop of H. H. Amsden & Sons, and from there returned to the old store on the Boscawen side as clerk for Foote & Gage.

Mr. Gage moved to Minneapolis in 1879, and Mr. Morse then formed a business partnership with Henry T. Foote under the style of Foote & Morse. This firm continued in business at the old store until 1891, when they sold out to Sanborn Brothers. The following year Mr. Morse took a position in the store of C. H. Sanders, where he is still employed.

Mr. Morse has served as town clerk for Boscawen, and as clerk of Torrent Engine Co. for ten years or more. He was also foreman of the company for several years. Mr. Morse is one of the oldest members of Contoocook lodge, I. O. O. F., having joined the order thirty years ago and has filled the several offices of the lodge acceptably. He has also been a member of the encampment for the last twenty-five years.

On December 7, 1871, Mr. Morse was married to Miss Ella George Kimball of Penacook, daughter of Austin G. Kimball. They had but one child, Harley George, born September 15, 1875, who is not now living.

Mr. Morse is a prominent member of the Democratic party and has taken much interest in party management. His family are members of the Congregational society.

HARLEY G. MORSE.

Harley George Morse, only son of George A. and Ella G. (Kimball) Morse, and grandson of Healey and Harriet N. (Adams) Morse, was born on September 15, 1875, at Penacook, in the Morse homestead on Chandler street, which was his home during his whole life. His schooling was all taken at the public schools of the village, and at sixteen years of age he began work, clerking in the old store on the Boscawen side for Sanborn Brothers, the same store where his father began work twenty-eight years before.

Harley, like his father, proved to be an excellent young man for

the business, and was retained in the employ of Sanborn Brothers up to the time of his sickness and decease, which occurred on January 22, 1901. He was an active member of the Torrent Hose Co., and highly esteemed by his associates as well as by the



HARLEY G. MORSE.

citizens of the village generally. Harley was a young man of unusual promise, and his untimely death seemed a positive loss to the whole community.

J. FRANK RUSS.

John Frank Russ, son of John O. and Saphronia S. (Gage) Russ, and grandson of William H. Gage, was born at Penacook on June 29, 1839. His mother died when he was five years old, and his boyhood years were spent in the family of John Ellsworth, and at his Grandfather Gage's homestead.

After attending the common and high schools of the village, he took a course of study at the Literary and Scientific Institution, New London, N. H., where he became acquainted with the young lady who afterwards became his wife.

On leaving the academy he went to Boston in 1858, and entered the store of R. H. Stearns & Co., as clerk or salesman, in which capacity he continued some fifteen years, learning the business thoroughly. Soon after the great Boston fire, on February 1, 1873, he organized the firm of Russ, Cobb & Co., importers and dealers in small wares and trimmings, locating on Summer street, where that firm continued until January 1, 1891, when Mr. Cobb retired and the present firm, Russ, Eveleth & Ingalls, was organized; the present location of their business being at the extensive building, 63 Bedford street. The firm also have salesrooms at No. 486 Broadway, New York; they deal in both American productions and in foreign goods which the firm imports direct.

Mr. Russ has been at the head of this extensive business for twenty-eight years, and gives his personal attention to the management of the financial department; he has confined himself closely to business during these years, and has given but little attention to political, society, or other outside interests. He carries his years lightly; coming from vigorous old New England stock, his capacity for work has by no means been exhausted by the forty-three years of steady application to business, and his appearance indicates capacity for many years more effective service.

On November 13, 1862, Mr. Russ was married to Miss Augusta J. Plummer of Goffstown, N. H., by whom he has three sons: Harry, born September 7, 1865; Ernest Frank, born June 19, 1876; and Percy Plummer, born March 13, 1880, all of whom reside at or near Boston.

The oldest son, Harry Russ, is an artist of much ability; he was thoroughly educated in the best art schools of Boston, New York, and Paris, and has exhibited in the Paris Salon. His specialty is portrait and figure painting, although he has done some excellent work in landscape and still life. His studio is on Boylston street, Boston, opposite the Thorndike hotel, where he

has been located for the past twelve years, but during the summer season he spends much of the time at the summer residence of his father at Lincoln, Mass.



J. FRANK RUSS.

The portrait of Mr. Russ is reproduced by the photgraveur process from a large and elegant oil painting which hangs in the private office of the company at Bedford street; the painting being the work of his son Harry.

FREDERICK J. GAGE.

Many of the successful merchants in Boston were New Hampshire boys, one of whom is Frederick Johnson Gage, son of Isaac K. and Susan G. (Johnson) Gage, who was born at Penacook on September 12, 1843. His boyhood was passed at the Gage homestead near the Penacook House, and he obtained his



FREDERICK J. GAGE.

education at the district and high schools in the village. Later he completed his schooling at the academy at Meriden, N. H.

At twenty years of age he was ready to begin work in earnest, and went to Boston in 1863; securing a position in the wholesale grocery house of L. G. Pratt & Co., as bookkeeper, he there developed so much proficiency in the business that he was

retained during the existence of that firm, and its successors in business, Boyd, Leeds & Co., and Boyd, Dalton & Co. That in itself is a positive proof of his eminent abilities and sterling character. He became a member of the firm in 1886, and is to-day, after thirty-eight years of continuous service, one of the most active and reliable business men of the city.

Few men are more methodical, accurate, and attentive to business, or better penmen; these traits he inherits from both father and grandfather, who were excellent business men and unusually good penmen.

Mr. Gage is a man of fine personal presence, tall and well proportioned; in appearance as well as in fact he is a noted exemplar of a prosperous Boston merchant.

On March 11, 1868, Mr. Gage was married to Hattie A. Morse, daughter of Healey Morse of Penacook. They have two daughters, Blanche, born November 24, 1869, and Lottie H., born February 22, 1873, and one son, Frederick Healey Morse, born October 20, 1874, all of whom reside at Boston or vicinity.

His religious affiliations are with the Congregational denomination, but his close attention to business has prevented him from seeking or accepting civil, military, or political office.

LUTHER R. HARVEY.

Luther Rockwood Harvey, son of Horatio N. and Phebe W. (Rolfe) Harvey, was born at Penacook, February 3, 1840. On his mother's side he was a descendant of the Rolfe family, and he was the oldest son in his father's family. His earlier years were spent at his native village attending the public schools, until his parents removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he continued his studies. Later he attended the academy at Williston, Vt.

As soon as he was old enough he enlisted in the United States navy, and at twenty-two years of age, February 28, 1862, he was appointed third assistant engineer. He showed so much proficiency in his chosen vocation that he was promoted, October 15, 1863, to the rank of second assistant engineer. He served in that position through the remainder of the Civil War and until January 1, 1868, at which date he was again promoted to the responsible position of first assistant engineer. During the war he was in

service on the steamers *Maratanza* and *Maumee*, attached to the North Atlantic squadron. After the close of the Civil War Mr. Harvey saw service with the European and the Asiatic squadrons, and so visited nearly all of the countries of the world.

Mr. Harvey had but few furloughs ashore, but he did make a



LUTHER R. HARVEY.

few visits to his native village. He was a fine, soldierly-looking man, of good mechanical and executive ability, and his service in the navy was an honor to his family, and a credit to his native place. His last service was at the Mare Island navy yard, California, where he died on June 11, 1886.

THE FOUR PRESCOTT BROTHERS.

The four Prescott brothers—John, Edwin, Lester, and Leander, sons of William S. and Harriet (Marden) Prescott, who came to

Penacook in 1869, are descendants of an old and honorable family. The history of the family traces their ancestors back to the days of Queen Elizabeth in 1564. John Prescott left England to avoid persecution, arriving in Boston in 1640. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Lancaster, Mass., and the first settler. James Prescott, a cousin of John, came over in 1665, and settled in Hampton, N. H. Both of these Puritans were ancestors of large and distinguished families. Among the descendants of John were Col. William Prescott, commander of the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill, and in a later generation William H. Prescott, LL. D., the eminent historian.

The descendants of James are more numerous and include men eminent in all lines of professional and civil life—clergymen, physicians, lawyers, teachers, officers in the army and navy, railroad managers, mariners, musicians. This branch of the family includes the late Benjamin F. Prescott, governor of New Hampshire; Dr. William Prescott, who wrote the family history; George D. B. Prescott, the treasurer of the Prescott Piano Co., as well as the four Prescott brothers who are the subjects of this sketch.

In all the years since the original settlement in this country the family has demonstrated its patriotism by service in the French and Indian wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and in the War of the Rebellion. The family history shows the names of two hundred and twenty soldiers in the Civil War who bore the name of Prescott, and one hundred and forty-five others whose mother was a Prescott, three hundred and sixty-five in all, a record that is an honor to every member of the family.

The father of the Prescott brothers died at Penacook in 1876, leaving a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, in care of the mother, who was a woman of superior abilities, and a devout Christian. With but limited means she brought up her family, giving them such education as the village schools provided. The children had good health and ambition to succeed in life. The girls are all married and reside in Penacook. They are Mrs. Dudley F. Smith, Mrs. George S. Locke, Mrs. George N. Dutton, and Mrs. Harry A. Brown.

John William Prescott was born in Epsom, N. H., November 22, 1855. He attended the schools of his native town and at Penacook.

Like all of the family he learned to work at an early age, and was employed in several shops in the village during the twelve years that he remained there. In 1881 he started West to find



JOHN W. PRESCOTT.

better opportunities for success, locating first at Chicago where he remained two years. He then settled at Plainfield, Ill., where he has prospered and become a prominent contractor and builder, having built many public buildings and fine residences in Joliet and surrounding towns.

Mr. Prescott was married in 1884 to Miss Luella Horton, and has two promising boys, Wade F. and Harry L.

Edwin Baxter Prescott, the second son, was born in Epsom October 27, 1857, and came with his parents to Penacook when twelve years of age. After his school days were over he worked for a time at the Concord Axle Works, and later spent a few years in the West; in 1882 he began work in the meat and provision business, in which he has continued until the present date.



EDWIN B. PRESCOTT.

For fourteen years he has been at the Washington House market, first as clerk and later as proprietor. In this he has been successful, and accumulated a comfortable property; his homestead on South Main street is an attractive and well kept place. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. society. On May 15, 1883, he married Miss Eliza Elliott, by whom he has three children, Lewis W., J. Edwin, and Ruth.

Lester W. Prescott was born at Epsom November 27, 1859. He came to Penacook at ten years of age, and has since resided in the village. He was also employed at the axle shop for a time, but in 1888 he began work for the Fisherville Saw company, the proprietor, George S. Locke, being his brother-in-law. In this business he became a skilful workman, and has continued



LESTER W. PRESCOTT.

that employment to the present time. He was married August 29, 1886, to Miss Josephine Provost, and they reside on Summer street, in their cottage built within the last three years.

Leander C. Prescott, the youngest of the brothers, was born at Epsom, N. H., February 19, 1862. Coming to Penacook at seven

years of age, he received practically all of his schooling in the Penacook village schools. When eighteen years of age he began work in the flour mill as sweeper, and by his energy and ability earned promotion through every grade of the service up to that of head miller. After twenty years' service in the mill he desired to make a change, and was about to leave the position, but the proprie-



LEANDER C. PRESCOTT.

tors, Stratton & Co., desired him to remain with them, so gave him a position in charge of the office of the company where he remains at this date (1901).

Mr. Prescott was appointed postmaster of Penacook by President Cleveland, and served in that position during Cleveland's second term, but left most of the office work to his first assistant, John B. Dodge. Mr. Prescott was married on October 28, 1895, to Miss

Minnie E. Nelson of Gilmanton, N. H., by whom he has one daughter, Harriet.

He has lately built a very attractive residence on Cross street, from which there is a fine view of the Merrimack valley and hills to the eastward.

The four brothers are all thrifty, "well-to-do" young men, good examples of what may be accomplished by earnest, well-directed labor, good citizens, and a credit to an ancient and honorable family.

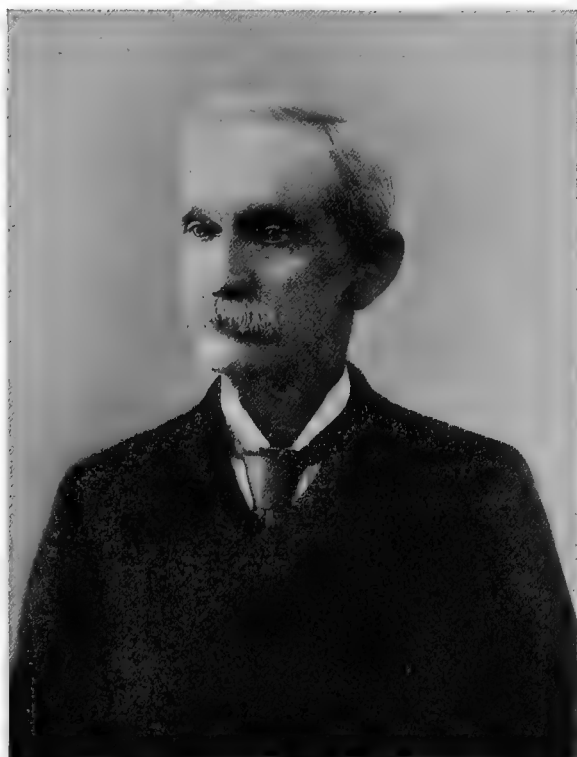
ALBERT H. DROWN.

Albert Henry Drown, son of Israel and Christina A. (Carpenter) Drown, was born at Rehoboth, Mass., August 11, 1824. He is a descendant, in the sixth generation, of Leonard Drown, born in Kent, England, in 1646, who first settled in Portsmouth, N. H., and from there moved to Boston where he died in 1729, and was buried in the famous Copp's Hill burying-ground. His succeeding ancestors were Solomon Drown, born at Portsmouth, N. H., 1681; Jonathan Drown, born at Bristol, R. I., 1712; Nathaniel Drown, born at Bristol, R. I., 1740; and Israel Drown, born at Rehoboth, Mass., 1776.

Mr. Drown's boyhood and school days were passed in his native town. When sixteen years of age, in 1841, he went to Providence, R. I., and served an apprenticeship, learning the machinist's trade. During his first year at Providence he was elected to membership in the fire department in Engine Company Niagara, No. 2, being the youngest member ever admitted to that organization. Two years later he removed to another part of the city and transferred his membership to the Pioneer, No. 8. In that company he showed so much enthusiasm and proficiency that in three months from the date of joining the company he was elected assistant foreman. The name and number of that company, Pioneer, No. 8, was the same as of the company that he commanded so successfully at Penacook.

He remained at Providence five years and next went to Newport, R. I., where he was married. Shortly after that, in 1847, he came to Penacook to take a position at the Penacook mill for H. H. and J. S. Brown, being a brother-in-law of Mr. J. S. Brown. At Penacook his energetic, active temperament quickly made him

a leading spirit in every association that he was connected with, notably so in political and fire department interests. Mr. Drown was one of the earliest members of Pioneer Engine Co., No. 8, organized in 1849, and was elected foreman of that company continuously from 1850 to 1862, except two years when the place was given to his brother, Leonard Drown. During his adminis-



ALBERT H. DROWN.

tration he made the company the most efficient of any in the city of Concord. The companies in the city did not admit the superiority until after making a notable trial in 1852, when the crack company of the city was so emphatically beaten that they raised a subscription of several hundred dollars and petitioned the city council to take that money to procure an engine for them like the Pioneer, No. 8.

Mr. Drown was a charter member of and the first master of Horace Chase lodge, No. 72, F. & A. Masons, to which interest he gave much of his time and care. In conferring the degrees in that organization he was specially proficient, setting a standard that has not been surpassed since his day. Subsequently Mr. Drown took the higher degrees in Masonry at Concord, and is a member of Mt. Horeb commandery, Knights Templar. But perhaps the most controlling interest in Mr. Drown's life in Penacook was party politics. He was a born politician, and no man in the village ever put so much strenuous effort into politics, or got so much enjoyment out of it, or was so generally successful as Albert H. Drown.

He was originally a Democrat, becoming chairman of the executive committee of that party soon after his arrival in the village, but in 1854 he resigned his position and left that party because of the party action on the repeal of the Missouri compromise: being of strong free-soil proclivities he could no longer remain with that party. Naturally he was then ready to assist in forming the Republican party; in this he was so active that he was elected vice-president for ward one of the city committee when the first party organization was effected.

At the beginning of his work in this line in ward one the Democrats had a majority of 30 votes, but his work for the new party was so effective that within a few years the majority of votes of his own party was greater than the whole number of votes cast by his opponents.

Mr. Drown was not in politics for his personal benefit, but always for the benefit of his party, and because of his earnest belief in principles for which the party stood. He was emphatically a manager rather than an office seeker. His associates, however, desired him to take his turn in office, and he served as alderman of the city of Concord in 1855 and 1856, and was a representative in the N. H. legislature in 1858 and 1859. He was the first assistant city marshal for ward one when the city of Concord was organized, also assistant engineer of the city fire department for several years.

After several years' service at the Penacook mill Mr. Drown, in company with his brother Leonard, went into business as machin-

ists and axle manufacturers under the firm name of L. & A. H. Drown & Co., their place of business being the original building of the present axle works on Crescent street. This business was broken up by the Civil War. Leonard enlisted in the Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, in June, 1861, was appointed captain, and was killed in battle May 5, 1862. Albert remained in business until October, 1862, when he was commissioned as lieutenant in the Sixteenth Regiment, United States Volunteers, and appointed quartermaster, serving in that important position during the entire term of service of that regiment. Shortly after his return to New Hampshire, in 1863, he was appointed master machinist at the Portsmouth navy yard, where he remained in command nearly three years. In 1868 he accepted the position of master mechanic of the Blackstone mills at Blackstone, R. I., continuing that service for thirteen years. Later he was superintendent of cotton mills in Connecticut and Rhode Island for eleven years. In 1892 he returned to Penacook to accept the agency of the Penacook cotton mill, where he remained some four years, but finding the machinery too old for profitable operation he retired from the management and removed to Newton, Mass., and later to Revere, Mass., where he resides at this date (1901). As a skilful mechanic and capable manager of important manufacturing enterprises Mr. Drown has enjoyed an active and successful career.

Mr. Drown was married at Newport, R. I., in 1847 to Miss Louise Harriet Smith of Apulia, N. Y., and by her has had four children, Edward A., a merchant in Boston; Fred I., a dentist at Boston; Mary L., residing with her father at Revere; and Clarence H., deceased. Mrs. Drown died in 1882, and Mr. Drown has not married again.

Beside his Masonic affiliations Mr. Drown retains membership in the Odd Fellows organization, and has been an active member of the Congregational societies wherever he has resided. Of late years he has become interested in the Sons of the American Revolution, for membership in which organization he is doubly qualified, both of his grandfathers having been Revolutionary soldiers.



JERE O'HALLORAN.

JERE O'HALLORAN.

Among the large number of young men born in Penacook who have pushed out to a wider world and become famous in the various lines of human endeavor, few, if any, have become more widely known than Jere O'Halloran, Boston's poet-barber.

Jere was born in the Halloran house near the office of the Concord Axle Co. on November 14, 1861. His parents were Edward and Catherine (Ford) O'Halloran, both natives of County Cork, Ireland. Jere was the oldest of three children, and after the death of his father, in 1871, he left school and went to work, at ten years of age, in the cotton mills. Later on he found employment in the cabinet shop, in the grocery store of Hon. J. C. Linehan for a short time, and at the Harris Woolen mills.

While at the latter place he formed a desire to learn the barber's trade, and was soon given a place in the shop of B. Frank Morse. Later on he opened a shop of his own. For several years he spent some time in business at such summer hotels as Boar's Head, Hampton, and Hotel Fiske, at Old Orchard. In 1882 Mr. O'Halloran was married to Miss Maud Josephine Elliott, by whom he has one son, Edward J. O'Halloran, born Jan. 22, 1884, who has been known in public as "Master Eddie, the musical wonder."

Mr. O'Halloran moved to Cambridge, Mass., in 1888, and has since found employment at his trade in some of the leading shops in Boston. He began verse-making when only thirteen years old. In 1887 his first song, "You Know," was set to music by Sam Lucas, and it has been sung the country over. Since that date he has written and has in print over one hundred songs, of which he has been publisher of thirty or more. Some of the most successful songs are "My Dreamland Queen," "Don't Forget," "Sweet Kitty Cleary," "Yes, Some Sweet Day," "My Sweetheart from Over the Sea," "The Old Brass Knocker on the Door," "I Wonder Why," and "My Home by the Old Village Mill."

Many of his songs have been sung by leading artists in England as well as in America. He has collaborated with such eminent composers as Herbert Johnson, the famous Ruggles street tenor, J. Hallet Gilbertee, and others, using the names of "Clifton Loraine," or "Elliot Rotchford," on their songs, and his own name on the larger number of his compositions. Jere O'Halloran's songs have been published by at least ten music publishers in Boston, by several others in New York, Chicago, and by two houses in London, Eng. They have been sung by the great chorus at the Christmas pantomimes in London; and in America by the "Bronze Melba," with chorus of four hundred voices, and military band, and by concert and vaudeville singers all over the country. Over fifty of Mr. O'Halloran's songs have been written for the Sunday papers and magazines, and he has in scrap-books over seven hundred flattering notices and "write ups" of himself and his songs, all of which seem to establish the fact that Jere O'Halloran is one of the most popular and successful song writers of the country, and to this eminent position he has attained by his own unaided efforts.

THOMAS R. DODGE.

Mr. T. R. Dodge, a celebrated officer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with a national reputation for ability in his profession, was born in Chicago, April 19, 1861, but came to New Hampshire with his parents when four years old where he remained until twenty years of age. During the years 1875-'76-'77,



T. R. DODGE.

Mr. Dodge resided at Penacook and attended Penacook academy, with Henry L. Little of Minneapolis, Hon. John F. Philbrick of Bismarck, N. D., and several other young men who have made so good use of their privileges as to attain to positions of great honor and responsibility. After his school days at Penacook, Mr. Dodge attended Pembroke academy, and in 1881 went to Chi-

cago and entered the railroad service. Beginning with the lower grades he worked his way through the several departments of the train service, and soon became conspicuous for ability and trustworthiness. Because of his eminent fitness for the position he was elected a member of the Grand Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at their convention held in Boston in 1893. Two years later, at the convention held at Galesburg, Ill., he was chosen second vice-grand master, in which responsible position he developed so much executive ability that he has been reelected three times, being now on his fourth term of two years. Mr. Dodge now devotes his entire time to the work of his Order, his duties calling for his presence in all parts of the country; he travels some 25,000 miles annually, makes a great number of speeches, arranges a vast amount of special business, earning and receiving a large salary.

Mr. Dodge married a talented lady from Minneapolis, Minn., who has been very helpful to him in his public work, and their home is in Chicago.

LAWRENCE P. GAHAGAN.

(LAWRENCE GRATTAN.)

A natural gift of oratory and a love of the stage is not the usual endowment of the New England boy, but at least one such youth first saw the light in Penacook. Lawrence P. Gahagan, son of Peter and Ann (Keenan) Gahagan, was born at Penacook, on August 17, 1870. His parents were of Irish blood, members of the race that claims a large majority of the actors and actresses of America and England.

In his early school days Lawrence Gahagan—or "Larry," as he was usually called—was always ready to "speak a piece" on the stage, and as he grew up to be one of the larger boys, at all school exhibitions he was the star performer.

Amateur theatricals claimed his attention while he was yet a stripling, and he usually appeared in the comical parts, gaining great applause. His parents having but limited means, young Larry left school at an early age and began to work for his own support in the Concord Axle shops. There he gave good attention to his work, but his mind was turned more and more towards

the stage. While still connected with the shop, he filled several engagements with amateur theatrical companies, with constantly increasing interest, and with a corresponding decrease of interest in shop work. Finally when he could no longer endure the drudgery of manual labor, he decided to give up shop work, and started out to win fame and fortune as an actor. It was a large



LAWRENCE P. GAHAGAN.

(*Lawrence Grattan.*)

undertaking for a young man in his circumstances, but he had some points in his equipment that would seem to command success,—good health, a good figure, an unusually full, rich voice, and a natural aptitude for acting. Evidently he was a born actor, and needed but study and experience to attain a commanding position. He did not make the mistake of trying to begin at the

top, but was willing to work his way upward as his opportunities and his abilities enabled him. He has worked mostly in good stock companies, and gained in reputation and in remuneration for his work constantly since the start in his profession.

His village friends are naturally proud of his success, and, to show their appreciation, presented him an elegant cane during one of his engagements at Concord. Soon after he entered the profession, he assumed the pleasing stage name of "Lawrence Grattan,"—Grattan being the honored name of the most eminent Irish statesman and orator of the last century. That Lawrence Grattan will wear that name worthily, and will make it illustrious on the stage throughout the whole country, is the hope and expectation of his friends at Penacook.

FINALE.

In closing this series of biographical notes, the writer is conscious of many omissions, but time and space forbid a further extension in this direction. Among the villagers who have received but little space in these pages are some of the families of Canadian birth or parentage; of these Francis Jemery represents one of the families of longest residence, having himself been working at his trade as a cooper, at the flour mills, for about forty-five years. Alfred Provost, the father of a large family, is also a long-time resident. Louis J. Sebra, the master carpenter and builder; Louis Deschamps, the efficient nurse; George H. Matott, a veteran of the Civil War; the La Dieus, the Ketchams, are others of the citizens who deserve more than mention. And among the former citizens now residing elsewhere many more worthy names may be recalled, and a few can be mentioned here,—Norman D. Corser, now living at Salt Lake City, Utah; Dr. James I. Tucker, Harley C. Gage, and Isaac H. Pevere at Chicago; Herbert Tucker, a successful merchant at Minneapolis, also the brothers John C. and Spicer Gage in the same city; William H. Moody at Grafton, Mass.; D. H. Putnam, Edward A. Drown, and George W. Fox at Boston; Leon M. Greeley, the printer, and Evarts McQuesten, the merchant, at Concord, all of whom and many others have helped spread the name and fame of Penacook throughout the country.

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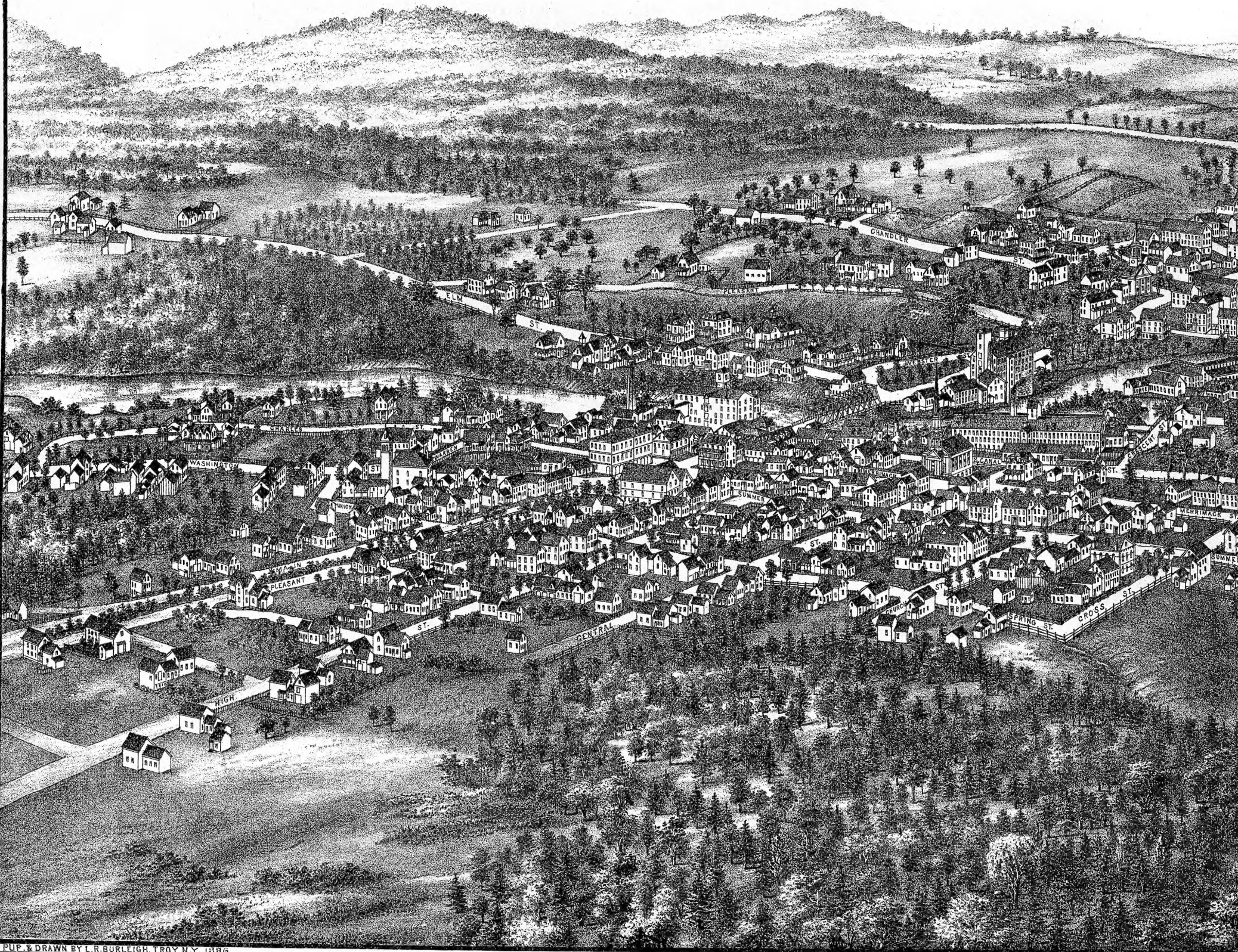
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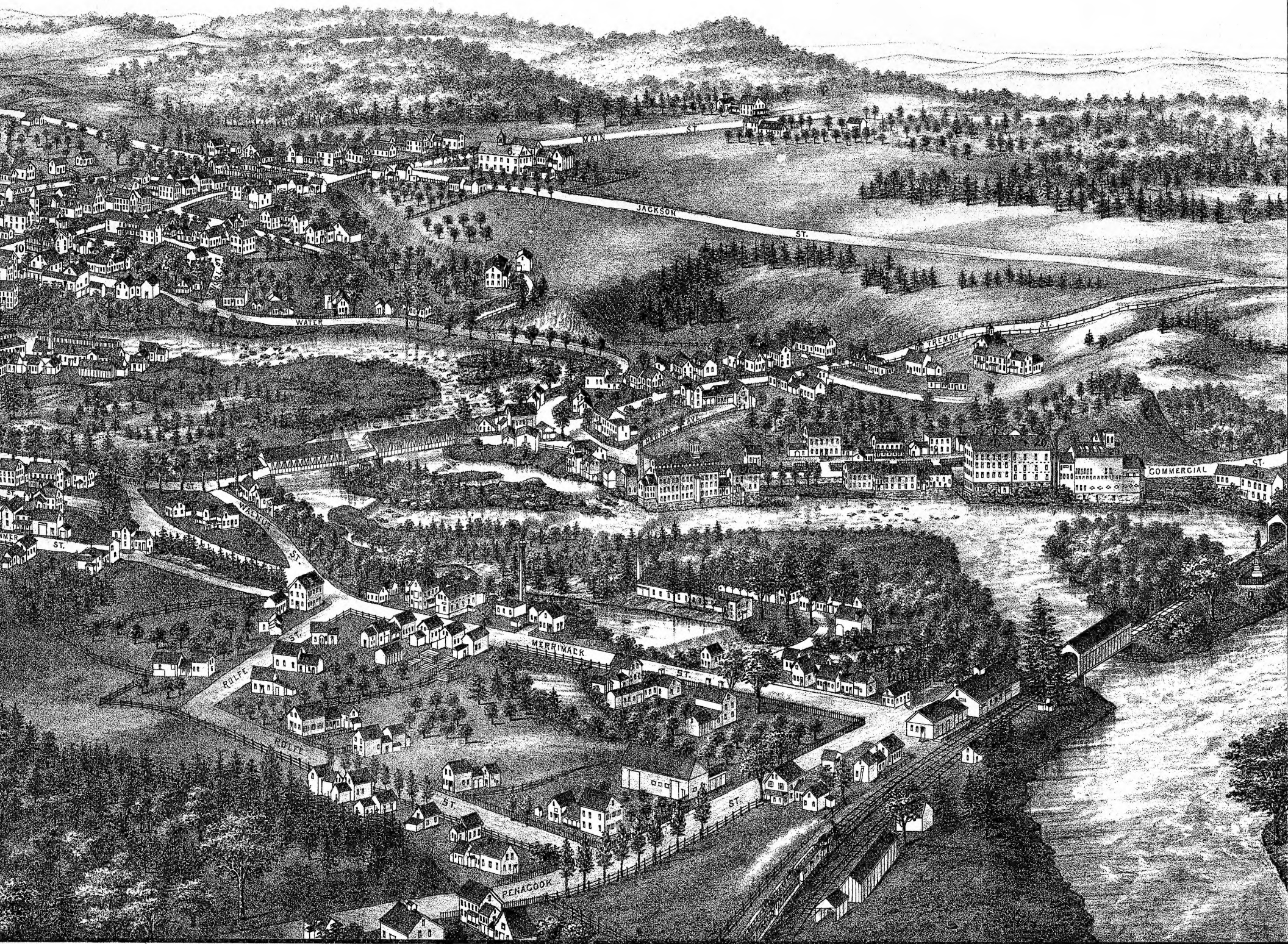
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| 2. Catholic Church. (Old) | 7. Masonic Hall. |
| 3. Methodist Church. | 8. Odd Fellows Hall. |
| 4. Congregationalist Church. | 9. Hannah Duston Monument. |
| 5. " Chapel. | 10. Penacook House. |
| | 11. Washington House. |

PENACOOK



CONCORD, N. H.

12. Cabinet Shop.
13. Penacook Mill.
14. Contoocook Mill.
15. Concord Axle Company.
16. Rolfs Sash, Door & Blind Factory.
17. Dustin Island Woolen Mill.

18. Stone Polishing Shops.
19. Fisherville Saw Mh'g Co.
20. Stratton & Merrill, Flouring Mill.
21. B. & L. R. R. Station.
22. Extension Table Manufactory.

